THE

DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE

OF

ENGLAND.

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ENGLAND,

OR,

An Historical and Genealogical Account

OF THE

LIVES, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENTS, AND MOST MEMORABLE ACTIONS,

OF THE

ENGLISH NOBILITY

WHO HAVE FLOURISHED FROM THE

NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE YEAR 1806:

DEDUCED FROM

PUBLIC RECORDS, ANCIENT HISTORIANS, THE WORKS OF EMINENT HERALDS, AND FROM OTHER CELEBRATED AND APPROVED AUTHORITIES.

By T. C. BANKS, Esq.

" VIXERE FORTES ANTE AGAMEMNONA."

VOL. II.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN this Work was firſt announced, it was propoſed that it ſhould be contained in Two Volumes. But on the arrangement of the great variety of matter in my hands, I have found it impoſſible to compriſe the whole within leſs than Three Volumes.

The firſt may, therefore, be conſidered as the "Radix Nobilitatis."

The ſecond, as a hiſtory of thoſe noble families whoſe honours having their origin by writ, the ſame thenceforth became (by a continued ſucceſſion of ſummons to parliament, and a regular ſitting under them). an inheritance in fee, deſcendable to heirs general.

The third, as an account of perſons who, without the inheritance of any feudal tenure, by virtue whereof they were liable to be ſummoned to parliament "ad libitum regis," were by letters patent, or charter of creation, conſtituted peers of the realm, with an expreſſed limitation to whom, or to what heirs the title ſhould deſcend.

The diſtinction between the contents of the Three Volumes being ſo particular, induces the Author to hope, that the neceſſary enlargement of the Work will not be diſapproved of by his Subſcribers, or the Public.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

HAVING, in my preface to the Firſt Volume of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, ſaid ſo much to maintain the uſefulneſs of delivering to future ages the memorable actions of our nobility, I ſhall now obſerve, that authors who have bent their minds to the ſtudy of antiquities and genealogical memoirs, have met with ſuch diſcouragements, that, nothing but an innate ſatisfaction in the purſuit, and a deſire to preſerve the remembrance of famous perſons, could ever incite them to be at the labour and expenſe which neceſſarily attend the publication of their works.

It has, indeed, been objected to theſe labours, that they ſerve but to illuſtrate and brighten the families they treat of, to pleaſe the vanity of the living poſſeſſors of their honours; who will not, through a falſe pride (if they can avoid it), ſuffer any of their anceſtors to be mentioned, except ſuch as were as conſpicuous as themſelves: thinking it a derogation to be deſcended from perſons in low ſtations, and not recollecting, that by their talents and induſtry, the way to their own exaltation was prepared.

However,

However, I am not conſcious of having wilfully flattered any perſon or family, or delivered any untruth; my ſtatements have been endeavoured to be warranted by the beſt M.SS. and printed authorities. And if the accounts of ſome families are ſhorter than others, and not ſo correct, that is what in candour ought to be allowed, as incidental to all undertakings of ſo much complexity.

Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, temp. queen Elizabeth, collected with great judgment, the genealogies of the dukes, marquiſſes, and earls of this kingdom; which was publiſhed in 1610, by Mr, Thomas Milles, his kinſman and executor. In 1619, Ralph Brook, York herald, ſet forth the marriages and iſſue of the ſame nobles, with hiſtorical notes; which were reprinted (A. D. 1622) by Auguſtine Vincent, Windſor herald, with great aſperity of animadverſion.

But the moſt approved hiſtory of the Baronage of England was written by Sir William Dugdale, in the time of Charles II. This great antiquarian has, however, made ſeveral miſtakes: it being hardly poſſible to avoid committing ſome in works of this deſcription. Yet ſtill it is univerſally allowed, that with all his errors, his work will ever maintain the pre-eminence over every other of the kind. Him, therefore, I have choſen to follow; and whoever will take the trouble to compare my ſtatements with his account, will find that I have carefully obſerved the mention of every great baron, or nobleman, of whom he has treated. Where I have deviated from his repreſentation, I have given the authority on which ſuch deviation is founded. In addition, I have given the arms of the reſpective families, which are unnoticed by him; I have added the names of thoſe perſons who had ever ſummons to parliament,

with

with the times when, and how often they were ſo ſummoned; a point of information the more eſſential, as Dugdale, in his Baronage, has omitted giving an account of many, whoſe names, nevertheleſs, are contained in his Liſts of Summons to Parliament. And, laſtly, I have ſupplied (from Holingſhead's Chronicles), a copy of the Battle Abbey Roll, or liſt of the names of thoſe eminent perſons who came over with the Conqueror.

In the firſt volume a few errors have occurred: but as it is my anxious wiſh to render every page of this work as correct as poſſible (notwithſtanding the great labour of the undertaking), I ſhall annex, at the end of the laſt volume, a liſt of ſuch errors as may be diſcovered.

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

An Hiſtorical, Biographical, and Genealogical Account of thoſe Barons who were created by Writ, and whoſe Honours, by a continued ſeries of Summons and Sitting in Parliament, thenceforth became deſcendable to their Heirs General.

A Liſt from Battle Abbey Roll, of thoſe eminent perſons who accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition into England.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THOSE BARONS WHO HAD SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT AND WHOSE DESCENDANTS IN HEREDITARY SUCCESSION CONTINUED TO ENJOY THE LIKE HONOUR.

ABERGAVENNY.

THIS is a moſt ancient barony; concerning which, much having been ſaid, that the poſſeſſors thereof have ever had the name and title of honour, together with the poſſeſſion of the caſtle and lordſhip, although the ſame have been transferred to divers families, one of them not being heir to the other; and for that cauſe is thought to reſemble the caſtle of Arundel, which heretofore was adjudged to conſtitute the owner and poſſeſſor thereof *Earl*; "ratione poſſeſſionis caſtri, manerii et dominii de Arundell abſque ullâ aliâ ratione vel creatione in comitem." It may be neceſſary to ſtate, rather particularly, the nature and deſcent of the ſame.

The caſtle of Bergavenny was built by HAMELIN DE BALUN, firſt lord of the territory, called Over-Went, or Wentland, in Monmouthſhire, in Wales, after the Norman conqueſt. This Hamelin living through the reign of the Conqueror, and to the latter end of that of Rufus, and having no iſſue of his body, gave his lands of Over-Went

Hamel'n de Balun.

(in which was ſituated his ſaid caſtle of Begavenny), to Brian, his nephew, ſon of his ſiſter Lucie, that was counteſs of the Iſle.

This BRIAN, by Maud his wife, heir to Wygod, of Wallingford, a great baron, had two ſons, who were lepers; wherefore, placing them in the priory of Bergavenny (which his uncle had founded), he undertook a voyage to the Holy Land, where he ended his days; leaving his lands of Over-Went, and the caſtle of Bergavenny, to Walter of Glouceſter, his couſin, at that time high conſtable of England.

* Vid. Hereford.

The ſon of Walter was *MILES, whom Henry I. created earl of Hereford. By his wife, the heireſs of Brecknock, he had five ſons, who died without iſſue, and three daughters; between whom the whole inheritance was afterwards divided. The eldeſt of theſe ſiſters, Margery, was married to Sir Humphrey de Bohun, to whoſe ſhare, in the partition, fell the honour of Hereford, and the office of high conſtable of England; Berta, the ſecond, was the wife of Sir William de Broaſe, who had the lordſhip of Brecknock, and the land of Over-Went, which contained the caſtle and ſeignory of Bergavenny; Lucie, the third ſiſter, took to her huſband (Herbert Fitz-Herbert), for her portion the Foreſt of Dean, and other lands in England.

Vid. Bohun earl of Hereford

Vid Braoſe of Gower.

Bergavenny.

Vid. Fitz-Herbert.

Broaſe.

Sir William Broaſe, the huſband of Berta, was a man of mighty poſſeſſions before he married her; and was lord of Brember, in Suſſex, with the whole rape and caſtle. The lordſhip of Brecknock being by far the greateſt ſeignory, the ſtyle and title of Bergavenny was never uſed by him, or by his deſcendants, they writing themſelves lords of Brecknock only.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, was baniſhed by king John; as was William, his eldeſt ſon, along with his father. Giles ſucceeded his brother William, and on his deceaſe, Reginald, his next brother, was ſucceſſor to him, whoſe ſon, William, being ſlain by the Welſh, anno 1230, his three daughters, Maud, Eve, and Eleanor, became his heirs; for Iſabel, the fourth, who had married David, ſon of Lleweline prince of Wales, had no iſſue.

Between theſe daughters the inheritance was divided; and Eve, the ſecond,

ſecond, who was the wife of Sir William Cantilupe, had for her purparty the lands of Over-Went, Bergavenny, and Kilgarran. To Eleanor, the third daughter (married to Sir Humfry Bohun, ſon of the earl of Hereford), were allotted the lordſhip of Brecknock, and La Haye, with other lands.

It was at this time the ſtyle of Bergavenny was firſt taken. For it pleaſed Henry III. to create Sir William Cantilupe, lord Bergavenny, by writ of ſummons to parliament.* Indeed he was derived from an ancient ſtock of much port and fame, and himſelf chief of his family. He departed this life the 38th of Henry III. 1250, leaving one ſon and two daughters; whereof, Joan, was the wife of Henry lord Haſtings, and Milicent, of Eudo la Zouch.

Cantilupe firſt lord Bergavenny.

* Collins' Baronies in Bec. p. 76. But qu. the record?

GEORGE, the ſon, was at his father's deceaſe only about three years of age, and ſucceeded him in lands, honour, and dignity; and married a daughter of the earl of Lincoln, but died without iſſue, whereupon his inheritance was divided between his two ſiſters, his coheireſſes; viz. Joan, the wife of lord Haſtings, had the manors in Wales, Warwickſhire, Somerſet, and Suffolk; the ſeat of this family was at Aſton Cantilupe, co. Warwick; their place of burial, at the priory of Studely, in the ſame county, to which they were great benefactors.

And Milicent, the wife of Eudo la Zouch, had the manors in Bedford, Northampton, Wilts, Devon, Hereford, York, Bucks, and Nottingham, amongſt which was the manor of Haryngworth, in Northamptonſhire, which afterwards was the name of his barony. He being ſummoned to parliament by the ſtyle of lord Zouch of Haryngworth.

Vid Zouche of Haryngworth.

On the death of Henry lord Haſtings, JOHN, his ſon and heir (then in his minority), was entitled to the honours of his father; who being a baron of the realm before he married the heireſs of Cantilupe, bore his own ſurname of Haſtings, for the name of his dignity, whereby the title of Bergavenny once more became involved and ſilent in that of another, and for five generations lay dormant in the barony of Haſtings; and after, in the earldom of Pembroke, created in the perſon of

Haſtings lord Bergavenny.

Vid Haſtings earl of Pembroke.

of Laurence, his grandſon; whoſe grandſon, John earl of Pembroke, was accidentally ſlain at a juſt at Oxford, 15th Richard II. without iſſue.

The male line of Haſtings thus failing, the caſtle and lordſhip of Bergavenny, according to the courſe of common law, by deſcent and blood, paſſed with other inheritances to Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, found by inquiſition to be next couſin and heir of the whole blood, unto John, the laſt earl of Pembroke, baron Haſtings, Weisford, and Bergavenny.

Vid. Grey of Ruthyn.

Beauchamp lord Bergavenny.

Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 78 (Bergavenny caſe), ſays, of this Reginald Sir William Beauchamp (a younger brother to Thomas earl of Warwick), purchaſed the caſtle, manor, and lordſhip of Bergavenny. But Dugdale affirms, he had them by an entail made on him by John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, and was by Richard II. created baron thereof by writ of ſummons to parliament, in the 16th year of his reign.

This RICHARD, firſt of his family lord Bergavenny, married Joan, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, by whom he had iſſue his ſucceſſor, and two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, next baron of Bergavenny, was created earl of Worceſter, by Henry V. having well merited the ſame for his fidelity and valour in the wars of France. Which ſtill attending, he was at laſt mortally wounded by a ſtone from a ſling, and died 10th Henry VI. leaving by his wife, Iſabel, daughter and heir of Thomas lord le Deſpenſer, an only child, Elizabeth his ſole heireſs; who married Sir Edward Nevil, knight, youngeſt ſon of Ralph Nevil, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, by Joan, daughter of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter, third ſon of king Edward III. and with her carried the titles of Le Deſpenſer and Abergavenny to the Nevil family. But it is to be obſerved, that although the ſaid Sir Edward Nevil was ſummoned to parliament as lord Bergavenny jure uxoris, he was not at that time in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, being kept out in conſequence of an entail made

Collin's Parliamentary Precedents, p. 78.

made by William Beauchamp, the firſt lord of that name; viz. to Joan his wife, and the heirs male of the body of the ſaid William, with remainder, for default of ſuch iſſue, to the heirs male of Thomas earl of Warwick, his elder brother.

The line, however, of Thomas, ended in a female heir: but Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury (nephew of Sir Edward), having married her, he, in her right, was earl of Warwick, and retained the caſtle of Bergavenny as parcel of her inheritance. His two daughters, and heirs, were Iſabel, married to George duke of Clarence; and Anne, to Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. Theſe two dukes ſucceſſively, with like injuſtice, kept poſſeſſion: but at length, by their deaths, it came into the hands of the crown, when king Henry VII. on the petition of George Nevil, grandſon of Sir Edward, before-mentioned, was pleaſed to reſtore it to him as the true and rightful heir; declaring how wrongfully his grandfather had been diſſeiſed. Which George Nevill, lord Bergavenny, entailed his lands (for the moſt part), for want of heirs male of his own body, to the heirs male of his brother, Sir Edward Nevill, the remainder in fee to his own right heirs. His ſucceſſor was his ſon, Henry Nevill, lord Bergavenny (or Abergavenny), who left iſſue an only daughter and heir, Mary the wife of Sir Thomas Fane, knight, who thereupon challenged the title of baroneſs Bergavenny, againſt Edward Nevill, ſon of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother (according to Dugdale), of this laſt-mentioned Henry; but according to Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 63, a younger brother to George lord Bergavenny, father to the ſaid Henry, as indeed appears the more correct and evident, from the entail before-mentioned; the next heir male of this line, unto whom the caſtle of Bergavenny was ſettled, both by teſtament and act of parliament: but the diſpute was not determined until 25th May, 1ſt James I. when after great arguments on each part, the title of Bergavenny was, both by judgment of the houſe of peers, and orders of the lords commiſſioners for the office of earl marſhal of England, decreed for the heir male; in whoſe line the ſaid

barony

barony is now veſted, but at preſent immerged in the higher title of earl of Abergavenny. Whereupon, to give ſome ſatisfaction to the heir female, the king, by his letters patent (ſay Dugdale and Collins), granted the dignity or barony of Le Deſpenſer, to her and to her heirs. (Vid. Deſpenſer.)[a]

ALDITHLEY, OR AUDLEY OF HELEGH.

ARMS—G. a Fret, O.

THIS family, upon very good grounds, is imagined to be a branch of the ancient and noble houſe of Verdon, and to have aſſumed its ſurname from the lordſhip of Aldithley; the inheritance whereof Nicholas de Verdon, who died about the 16th Henry III. gave to Henry, who uſually bore for his arms the ſame ordinary as Verdon did; viz. Fretté, but diſtinguiſhed with a large Canton in the Dexter part of the Shield, and thereon a Croſs Patée.

This HENRY was in great eſteem with Ranulph earl of Cheſter; enjoying by his grant, the lordſhip of Newhal, in Cheſhire; the manor of Aſtonfield, in Staffordſhire; with various lands in other places. His wife was Bertred, daughter of Ralph de Meiſnilwarin; and his iſſue, James, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Emme, the wife of Griffin ap Madoc, lord of Bromfield, and a perſon of great power in Wales. Which

JAMES was in great favour with Richard earl of Cornwall; whom he was preſent with, when crowned king of Almaigne. He was often in the wars of Wales, and ſtood firm to Henry III. againſt his rebel barons; in the 52d of whoſe reign, he went a pilgrimage to St James of Galicia; and in the 54th into the Holy Land. After when, viz. the 56th, anno 1272, he broke his neck. To whom ſucceeded

[a] From the time of this adjudication, the barony of Abergavenny ſeems to have deſcended only in the male line, and not to heirs general, as a barony in fee.

JAMES,

JAMES, his ſon and heir, who, the 1ſt of Edward I. died without iſſue, leaving Henry, his brother, to ſucceed him; who did not long ſurvive, dying likewiſe without iſſue, the 4th Edward I. whoſe ſucceſſor was

WILLIAM, his next brother, who enjoyed not his inheritance long; for the 10th of Edward I. he was ſlain in a notable defeat given by the Welſh to the Engliſh army, which loſt fourteen banners, with many brave and noble perſons who were killed. Deceaſing alſo iſſueleſs,

NICHOLAS, his fourth brother, became the next heir: who doing his homage, had livery of his lands, and then paid £.10 for his relief of the tenth part of the barony of Wiche-Malbanc. Nicholas, firſt lord

In the 25th of Edward I. this Nicholas had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, and was likewiſe in that expedition to Scotland with the earls of Warren and Warwick, at which time they obtained a great victory at Dunbar. After which, about two years, he died, leaving by Catherine his wife (one of the daughters and coheirs to Maud de Longeſpe, according to Dugdale; but, according to Edmonſon, and indeed according to the ſame Dugdale, in his account of the Giffards of Brimsfield,* daughter and coheir of John Giffard of Brimsfield, by Maud his wife, daughter and heir of Walter de Clifford, and widow of William de Longeſpe,) *Vid Giffard of Brimsfield.

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, who married Eve, daughter and heir of John lord Clavering; and died without iſſue, whereby his brother

NICHOLAS became his heir, who had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 6th to the 12th[b] of Edward II. about which time he died; having married Joan, the widow of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and ſiſter and coheir of William Martin, a baron, who was ſummoned to parliament the 23d of Edward I. by whom he had iſſue Nicholas, ſecond lord

[b] Dugdale ſays, he died the 10th of Edward II. but the name of Nicholas appears in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament of the 12th of Edward II.

JAMES,

James, third lord.

JAMES, the celebrated lord Audley, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the famous battle of Poictiers, where the French army was completely defeated; and their king, the dauphin his ſon, with many of the chief nobility of France, were taken priſoners. Previouſly to the battle, this lord acquainting prince Edward with the vow he had made, to be the firſt in the fight, craved his leave that he might accompliſh it; to which the prince accorded: and ſaid, "Sir James, "God give you this day that grace to be the beſt knight of all "others." He departed accordingly, and went to the foremoſt front of the engagement; and by his extraordinary valour broke through the French army, cauſing much ſlaughter, but had the misfortune to be ſeverely wounded. His gallant conduct and proweſs ſo infinitely pleaſed the Black Prince, that as a teſtimony thereof, he ſettled upon him 500 marks, per annum, of revenue, in land in England; which he immediately gave to his four eſquires. The prince being made acquainted with the circumſtance, demanded whether he liked not his bounty, or thought the gift beneath his acceptance. But he ſaid, they deſerved the ſame as well as himſelf: for without their aſſiſtance, added he, "I, a ſingle man, could have done but little." Whereupon the prince beſtowed on him 600 marks a-year more. And here we are at a loſs which to admire moſt; the nobleneſs and liberality of the brave prince, in ſo promptly and conſiderably rewarding his valiant ſoldier, or the unexampled generoſity of the ſoldier, in apportioning that recompence to thoſe who had ſo faithfully and courageouſly ſupported him; thus appreciating the merits of his companions in arms above his own!

After this he continued to ſerve in the wars, with equal honour to himſelf and glory to his country; and died the 9th of Richard II.

By his wife, Joan, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, he left a ſon, Nicholas, and two daughters. Joan, the eldeſt, married to Sir John Tuchet; and Margaret, the ſecond, to Sir Roger Hillary. By a ſecond wife, Iſabel, daughter and coheir of William Malbank, baron of Wich-Malbank, he is ſaid to have had another daughter,

Margaret,

Margaret, who married Sir Fouk Fitz-Warren; and two ſons, Rowland and Thomas, who both died iſſueleſs.

Nicholas, fourth lord.

Nicholas ſucceeded his father, and dying without iſſue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Adelice de Beaumont, the 15th of Richard II. his great nephew, Sir John Tuchet, grandſon of Sir John Tuchet, by Joan, his eldeſt ſiſter and coheir, was ſummoned to parliament as baron Audley. (Vide Tuchet lord Audley.)

Vid. Audley earl of Glo'ſter.

Of this family was alſo Hugh de Audley, father of Hugh earl of Glouceſter, and brother, as preſumed, to the firſt Nicholas. This Hugh, in the reign of Edward I. was employed in the king's ſervice for ſeveral years, and was called Hugh Senior, in diſtinction from his ſon, Hugh earl of Glouceſter. He was in that ſame inſurrection in which his ſon was concerned with Thomas earl of Lancaſter, the 15th Edward II. and was ſeized, and ſent priſoner to Wallingford caſtle; but afterwards found ſuch favour with the king, that he was not puniſhed, like many others, for his tranſgreſſion. He ſat in the parliament of the 11th and 14th Edward II.; and by his wife, Iſolda, widow of Walter Balun, left iſſue, Hugh before-named, and another ſon, James. There appears alſo to have been of this family another branch, James; who, after the earldom terminated in heirs female, was ſummoned to parliament, from the 8th of Henry V. to the 33d of Henry VI. He was ſeveral times in the wars of France, as his predeceſſors had been; but further, Dugdale gives no account of him. It is not improbable but that he was deſcended from that James, who was, as above ſaid, a younger brother to Hugh earl of Glouceſter. (Vid. the Table.)

ASTLEY.

Arms—Az. a Cinquefoil Ermine.

In the time of Henry II. Philip de Estley held certain manors in the county of Warwick, of which his grandfather had been enfeoffed, temp. Henry I. amongſt which was that of Aſtley, from whence the ſurname of the family was aſſumed. To this Philip ſucceeded Thomas, his ſon and heir, who was one of the rebel barons againſt king John. His wife was Maud, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Roger de Camville, of Creeke, co. of Norf. by whom he left Walter, his ſon and heir, father of

Thomas, who, the 32d of Henry III. was ſent with divers other great men into Gaſcoigne; but a few years after, viz. the 47th of Henry III. he was one of the rebellious nobles who ſeized upon the king's revenues in Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire; and was ſo eminent for his activeneſs in thoſe troubles, that upon the agreement made the following year, wherein the king, to ſatisfy the barons, ſubmitted to thoſe ordinances called Proviſiones Oxonii, he was the only man intruſted with the management of Warwickſhire; having the title of "Cuſtos pacis." But for theſe his diſloyal actions, he paid dearly, loſing his life the year following at the battle of Eveſham, with Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, chief of the rebellious lords, who was alſo there ſlain.

This Thomas lord Aſtley married two wives; firſt, Joan, daughter of Ernald de Bois, by whom he had Andrew, his ſucceſſor; and a daughter, Iſabel, married to William de Birmingham, anceſtor of the lords Athenry, afterwards earls of Louth, in Ireland.

His ſecond wife was Edith, daughter of Peter Conſtable, of Melton Conſtable, in Norfolk, eſquire, ſiſter and coheir to Sir Ralph Conſtable, knight,

knight; by whom he had Thomas, Ralph, and Stephen; alſo a daughter, Agnes. Thomas ſettled at Hill Morton; but dying without iſſue, left his eſtate to his brother Ralph, from whom Sir Jacob Aſtley, of Melton Conſtable, is deſcended. Vid Aſtley of Reading.

ANDREW, ſon and heir to Thomas, by his firſt wife, was, by virtue of the decree called Dictum de Kenilworth, put into poſſeſſion of his father's eſtates; and was alſo ſummoned to parliament, from the 23d to the 29th of Edward I. amongſt the other barons of the realm. He died anno 1301, leaving two ſons, Nicholas and Giles de Aſtley. 2

NICHOLAS ſucceeded his father, and was alſo ſummoned to parliament, temp. Edward II. in whoſe ſeventh year, attending him into Scotland, he, together with his brother Giles, were both taken priſoners at the fatal battle of Bannockſburn, near Stirling. Dying without iſſue, his nephew, Thomas, ſon of his brother Giles (by Alice, ſecond daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Wolvey, knight), had livery of his lands, 1326. 3

THOMAS lord Aſtley, thus becoming heir to his uncle, the 10th Edward III. received the honour of knighthood. The next year he founded a chantry in the pariſh church of Aſtley; and afterwards procuring leave to change the chantry prieſts into a dean and ſecular canons, he built a fair and beautiful collegiate church. He was ſummoned to parliament, the 16th, 22d, and 23d of Edward III. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; by whom he had Sir William, Sir Thomas, progenitor of the Patſhull line, and Giles de Aſtley, anceſtor of the Aſtleys of Wolvey. 4.

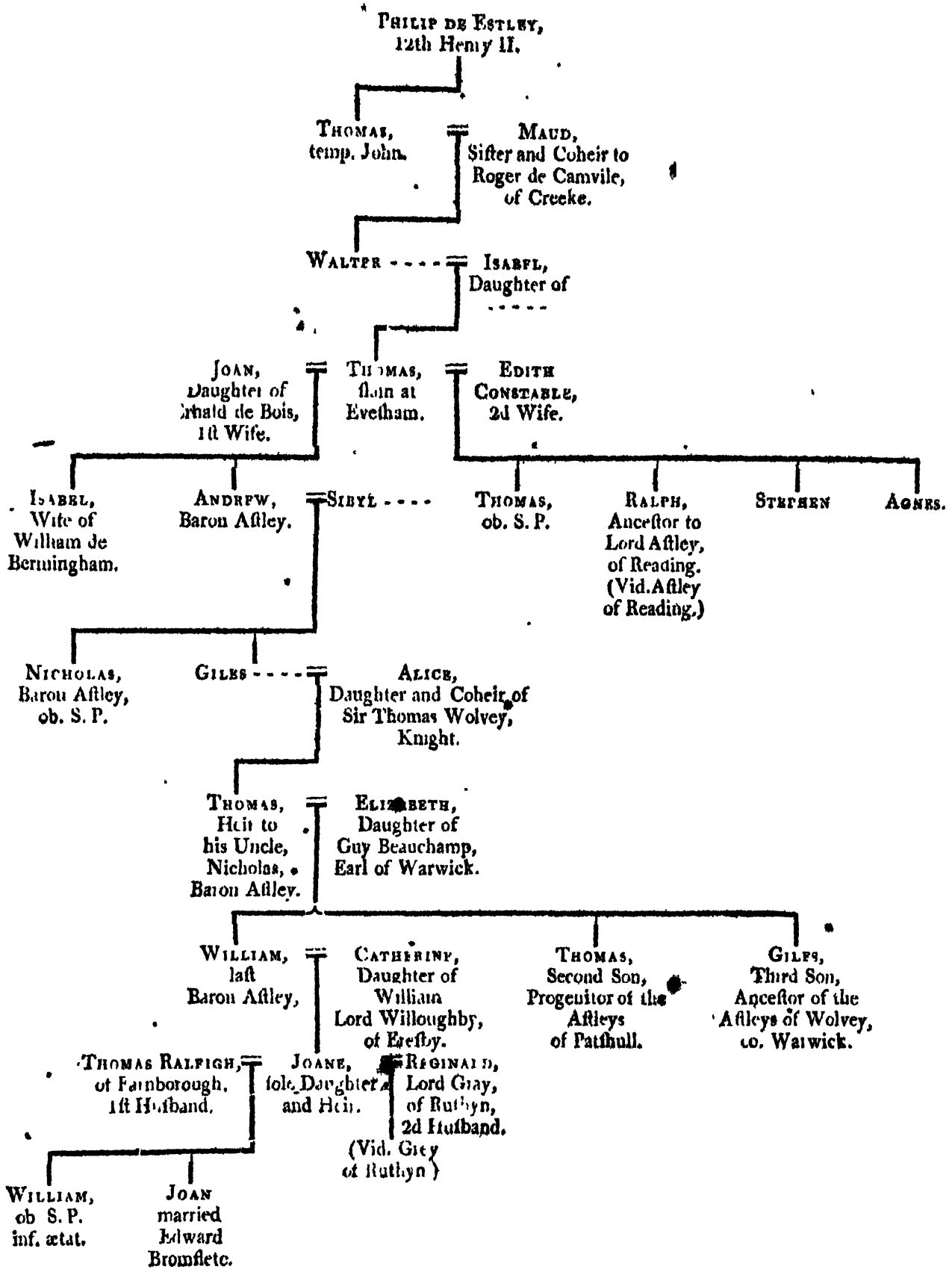
WILLIAM, eldeſt ſon of the laſt, was the next lord Aſtley. He had many employments under Richard II. Henry IV. and alſo to the 6th of Henry VI. By Catherine, daughter of William lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, he had an only daughter, Joan, who married Thomas Raleigh, of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick, eſquire; and, ſecondly, Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife; and had iſſue by him three ſons: Edward; John, the ſecond, 5.

of Barwell, in co. Leiceſter; and Robert, the third, of Enville, in Staffordſhire.

EDWARD, the eldeſt, marrying Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Henry, ſon of William lord Ferrers, of Groby, became heir to the ſaid lord Ferrers; and in the 27th of Henry VI. was ſummoned to parliament as lord Ferrers of Groby, to diſtinguiſh him from lord Ferrers of Chartley. Wherefore the barony of Aſtley lay abſorbed in that of Ferrers, until Sir Thomas Grey, grandſon of Edward lord Ferrers, of Groby, was created marquis of Dorſet by Edward IV. in the 15th year of his reign. He married Cecily, daughter and heir to William lord Bonville and Harrington, who brought thoſe honours into the family.

By this lady he had Sir Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, a knight of the garter, and ſecond marquis of Dorſet; who had iſſue ſeveral ſons, of whom Henry, the third, yet eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded his father; and having married Frances, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Thomas Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the French queen, ſiſter to Henry VIII. was created duke of Suffolk; but having been unfortunately allured to countenance the proclaiming his daughter, the lady Jane Grey, to be queen, he was cloſely ſought after by his enemies, and having been diſcovered ſecreted in an hollow tree at his park at Aſtley, he was ſeized, attainted, and finally beheaded, in 1554-5. Thus all the honours of this unhappy duke being loſt, did ſo remain, till James I. created (in the 1ſt year of his reign), Henry, ſon of John Grey, of Pergo, brother to duke Henry, baron Grey of Groby, by letters patent, dated July 21ſt, 1603.

Mr. Jacob ſays, this Henry *ſucceeded* to the baronies of Bonville and Harrington, in right of his great grandmother, which, if the fact, he was equally entitled to ſucceed to the barony of Aſtley. But had he abſolutely inherited thoſe titles, he would ſcarcely have accepted of a grant by letters patent with later rank, of what he had a fair claim to with precedency from his anceſtors. The attainder of the duke ſeems to have merged them all in the crown, or otherwiſe they muſt veſt in the


Philip de Estley, 12th Henry II.
Thomas, temp. John.
Maud, Sister and Coheir to Roger de Camvile, of Creeke.
Walter
Isabel, Daughter of
Joan, Daughter of Arnald de Bois, 1st Wife.
Thomas, slain at Evesham.
Edith Constable, 2d Wife.
Isabel, Wife of William de Bermingham.
Andrew, Baron Astley.
Sibyl
Thomas, ob. S. P.
Ralph, Ancestor to Lord Astley, of Reading. (Vid. Astley of Reading.)
Stephen
Agnes.
Nicholas, Baron Astley, ob. S. P.
Giles
Alice, Daughter and Coheir of Sir Thomas Wolvey, Knight.
Thomas, Heir to his Uncle, Nicholas, Baron Astley.
Elizabeth, Daughter of Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
William, last Baron Astley,
Catherine, Daughter of William Lord Willoughby, of Eresby.
Thomas, Second Son, Progenitor of the Astleys of Patshull.
Giles, Third Son, Ancestor of the Astleys of Wolvey, co. Warwick.
Thomas Ralfigh, of Farnborough, 1st Husband.
Joane, sole Daughter and Heir.
Reginald, Lord Gray, of Ruthyn, 2d Husband. (Vid. Grey of Ruthyn)
William, ob S. P. inf. ætat.
Joan married Edward Bromflete.

heirs of William Seymour, ſecond duke of Somerſet, by his mother, ſiſter of lady Jane Grey, and one of the three daughters and coheirs of the aforeſaid Henry duke of Suffolk, baron Grey of Grooby, Bonville, Harrington, and Aſtley. (Vid. Grey of Groby, Bonville, and Harrington.)

ATON, BARON OF VESCI.

Arms—O. three Bars Az. on a Canton G. a Croſs Patonce, Ar.

In the time of Henry I. Gilbert, the ſon of Lagi, being then poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Aton, in the county of York, from thence aſſumed his ſurname; which Gilbert had iſſue William, the father of another

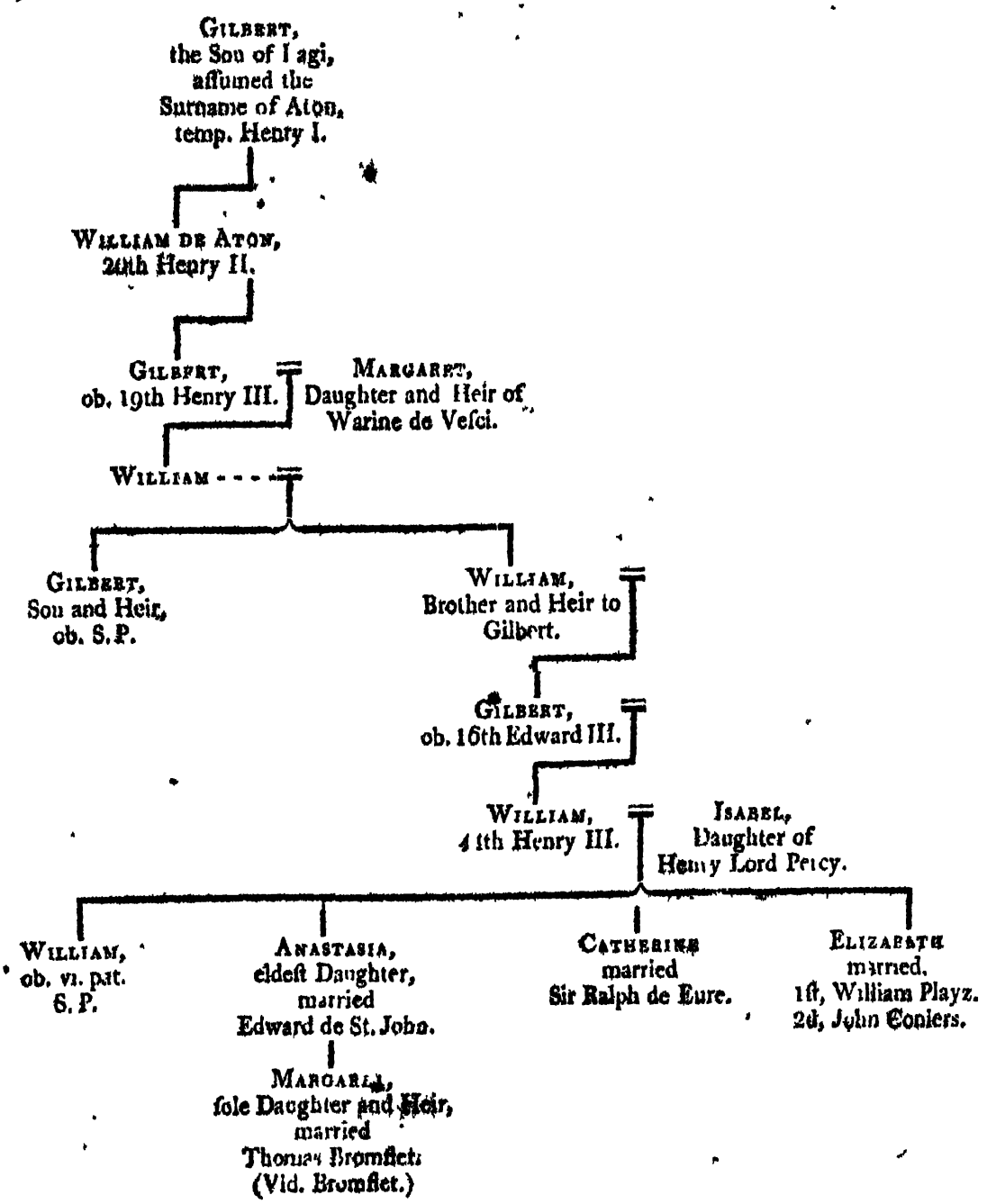
Gilbert, who married Margery, or Margaret, daughter and heir of Warine de Veſci, and died the 19th Henry III. leaving the ſaid Margaret him ſurviving, and a ſon, William, his heir, to whom ſucceeded Gilbert, his ſon and heir; but he deceaſing without iſſue, William, his brother, became his heir. Which William left iſſue Vid. Veſci.

Gilbert, who, the 9th Edward II. was found to be heir of William de Veſci, ſenior; viz. ſon of William, brother of Gilbert, who died S. P. ſon of William, ſon of Margery, daughter and heir of Warine de Veſci, brother of Euſtace, father of William, father of John and William (called William de Veſci, of Kildare), who died without legitimate iſſue.

This Gilbert de Aton had ſummons to parliament, the 18th Edward II. and the 1ſt and 16th of Edward III. incluſive, and died the ſame year; whoſe ſucceſſor was William, his ſon and heir, who, Dugdale ſays, was ſummoned to parliament the 44th Edward III. and no more. His wife was Iſabel, daughter to Henry lord Percy; by whom he had a ſon, William, who died in his lifetime, and three daughters, who became his heirs: viz. Anaſtaſia, wife of Sir Edward

de

Vid. Eure. de St. John, knight; Catherine, married to Sir Ralph de Eure, knight; and Elizabeth, firſt, to William Plaiz, and, ſecondly, to John Conyers, of Sockburne, co. pal. Durham. Which Sir Edward de St. John left iſſue by the ſaid Anaſtaſia, an only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Thomas Bromflete. (Vide Bromflete.)



TUCHET LORD AUDLEY.

Arms—Ermine a Chevron, Gules

Of this family, William Tuchet, in the time of Edward I. ſerved in the wars of Scotland, and had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 28th to the 34th of Edward I. incluſive. After whom was another William, who taking part with Thomas earl of Lancaſter in his inſurrection, was taken priſoner with that nobleman, at his defeat at Borough Bridge, and was hanged at York.

Cotemporary with theſe was Thomas Tuchet, who had iſſue Sir Robert Tuchet, father of another Thomas, who married Joane, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Nicholas lord Audley, of Helegh.* But Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 90 and 395, ſays, it was Sir John Tuchet who was huſband to the ſaid Joane. Which

* Vid Aldithley, or Audley.

Thomas, or John, was father of another John, whoſe ſon and heir

John, was found, the 15th Richard II. to be one of the heirs to the ſaid Nicholas lord Audley; and thereupon had that title allowed him. He died 1409, leaving by Iſabel his wife,

James, his ſon and heir, then in minority; but who, the 8th of Henry V. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, and had ſummons to all parliaments to the 33d of Henry VI. incluſive; but about the 37th of the ſame reign, being ſent by queen Margaret to encounter Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, in his paſſage from Ludlow, who was then in arms on behalf of the houſe of York, he was unfortunately defeated and ſlain, in the battle of Blore Heath. By his firſt wife, Margaret, daughter of William lord Roſs, of Hamlake, he had his ſon and heir; and by his ſecond wife, Eleanor,

natural daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, he had three ſons, and three daughters. Of the ſons, one was ſlain at Tewkſbury; another was ſucceſſively biſhop of Rocheſter, Hereford, and Saliſbury; and the other died unmarried. Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, married Henry Grey, lord Powis, ſon of Henry earl of Tankerville; Elizabeth, the ſecond, was wife of Edward Brooke, lord Cobham; and Conſtance, the third, of Sir Robert Whitney, knight.

JOHN TUCHET, third lord Audley, and eldeſt ſon of the former, was in great favour with Edward IV. and in the 2d of Richard III. being an aſſiduous friend to the houſe of York, was conſtituted lord treaſurer of England; which office he held barely a year, viz. to the 1ſt of Henry VII. in the 6th of whoſe reign he died; leaving iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Itchingham, James, his ſon and heir, and three daughters: of whom one married Sir John Wingfield of Lethringham, co. Suffolk, knight; another, firſt to William Filliol, and, ſecondly, to Sir Roger Ludlow; and the third, Sir Roger Lewknor, knight.

JAMES TUCHET, fourth lord Audley, ſucceeded his father; but the 12th Henry VII. taking diſcontent at a ſubſidy then granted in parliament, he joined the Corniſh men in their inſurrection, and being taken priſoner in the battle of Blackheath, was drawn from Newgate to Tower Hill, in his own coat of arms painted on paper, but reverſed and torn, and there beheaded. He married, firſt, Joan, daughter of Fulke Bourchier, lord Fitz-Warine, by whom he had two ſons, John and Thomas; ſecondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Dayrel, of Lillingſton Dayrell, co. Bucks, by whom he had a ſon, named James.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife, was the next and fifth lord Audley, and the 25th of Henry VIII. had ſpecial livery, and reſtitution of his father's lands. By Mary his wife, daughter of *Richard Griffin, of Braybroke, co. Northampton, he had iſſue three ſons; of whom

*Barlow ſays John.

GEORGE, the eldeſt, was the ſixth lord Audley, and died the 2d of

of Elizabeth, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Brian Tuke, treaſurer of the chamber to Henry VIII. two ſons; the youngeſt of whom married Mary, daughter of John Carew, of Haccomb; and

HENRY, the eldeſt, became the ſeventh lord Audley. He accompanied Robert earl of Leiceſter, with the Engliſh auxiliaries, into the Netherlands; and was in the famous battle of Zutphen, in the year 1586, where for his very gallant conduct he was made a knight banneret. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Snede, of Bradwell, co. Stafford, knight, by whom he had two ſons, and two daughters; of which, Anne married Thomas Brooke, of Norton, co. Cheſter, eſquire; and Elizabeth, firſt, John Bradſhaw, of Haigh, co. pal. of Lancaſter; and next, George Leigh, of High-Leigh, eſquire. Of the ſons, which were George and *James, the latter died without iſſue, and the eldeſt was ſucceſſor to his father.

* Edmonſon calls him Francis.

This GEORGE, eighth lord Audley, was by James I. created earl of Caſtlehaven, in Ireland, for his great ſervices in that kingdom; where, at the battle of Kinſale, he was ſeverely wounded, although victorious. He married, firſt, Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervyn, of Fonthill, co. Wilts, knight, by whom he had two ſons, and five daughters; but by his ſecond wife, Anne, daughter of Edward Noel, viſcount Campden, he had no iſſue. Of his lordſhip's daughters, Elizabeth married, firſt, Sir John Stawell, knight, of Stawell, co. Somerſet; and next, Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dinggley, co. Northampton, knight; [c]Elianor married, firſt Sir John Davis, knight, the poet, author of Noſce Teipſum, and attorney general in Ireland; and, ſecondly,

[c] The learned Dr. Du Moulin ſays, ſhe was learned above her ſex, humble below her fortune; having a mind ſo great and noble, that proſperity could not make it remiſs, nor her deepeſt adverſity cauſe her to ſhrink, or diſcover the leaſt puſillanimity or dejection of ſpirit; for being full of the love of God, to that fulneſs the ſmiling world could not add, nor the frowning from it detract. She died in 1652, leaving an only daughter, Lucy, who married Ferdinando earl of Huntingdon.

Sir Archibald Douglaſs, knight; Anne, Edward Blount, of Arleſton, co. Derby, eſquire; Mary, Sir Thomas Thynne, knight, of Longleate, co. Wilts, grandfather to Mr. Thynne, who was murdered in his carriage in Pall Mall; and Chriſtian, Sir Henry Mervyn, of Peterfield, co. Southampton, knight. Theſe daughters are placed thus by Dugdale, and differently in other peerages; viz. Anne, Elizabeth, Mary, Chriſtian, and Elianor. Barlow's Peerage, Vol. II. p. 176. Brydges' Memoirs, p. 86. Of the ſons, Ferdinando, the youngeſt, was made a K.B. at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, ſon of James I. and married the widow of John Rodney, of Pilton, co. Somerſet, knight. And the eldeſt,

MERVYN, was the ninth lord Audley, and ſecond earl of Caſtlehaven, on his father's deceaſe in 1617. But being accuſed of certain high crimes, and by virtue of a commiſſion of oyer and terminer arraigned thereon, ſentence of death was paſſed upon him; and he was beheaded on Tower Hill. In Salmon's Chronology, p. 67, it appears, that April 25th, 1631, "Mervin lord Audley, and earl of Caſtlehaven, was convicted of ſodomy, and of aſſiſting in a rape on his own lady, for which he was beheaded, and two of his ſervants hanged." He married, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Benedict Barnham, alderman of London; and, ſecondly, Anne, daughter of Ferdinando earl of Derby, widow of Grey Bridges, lord Chandos, by whom he had no iſſue; but by Elizabeth, his firſt lady, he had iſſue three ſons and three daughters; of which, Anne, the eldeſt married, firſt, John Anketill, or Ancell; and, ſecondly, Gerald Fitz-Maurice, brother to the earl of Kerry, in Ireland; Dorothy, Edmund Butler, viſcount Mountgarret, of the ſame kingdom; and Francis Richard Butler, brother to the duke of Ormond. Of the ſons, which were

Bolton's Ext. Peerage

James, George, and Mervin, the ſecond became a monk at Doway; and the eldeſt was, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter the 3d of June, 19th Charles I. reſtored to the title and dignity of lord Audley and earl of Caſtlehaven.

If

If this noble lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions; little would be known of him; hiſtorians hardly making any mention of him. He wrote Vid. Walpole's Noble Authors.

"The Earl of Caſtlehaven's Review, or his Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the Iriſh Wars." Enlarged and corrected, with an Appendix and Poſtſcript. Lond. 1684. Whereby there ſeems to have been a ſecond edition of the work. The earl had been much cenſured for his ſhare in the Iriſh rebellion, and wrote theſe memoirs to explain his conduct, rather than to excuſe it; for he freely confeſſes his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom; to whoſe raſhneſs and cruelty, conjointly with the votes and reſolutions of the Engliſh parliament, he aſcribes the maſſacre.

Soon after their publication, the earl of Angleſey, lord privy ſeal, wrote to aſk a copy. Lord Caſtlehaven ſent him one; but denied the work as his. Angleſey, who had been a commiſſioner in Ireland for the parliament, thinking himſelf affected by this narrative, publiſhed Caſtlehaven's letter, with obſervations and reflections, very abuſive, on the duke of Ormond; which occaſioned, firſt a printed controverſy, and then a trial before the privy council; the event of which was, that Angleſey's firſt letter was voted a ſcandalous libel, and himſelf removed from the cuſtody of the privy ſeal; and that the earl of Caſtlehaven's memoirs, on which he was ſeveral times examined, and which he owned, were declared a ſcandalous libel on the government; a cenſure that ſeems very little founded. For there is not a word to authoriſe that ſentence from the council of Charles II. but the imputation on the lords juſtices of Charles I.; for it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed the privy council would pique themſelves on vindicating the honour of the republican parliament!

Thus it appears, the earl of Caſtlehaven, in the time of the civil war, was a commander of king Charles' forces in Ireland, and acted againſt Cromwell till his reduction of that kingdom, when he retired to Paris. At the reſtoration he returned to England. His wife was Elizabeth,

daughter

daughter of Grey Brydges, lord Chandos; but he died at Kilcash, in Ireland, 1684, S. P. Whereupon

MERVYN, his youngeſt brother, ſucceeded him; and marrying Mary, youngeſt daughter to John Talbot, tenth earl of Shrewſbury, and widow of Charles Arundel, eſquire; by her had two ſons, and three daughters; of which, Mary, married Sir Henry Wingfield, of Eaſton, in Suffolk, knight; and the other two, Anne and Eleanor, died unmarried. Of the ſons, which were

JAMES and John, the latter married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Thomas Saville, earl of Suſſex; and the eldeſt married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to ——— Bard, of Weſton, eſquire (by Anne his wife, daughter to Charles Villiers, earl of Angleſea, and widow of Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Suſſex), by whom he had a ſon and heir,

JAMES, thirteenth lord Audley, who ſucceeded his father in 1700. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry lord Arundel, of Wardour; and by her had iſſue two ſons, James and John Talbot, and two daughters; Elizabeth,[d] married to Philip Thickneſſe, eſquire, and Mary, who died unmarried; and deceaſing 1740, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon JAMES, who died unmarried, May 6th, 1769; and was ſucceeded by his brother JOHN TALBOT, the fifteenth lord Audley, and the ninth and laſt earl of Caſtlehaven, who died in 1777, without iſſue; when the carldom became extinct, and the title of Audley being a barony in fee, deſcended to his nephew, the preſent lord, who has taken the name of Tuchet.

BADLESMERE.

[d] It ſeems that when the ſaid lady Elizabeth Tuchet married Mr. Thickneſſe, ſhe very much offended her father the earl of Caſtlehaven, who would never forgive her; which inſtance of unnatural conduct is rather whimſically alluded to, in a quibbling compariſon between the infinite mercy of the Lord of "Heven," and the unrelenting cruelty of the lord of "Haven;" by the following epitaph, inſcribed upon her graveſtone in the chapel of Landguard Fort, co. Suffolk:

Sacred to the Memory
of Lady Elizabeth Thickneſſe.
"The Lord of Heven forſook her not."

In

BADLESMERE.

Arms—A. a Feſs between two Bars gemelles, G.

In the 16th of Henry II. Bartholomew de Badlesmere had ſuit with William de Cheney, touching certain lands in Kent; and the 22d of the ſame reign, was amerced twenty marks for treſpaſſing in the king's foreſts. To whom ſucceeded

William de Badlesmere, who, about the latter end of king John's reign, adhering to the rebel barons, was with many others, taken priſoner in Rocheſter, and did not obtain his liberty till the 6th of Henry III. After this William, the next mentioned is

Giles de Badlesmere, who, the 32d of Henry III. was ſlain in a ſkirmiſh with the Welſh. We now come to

Gunceline de Badlesmere, a great rebel to Henry III. for which he was excommunicated; but afterwards returning to his obedience, was conſtituted juſtice of Cheſter, and ſo continued till the 9th of Edward I. He ſerved alſo in the wars of Gaſcoigne and Wales, and died the 29th of Edward I. being then ſeiſed of the manor of Badleſmere, holden of the king in capite, as of the barony of Crevequer by the ſervice of one knight's fee; and leaving Bartholomew, his ſon, twenty-ſix years of age.

Which Bartholomew, the 3d of Edward II, obtained a grant of

In the year 1762, governor Thickneſſe buried his wife, or rather left her behind him; for ſhe could not be ſaid to be interred, being merely placed upon the ſurface of the ground, under an arch of brickwork, cloſed at the ends. This a few years ago ſunk in, and it was found neceſſary to rebury her; which was done by governor Singleton at as little expenſe as poſſible, and without any ſteps being taken towards the reparation of the arch, or even replacing the marble above-named, which was affixed to it, recording her death. The latter was moved from place to place till it was miſlaid, and was found in general Blake's wine cellar, broken in two pieces, January 8th, 1804; the former continues (probably to this day), in a ſtate of negligence and ruin.

the

the caſtle and manor of Chilham, in Kent, to hold during the term of his own life, and that of Margaret his wife. The like grant he alſo had of various other conſiderable manors, and alſo of the caſtle of Ledes, in Kent, in exchange for certain lands he had purchaſed; and the 5th of Edward II. he obtained a grant, in fee, of the beforeſaid caſtle and manor of Chilham; which caſtle, &c. Alexander de Baliol poſſeſſed in right of Iſabel his wife, it being of her inheritance; and which, by reaſon of the felony of John de Strabolgi, earl of Athol (who was hanged), her ſon and heir, ought to have eſcheated to the crown on the death of the ſaid Alexander. But after all the great favours received from the king; after having been intruſted with the government of many caſtles of high importance in the kingdom, and employed in ſeveral offices of great honour, and ſummoned to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 3d to the 14th of Edward II. he became a rebel, and joined in the inſurrection of Thomas earl of Lancaſter; with whom, and others, on their defeat at Borough Bridge, he was taken priſoner, and afterwards hanged at Canterbury, anno 1321. When was exhibited an horrid ſcene of royal revenge; for at the ſame time were executed, in various parts of the kingdom, ninety lords, knights, and others concerned in the ſame inſurrection, made to check the tyranny of thoſe times. His wife was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas, third ſon of Thomas, ſecond ſon of Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, by whom (who ſurvived him), he left iſſue, Giles, his ſon and heir, and four daughters, hereafter mentioned.

Vid. Strabolgi

Which GILES, notwithſtanding his father's crime, found ſuch favour from the king, that he had a ſpecial precept to the keeper of the wardrobe in the Tower, to deliver unto him all his father's harneſs, as well coat armours as others. And the 7th of Edward III. although not then of full age, yet doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the next enſuing year attended the king in an expedition into Scotland, and continued in the Scottiſh wars the 9th, 10th, and 11th of Edward III. in which reign alſo he had ſummons to parliament

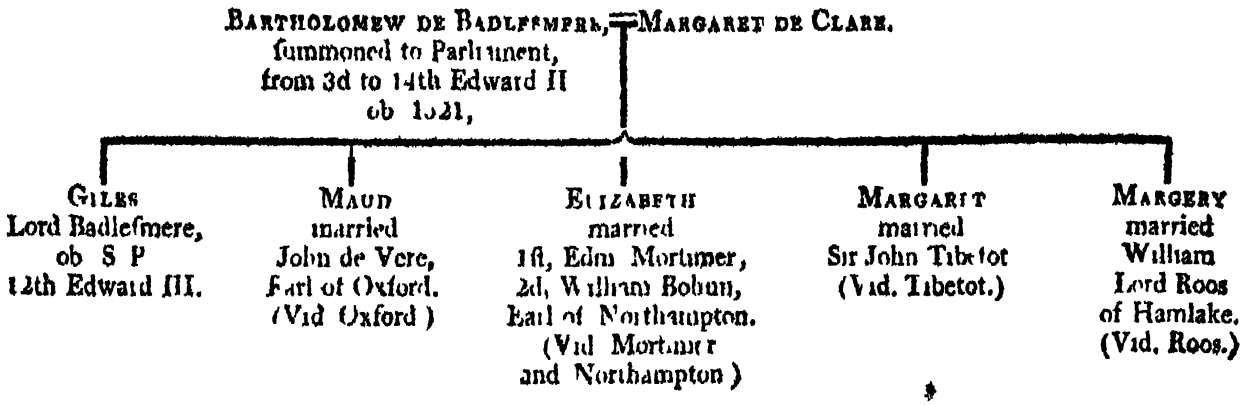
from

from the 9th to the 12th, inclusive, but died the ſame laſt-mentioned year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, but had no iſſue; wherefore his four ſiſters proved his coheirs: of whom, Maud, married John de Vere, earl of Oxford; Elizabeth, firſt, Edmund de Mortimer, and after, William de Bohun, earl of Northampton; Margaret, Sir John Tibetot; and Margery, William lord Roos (or Ros), of Hamlake. Upon partition of the inheritance, the manor of Badleſmere, with divers other lands, were allotted to Maud de Vere. The manor of Tonge,* with certain other eſtates, to Elizabeth de Bohun. The manor of Chetham, in Kent, and various manors in other counties, to Margaret de Tibetot. The caſtle and manor of Chilham, in Kent, together with other manors in the ſame county, and in the counties of Eſſex, Wilts, and Dorſet, to Margerie de Roos.

But the barony of Badleſmere ſeems to have been conſidered as having devolved upon the Veres earls of Oxford; who from this period continued to number it among their other honours, until by the death of John de Vere, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, without iſſue male, the 18th of Henry VIII. the ſame, with the other baronies in fee veſted in him, fell into abeyance between his four ſiſters and coheirs; and were ſo certified the 5th of April, 1626, as will be treated of more particularly under the head of Oxford. (Vid. Vere Earl of Oxford.)

* In Gibſon's Camden, Tong Caſtle is called the ancient ſeat of Gunceline de Badilſmere, a perſon of great honour, whoſe ſon, Bartholomew, begat that Gunceline, who, by the heireſs of Ralph Fitz-Bernard, lord of Kingſdowne, had that ſeditious Bartholomew, who, by Margaret Clare, had Giles, who died without iſſue, leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs viz. Margery, Maud, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

In Morant's Eſſex, Vol I p. 265, it appears, that the manor of Thunderſley came to the Badleſmeres from the Fitz Bernards; and that Bartholomew de Badleſmere exchanged it with king Edward II, for the manor of Bourne, in Suſſex.



BARDOLF.

Arms—Az. three Cinquefoils, O.

The firſt of this family whereof mention occurs, was William Bardolf, ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Henry II. And the next

Thomas Bardolf, who married Roſe, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Ralph Hanſelyn, baron of Schelford, in com. Notts. This Thomas obtained from William, brother to king Henry II. the lordſhip of Bradewill; three parts of which he gave in marriage to his three daughters. The firſt married to Robert de St. Remigio; the ſecond, to William Bacun; the third, to Baldwin de Thony; and was ſucceeded by

Doun (or Dodo), Bardolf, his ſon and heir, who married Beatrix, daughter and heir to William de Warren, of Wirmgay, in Norfolk, and thereby acquired the barony of Wirmgay. He died the 11th of king John, leaving the ſaid Beatrix ſurviving, and

William, his ſon and heir, who, the 17th of John, had livery of his lands in part; and the 27th Henry III. had livery of the honour of Wirmgay, which, during his minority, had been in the hands of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent.

The 42d and 47th of Henry III. this William was governor of Nottingham

Nottingham caſtle; and adhering to that king againſt the barons in arms, was taken priſoner at the battle of Lewes. He died the 4th of Edward I. as it ſeems; for then William, his ſon and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands. Which

WILLIAM married Julian, daughter and heir of Hugh de Gurnay, by whom he had iſſue his ſon and ſucceſſor

HUGH, who, the 22d of Edward I. was one of thoſe eminent perſons who had ſummons to attend the king with his advice touching the weighty affairs of the realm, and afterward had ſummons to parliament from that time to the 30th of Edward I. His wife was Iſabel, daughter and heir of Robert Aguillon,[f] by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir, and a younger ſon, William. And deceaſing the 32d of Edward I.

THOMAS, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him in the barony; and had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt of Edward II. to the 4th of Edward III. about which time he died,[g] leaving

JOHN, his ſon and heir, then in minority; who, the 9th of Edward III. on proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and alſo the ſame year had ſummons to parliament. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Roger D'Amory,* by whom he conſiderably increaſed his inheritance. And dying the 45th of Edward III. left

* Vid. D'Amory

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, then fourteen years of age; whoſe wardſhip and marriage was granted by queen Philippa (wife of Edward III.) to Sir Michael de Poynings, knight, to the intent that he might marry Agnes, daughter of the ſaid Michael. Which William,

[f] In Gibſon's Camden's Britannia, it is ſaid, that Sir Robert Aguillon had a caſtle at the manor of Addington, in Surrey; which was holden in fee, by the ſerjeanty to find in the king's kitchen on the coronation day, a perſon to make a dainty diſh, called "Mupigernoun, or Dilegrout, and ſerve the ſame up to the king's table. This ſervice has been regularly claimed by the lords of the ſaid manor, and allowed at the reſpective coronations of the kings of England

[g] Dugdale, in his Baronage, ſays he died the 3d of Edward III. but in his Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of Thomas Bardolf is mentioned, anno the 4th of Edward III

upon proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands the 45th of Edward III.[h] And had alſo ſummons to parliament from the 49th of Edward III. to 9th of Richard II. in which year he died, leaving Agnes de Poynings, his wife, then ſurviving, and

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, who was a perſon of eſpecial eminence in his time; but at length taking part with Henry earl of Northumberland, and others, in their inſurrection againſt king Henry IV. and being purſued by the royal army in great force, was obliged to fly the kingdom. But about three years after returning into England, was with the ſaid earl of Northumberland in the battle of Bramham Moor, where that unfortunate nobleman was defeated and ſlain, and this lord Bardolf ſo much hurt, that he died of his wounds ſoon after; leaving by Avicia (or Hawyſe), his wife, daughter of Ralph lord Cromwell, two daughters, his coheirs; whereof Anne married, firſt, Sir William Clifford, knight; and ſecondly, Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough; and Joane became the wife of Sir William Phelip, knight.

Thus the ancient barony of Bardolf became forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of this great but unhappy lord, and his poſſeſſions divided; whereof the honour of Wirmgay, with divers other manors in Norfolk, were given by the king to his half brother, Thomas Beaufort; other conſiderable lordſhips to Sir George Dunbar, knight, and the manors of Schelford and Stoke-Bardolf, in com. Notts, with Hallughton, in Leiceſterſhire, to the queen.

But nevertheleſs, it appears, that ſome time after, the king, on the humble repreſentation of the ſaid Sir William Clifford and Sir William Phelip, who had married the beforementioned Anne and Joane,

[h] Thus, ſays Dugdale But there ſeems a miſtake: for, if this William was only fourteen years old at his father's death, in 45th Edward III he *could not make proof of his age*, to have livery of his lands the ſame year, 45th Edward III But moſt probably his father died about the 37th of Edward III. as his laſt writ of ſummons to parliament bears date in that year; when if his ſon was then fourteen years old, he would have attained his majority in the ſaid 45th Edward III.

daughters

daughters of Thomas lord Bardolf, granted to them the reverſion of the laſt-mentioned manors, as alſo of the manor of Birlyng, in Suſſex, after the death of the queen; to hold and enjoy, to them and the heirs of their bodies. Which Sir William Phelip afterwards had the title of lord Bardolf.*

* Vid. Phelip lord Bardolf.

Of this ſame family, according to Dugdale, was HUGH BARDOLF, a younger ſon of the firſt William. Which Hugh was ſheriff for the counties of Cornwall and Wilts, temp. Henry II. as alſo for Somerſet and Dorſet, temp. Richard I. but died the 5th of John, S. P. leaving

ROBERT BARDOLF, his brother and heir, who alſo died iſſueleſs, whereby his lands came to be ſhared among his nephews and heirs; viz. Jordan Foliot, Iſold Gray, Ralph Paynell, Hugh Poinz, and Maude Bardolf.

Of this family, the Baronage ſays, was alſo WILLIAM BARDOLF (ſon, as preſumed, of the firſt Thomas); which William firſt married the daughter of Almaric le Deſpenſer, and afterwards Elizabeth, daughter of William Fitz-William, with whom he had all the Thenage which the ſaid Fitz-William held in Hepedale and Rokedale. But this William Bardolf does not appear to have lived paſt the 7th of John, when the ſaid Elizabeth was his widow.

PHELIP LORD BARDOLF.

ARMS—Vid. Bardolf.[1]

SIR WILLIAM PHELIP, who married Joane, daughter and coheir of Thomas, the laſt lord Bardolf, was ſon of Sir John Phelip, of Donyngton, in com. Suff. knight, and was a valiant ſoldier in the wars of France during the glorious reign of Henry V. To which king he

[1] His arms are given as Bardolf. But his paternal coat, as Phelip, are not mentioned.

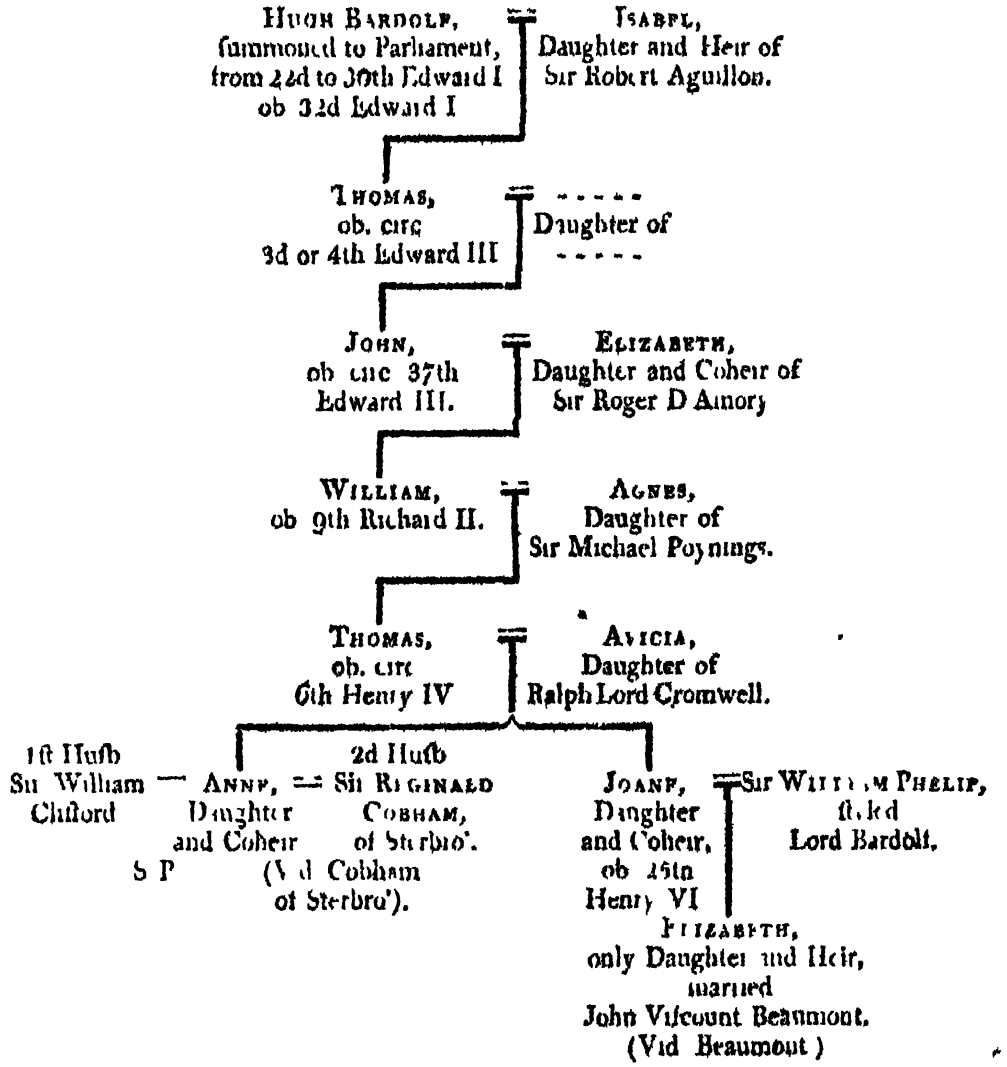
was

was treaſurer of his houſehold, and on his deceaſe had the chief conduct of his dolorous funeral.

He is ſaid to have been created lord Bardolf, by letters patent of Henry VI but it does not appear that he ever had ſummons to parliament although he bore that title.

He was a knight of the garter, and chamberlain to king Henry VI. in whoſe 19th year he died, leaving, by the ſaid Joane his wife, an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married John viſcount Beaumont.*

* Vid Beaumont.



BASSET OF DRAYTON.

Arms—O three Piles G. a Canton Erm.

The firſt of this line was Ralph, ſecond ſon of Richard Baſſet and Maud Riddell, or Ridell; which Ralph, by Alice his wife (who ſurvived him), had iſſue

Ralph Basset, of Drayton, who by Iſabella his wife, was father of another

Ralph, who, the 42d of Henry III. had ſummons, with other great men, to attend the king at Cheſter, furniſhed with horſe and arms, to repel the incurſions of the Welſh; but the 48th of Henry III. adhering to Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and other the rebellious barons then in arms, he was the next year (after their victory over the king's army at Lewes), appointed governor, for them, over the caſtles of Salop and Bruges. Before the end of the ſame year, prince Edward, with the royal forces, giving battle to the barons at Eveſham, this Ralph was there ſlain, with divers eminent perſons, manfully fighting in the cauſe of liberty. It is ſaid, that when Simon Montfort, the principal general of the barons, perceived the great ſtrength and order of the royal army, he concluded he ſhould be defeated, and therefore adviſed Ralph Baſſet and Hugh Deſpencer, to get away, and reſerve themſelves for better times; but they ſtoutly anſwered, "If he periſhed, they did not wiſh to live!" A noble confidence in their commander, and ſpecimen of the ſpirit of our anceſtors, who eſtimated the liberty of their country above the value of their own lives!

His wife was Margaret, the widow of Urian St. Pierre, and daughter of Roger de Somery, baron of Dudley, who ſurvived him, and afterwards took the habit of religion; by whom he left a daughter, Maud, who married John lord Grey de Wilton, and a ſon

Ralph,

RALPH, his ſucceſſor; who, the 22d Edward I. had ſummons to be at Portſmouth on the 1ſt of September, well armed, to attend the king into Gaſcoigne. The 24th of Edward I. he was in an expedition into Scotland, and the next year was in another with the king into Flanders. He married Joane, daughter of John Grey, juſtice of Cheſter[k] (with whom her father gave in frank marriage, all his lands in Olney, in com. Bucks); and having been ſummoned to parliament, the 23d and 27th of Edward I. incluſive, died the ſame year (1299), and was buried in the chancel of Drayton Baſſet, before the high altar. Beſides Ralph, his ſon and heir, he had two daughters; viz. Maud, who married William de Heriz; and Margaret, who married Edmund Baron of Stafford.

d. Heriz
d Stafford

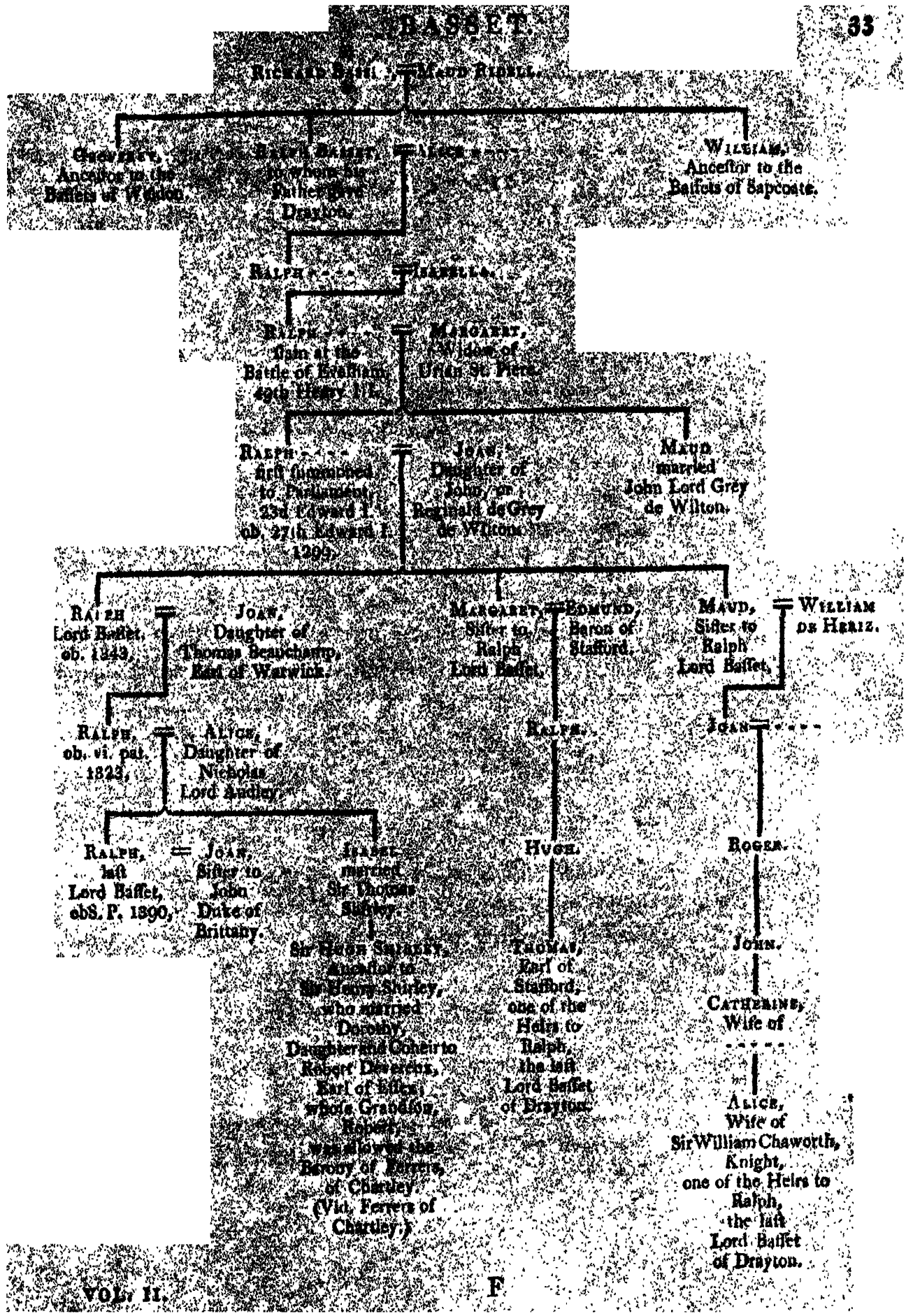
To him ſucceeded Ralph, his ſon beforementioned, who, the 29th of Edward I. was employed in the king's ſervice in Scotland; and during the remainder of that reign, and in the ſucceeding one, was in a variety of employments. The 1ſt of Edward III. he was in the expedition into Scotland; ſo again the 7th Edward III. and the next year was conſtituted juſtice of North Wales. Moreover, he had ſummons to parliament, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 16th Edward III. incluſive; and died the 25th February, 17th Edward III. (anno 1343). His wife was Joane, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; by whom he had Ralph, his ſon and heir, who died in his lifetime, viz. the 7th Edward III. leaving iſſue by Alice, daughter of Nicholas lord Audley, Ralph, his ſon and heir. Which

RALPH, upon his grandfather's death, became his heir; and the 29th of Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. He was a very active and eminent man, ſerving repeatedly in the wars of France with honour and renown. The 31ſt of Edward III.

[k] So Dugdale, in his Baronage, under Baſſett of Drayton, Vol. I. p 379, but under Grey of Wilton, Vol I p 713, he makes her daughter of Reginald Grey, the ſon of John.

In Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, it is mentioned this Ralph Baſſet had a former wife, Helewiſa, but it does not appear he had any iſſue by her; and beſides, if a conjecture may be hazarded, it is, that he never had any ſuch wife

he


Richard Basset. = Maud Ridell.
Ancestor to the Bassets of Weldon.
Ralph Basset, to whom his Father gave Drayton.
Alice
William, Ancestor to the Bassets of Sapcote.
Ralph = Isabella.
Ralph, slain at the Battle of Evesham, 49th Henry III. = Margaret, Widow of Urian St. Pierre.
Ralph, first summoned to Parliament, 23d Edward I. ob. 27th Edward I. 1299.
Joan, Daughter of John, or Reginald de Grey de Wilton.
Maud married John Lord Grey de Wilton.
Ralph Lord Basset, ob. 1343. = Joan, Daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
Margaret, Sister to Ralph, Lord Basset. = Edmund, Baron of Stafford.
Maud, Sister to Ralph Lord Basset. = William de Heriz.
Ralph, ob. vi. pat. 1323. = Alice, Daughter of Nicholas Lord Audley.
Ralph.
Joan
Ralph, last Lord Basset, obs. P. 1390. = Joan, Sister to John Duke of Britany.
Isabel married Sir Thomas Shirley.
Hugh.
Roger.
Sir Hugh Shirley, Ancestor to Sir Henry Shirley, who married Dorothy, Daughter and Coheir to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; whose Grandson, Robert, was allowed the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley. (Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.)
Thomas, Earl of Stafford, one of the Heirs to Ralph, the last Lord Basset of Drayton.
John.
Catherine, Wife of
Alice, Wife of Sir William Chaworth, Knight, one of the Heirs to Ralph, the last Lord Basset of Drayton.

he had ſummons to parliament, and the like from that time to the 13th of Richard I. inclusive. He was alſo a knight of the garter; in conſequence of which, his arms yet remain in one of the ſtalls of the quire of that moſt beautiful Gothic fabric, the chapel at Windſor He died 10th May, 1390 (14th Richard II.) without iſſue; having ordered, by his will, that his body ſhould be buried in the cathedral at Lichfield, near the altar of St. Nicholas, and having given his eſtates, by will, according to ſome authorities, to Sir Hugh Shirley, Son of Sir Thomas, by Iſabel, his ſiſter, upon condition of taking his name and arms; and on refuſal, then to his couſin, Edmund lord Stafford, &c. But other authorities repreſent the matter differently: certain, however, it is, that there were great diſputes after his deceaſe. By one inquiſition it was found, that Thomas earl of Stafford was his couſin and next heir, viz. ſon of Hugh, ſon of Ralph, ſon of Margaret, ſiſter of Ralph, father of Ralph, father of the ſaid Ralph, laſt lord Baſſet of Drayton. By another inquiſition, it was alſo found, that the ſame Thomas earl of Stafford, and Alice, the wife of Sir William Chaworth, Knight, were his couſins and next heirs, viz. the ſaid Thomas, ſon of Hugh, &c. as beforeſaid; and the ſaid Alice, daughter of Catherine, daughter of John, ſon of Roger, ſon of Joane, daughter of Maude, the other ſiſter and coheir of Ralph Baſſet, father of Ralph, father of the ſaid Ralph, the laſt lord Baſſet of Drayton. What concluſion was definitively made in the great controverſy between the Staffords and Chaworths, is not ſtated by Dugdale; yet, according to his account, the controverſy was only between the Staffords and Chaworths: which appears to indicate, that Iſabel, ſiſter to the laſt Ralph lord Baſſet, could not be legitimate, or otherwiſe the priority of blood of her iſſue muſt have been unqueſtionably nearer in point of claim to any inheritance which was not under the limitation of ſome ſettlement or other, abſolutely directing a contrary deſcent. Be the ſubject yet as it may, neither the Shirleys nor the Staffords are recorded to have taken the name and arms of Baſſet. But Edmonſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, and the ſeveral Peerages of the day, attribute the

barony of Baſſet to the preſent earl of Leiceſter, deſcended in the female line from the ſaid Iſabel, ſiſter and heir (as they conclude), to Ralph lord Baſſet aforeſaid.

Of Joane, wife to this Ralph lord Baſſet (who was ſiſter to John duke of Brittany), it is ſtated, that ſhe ſurvived him, and held in dower the third part of the manor of Colſton Baſſet, in Nottinghamſhire; and of Drayton Baſſet, in Staffordſhire, together with the ſame proportion of ſeveral other conſiderable manors in the counties of Bedford, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Devon.

By her will, dated at her manor houſe of Cheſhunt, in com. Bucks, 27th March, 1302, ſhe bequeaths her body to be buried in the abbey of Lavenden, near Olney, in that county, and died the Thurſday next before the Feaſt of St. Martin, the next enſuing year.

BEAUCHAMP OF HACCHE.

Arms—Vaire Az. and Ar.

The firſt of this Somerſetſhire family of Beauchamp, of whom mention is made, was Robert, who, in the 9th of Henry II. was ſheriff of the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet, and died the 13th of king John; leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, who departed this life about the 36th of Henry III. and was ſucceeded by another Robert, his ſon and heir, who was founder of the priory of Frithelſtoke, in the county of Devon: whoſe ſon, John, was his ſucceſſor, and married Cicely, daughter and heir of Maud de Kyme;[k] by whom he left John, his ſon and heir, who had ſummons to parliament from the 25th of Edward I. to the 10th of Edward III. when he died; leaving iſſue

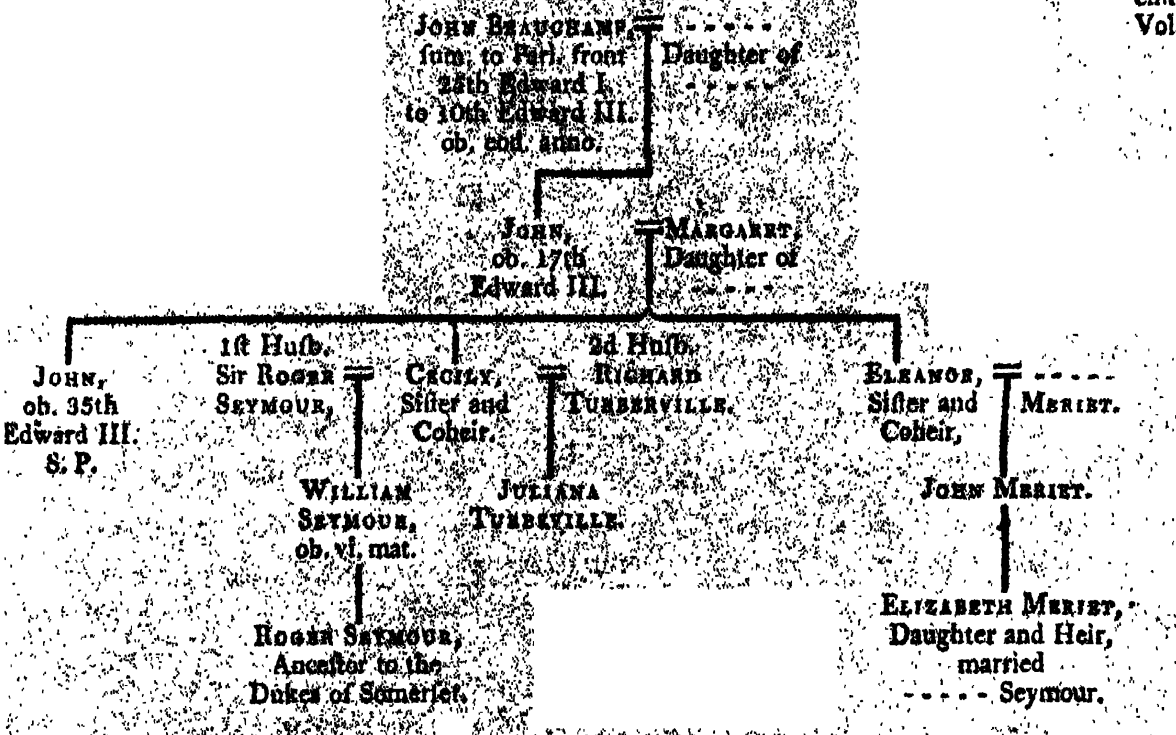
[k] According to Hutchins, Hiſt. of Dorſ. Vol. II. p. 121, the ſaid Cicely was daughter and coheir of the ſaid Maud de Kyme (daughter of William Ferrers, earl of Derby), by William de Vivonia, her ſecond huſband; which William was ſon of Hugh de Vivonia, by Mabel his wife, one of the coheirs of William Mallet, a great baron, who died temp. Henry III. (Vid. Mallet.)

another

another JOHN, his ſon and heir, who had ſummons to parliament from the 16th to the 17th of Edward III. in which year he died, leaving JOHN, his ſon and heir, and MARGARET, his widow, ſurviving. Which JOHN, the 33d of Edward III. was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoigne, and of the retinue to THOMAS de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whoſe daughter, ALICE, he had married. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 25th to the 34th of Edward III. inclusive; in which ſame year he deceaſed without iſſue, leaving CICELY, his ſiſter, and JOHN MERIET, ſon of ELEANOR, his other ſiſter, his next heirs. Which JOHN MERIET died the 3d of Richard II. leaving iſſue, ELIZABETH, his ſole daughter and heir, married to —— Seymour. CECILY was wife, firſt, of *Sir ROGER SEYMOUR; and afterwards of RICHARD TURBERVILLE, of Bere Regis, in com. Dorſet; by whom ſhe had a daughter, named †JULIANA.

* Anceſtor to Seymour duke of Somerſet.

† Vid. Hutchins' Dorſet. Vol. II. p. 122.



1 On the partition of the inheritance, the manors of Hache, Shepton-Beauchamp, and others, were aſſigned to the ſaid Cecily, for her ſhare.

BEAUMONT.

ARMS—Az. a Lion rampant semée de Lis O.

THE descent of this noble family is by some deduced from Lewis, son to Charles earl of Anjou, a younger son to Lewis VIII. king of France, and by others, from Lewis de Brenne, second son to John de Brienne, the last king of Jerusalem. But this latter descent is disclaimed by Robert de Greystanes, the sub-prior of Durham; whilst the former seems improbable, unless it can be believed that the said Lewis began the pleasing work of generation in the cradle: for if Anderson's Tables may be credited, he died in the year 1248, about three years after the marriage of his parents. Froisard, the historian, who was a native of Hainault, and lived in that time when this family first came into notice, and cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the issue of either Charles king of Sicily, or John de Brenne, yet derives not HENRY DE BEAUMONT from either of them, but says, he was son to the viscount Beaumont, in England.[m] This matter, however,

[m] Of these viscounts a perfect account cannot be pretended to be given, but what can be said, we will venture to offer. It appears then, that our king Henry I. had many natural sons and daughters, of the latter of which, one named Constance, is said, by Sandford, to have married Roscelme viscount Beaumont, in Normandy, and to have been endowed by her father with the manor of Alrichscott, and the town of Suttanton, in Devonshire. Of this viscountess Beaumont, Mr. Madox, in his Baronia Anglicana, has produced from the Pipe Rolls, several payments of money, in the 5th of Henry II. (who was her nephew), which payments were made to a lady styled only Vicecomitissa, though afterwards Vicecomitissa de Bellomonte.

She had issue a son, Richard, who succeeded to the viscounty (and probably Odoard de Vicomit, to whom king Henry II. gave the manor of Emildon, in Northumberland, might be one of her younger sons), in which he was succeeded by Ralph, who, very likely, when the dutchy of Normandy was lost by king John, sought refuge and relief in England. For in the next reign, it appears, that mention is made of William de Beaumont, and also of Godfrey, who, with Cecilia de Ferrers, his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Rokburn, in Northamptonshire, the 6th of Edward I. Who may not then one of these be father of the lady Vesey, and her brothers? (Hornebys Remarks on Dugdale's Baronage.)

is

is not worth a dispute; but certain it is, that in the time of king Edward I. mention is made of Isabel de Beaumont, wife of John de Vescy, of Lewis, who was treasurer of the church of Salisbury in 1294, and afterwards bishop of Durham;[n] and of Henry de Beaumont, which

HENRY, the 30th of Edward I. attended that king in an expedition into Scotland. In the 1st of Edward II. being styled "Consanguineus regis," he obtained a grant in fee, of the manors of Folkyngham, Edenham, and Barton upon Humber; and of all the knights fees belonging to Gilbert de Gant, which Lora de Gant, his widow, held in dower. Moreover, the 4th of Edward II. he had a grant of the Isle of Man, to hold for life; and about the same time took to wife, Alice, daughter, and at length heir, of Alexander [o]Comin, earl of Boghan, constable of Scotland; and the 6th of Edward II. had livery of her inheritance.

This Henry, however, does not exhibit a most amiable character: for it appears, that having been much trusted, and more rewarded, by Edward II. after being pardoned for affronting him in open council,[*] he made a shift to get into France, attending the virtuous queen Isabel to the court of the earl of Hainault, from whence he came over with the earl's brother, to assist that dutiful consort in the pious work of dethroning her husband; and thereupon, for remuneration of his services, obtained a grant of the manor of Loughborough in general tail, part of the possessions of Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester, attaint[illegible].

[*] Dugd. Vol II p 301

During the reign of Edward III. he had also many high posts and

[n] Greystanes says, this bishop was a man of generosity, which he had from the blood of the kings of France and Sicily, but does not adorn him with qualities truly loyal. For he was prodigal in his expenses, very greedy of money, without caring how he came by it; being not much unlike what Sallust describes Cataline,

[o] Ferne, in his Lacy's Nobility, p 79, asserts, that Alice was daughter and heir of John earl of Bucquhane, a wavering and inconstant man, as well to Edward I. as to Robert Bruce. Which John was son of Alexander Cumyn, earl of Bucquhane, by Alice, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Quinci, earl of Winchester.

offices

offices conferred upon him. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 2d of Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. as a baron, and from thence to the 14th of Edward III. as earl of Boghan, died the ſame year, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Nicholas, ſon of James lord Audley; and

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who, on his father's death, had livery of his lands, but never uſed the title of earl of Boghan, and died ſoon after, viz. the 16th Edward III. leaving, by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter (grandſon of Henry III.) an only ſon,

HENRY, who was born in Brabant, the 14th of Edward III. but whoſe legitimacy was ratified in parliament the 25th of the ſame reign; in the 34th whereof, doing his homage, he had livery of his lands, and alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 36th to the 42d of Edward III. the year after which he died, leaving Margaret his wife, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, ſurviving, and

JOHN, his ſon and heir, then eight years old; who, the 6th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance. The 10th of Richard II. he accompanied John duke of Lancaſter into Spain, but before the end of the ſame year was expelled the court, as one of the king's evil adviſers, by the great lords aſſembled at Haringey Park. But thoſe heats ſubſiding, he roſe again into power, and was intruſted with ſeveral high employments, and was elected a knight of the garter. And having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 6th to the 17th of Richard II. died full of honour, the 20th of the ſame reign, leaving Catherine his wife, daughter of Thomas de Everingham, of Laxton, ſurviving,[1] and Henry, his ſon and heir, ſixteen years of age. Which

[1] Sandford and Collins, in their Baronetages ſay, that by the ſaid Catherine, his firſt wife, he had iſſue Henry, Thomas, anceſtor to the viſcounts Beaumonts, of Swords, in the kingdom of Ireland, and to the Beaumonts of Stoughton Grange; and Richard. But by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, earl marſhal, and widow of Nicholas lord Audley, he had no iſſue

HENRY

HENRY, the 1st of Henry IV. was made a knight, by Bathing, at the coronation of that king; having an allowance of robes for the said solemnity. And having had summons to parliament, from the 5th to the 14th of Henry IV. died the 1st year of Henry V. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Willoughby, of Eresby, by whom he had issue, as said,* a younger son; from whom descended the Beaumonts of Wednesbury, in com. Staff. and

* Collins and Lipsby.

JOHN, his son and heir, who was only four years old at his father's death; but the 9th of Henry VI. making proof of his age, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. He was in great favour with that king, under whom he bore the most honourable employments: was made a knight of the garter; also earl of Bolome, by letters patent, dated 27th July, 14th Henry VI. and, moreover, in consideration of his great merits and especial services, was advanced to the honour of a viscount, by other letters patent, bearing date 12th February, 18th Henry VI. being the first person ever dignified with that title in England.

Furthermore, the 23d of Henry VI. he had another grant to himself, and the heirs male of his body, of place and precedence above all viscounts thenceforth to be created, and to take place next and immediately unto earls, in all parliaments and public meetings. Having been thus raised to higher honours than any of his ancestors had before borne, he was not unmindful of the gratitude he owed to that prince, who had so highly favoured him; wherefore, in his cause against the house of York, he bravely adventured his life, and was slain in the battle of Northampton, 38th Henry VI. His wife was Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir William Phelip, lord Bardolf;* by whom he had issue a son, Henry, who died in his lifetime, S. P. William, his successor; and an only daughter, Joane, who married John lord Lovel, of Tichmersh. Which

* Vid. Bardolf.

WILLIAM adhering to the Lancastrian interest, participated in the hard fate which befel that family. For being taken prisoner at Towton Field, 1st Edward IV. he was the same year attainted, and divers

of his manors given to the lord Haſtings. But after king Henry VII. obtained the crown, he was reſtored again, and his attainder wholly reverſed 1ſt Henry VII. in which year he had ſummons to parliament, by the title of "Willielmo vicecomiti Beamond;" and lived long after, viz. to the 23d of that reign.[q]

He was twice married; firſt, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Scroope; and, ſecondly, to Joane, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but had no iſſue by either; whereupon hiſtorians and antiquarians relate, that Francis viſcount Lovel (his nephew), had he been at that time living, and not attainted, would have been his heir for the barony of Beaumont; but he dying S. P. and his attainder never being reverſed, his ſiſters could inherit nothing from him.

But here it is neceſſary to remark, that as by reaſon of their brother's attainder, Joane and Fridiſwide, the ſiſters of the ſaid Francis viſcount Lovel, could not inherit any thing from him, yet as they were not entitled to the ſaid barony of Beaumont through him, but through their mother Joane, daughter, and at length heir, of John, firſt viſcount Beaumont, the ſaid attainder could not operate to debar them of that honour to which they were entitled ex parte maternâ. Thus, if a man ſeiſed of lands in fee, hath two ſons, the eldeſt is attainted, and then the *father dieth*, the king ſhall have the land, and not the younger, for the attainder of the elder is an impediment; but if the elder had *died before* the *father*, then the younger ſhould have had the land by deſcent; for he is heir to the father and not to the brother. Dyer, 274. pl. 40-41.

So, if this rule holdeth, the ſaid daughters were heirs by deſcent to their father as well as to their mother, and the barony in fee, as ſuch, became veſted in them in abeyance; and has indeed ſo been deter-

[q] He died the 23d of Henry VII. and was buried at Wivenhoe, in Eſſex, where, in the chancel of the church, was a monument erected to his memory, ſhewing his effigies in armour, lying at length, his head reſting on a lion (his creſt), and at his feet an elephant, with an inſcription, ſtating that he died 30th December, 1507

mined

mined a few years ſince, on a claim preferred by Thomas Stapleton, eſquire, deſcended from Joane, eldeſt of the two ſiſters of the laſt Francis viſcount Lovel, and eldeſt of the two daughters, and at length coheirs of Joane, ſole daughter of John viſcount Beaumont, whoſe only ſurviving ſon and heir, William, died, S. P. as before-mentioned.

TABLE I.

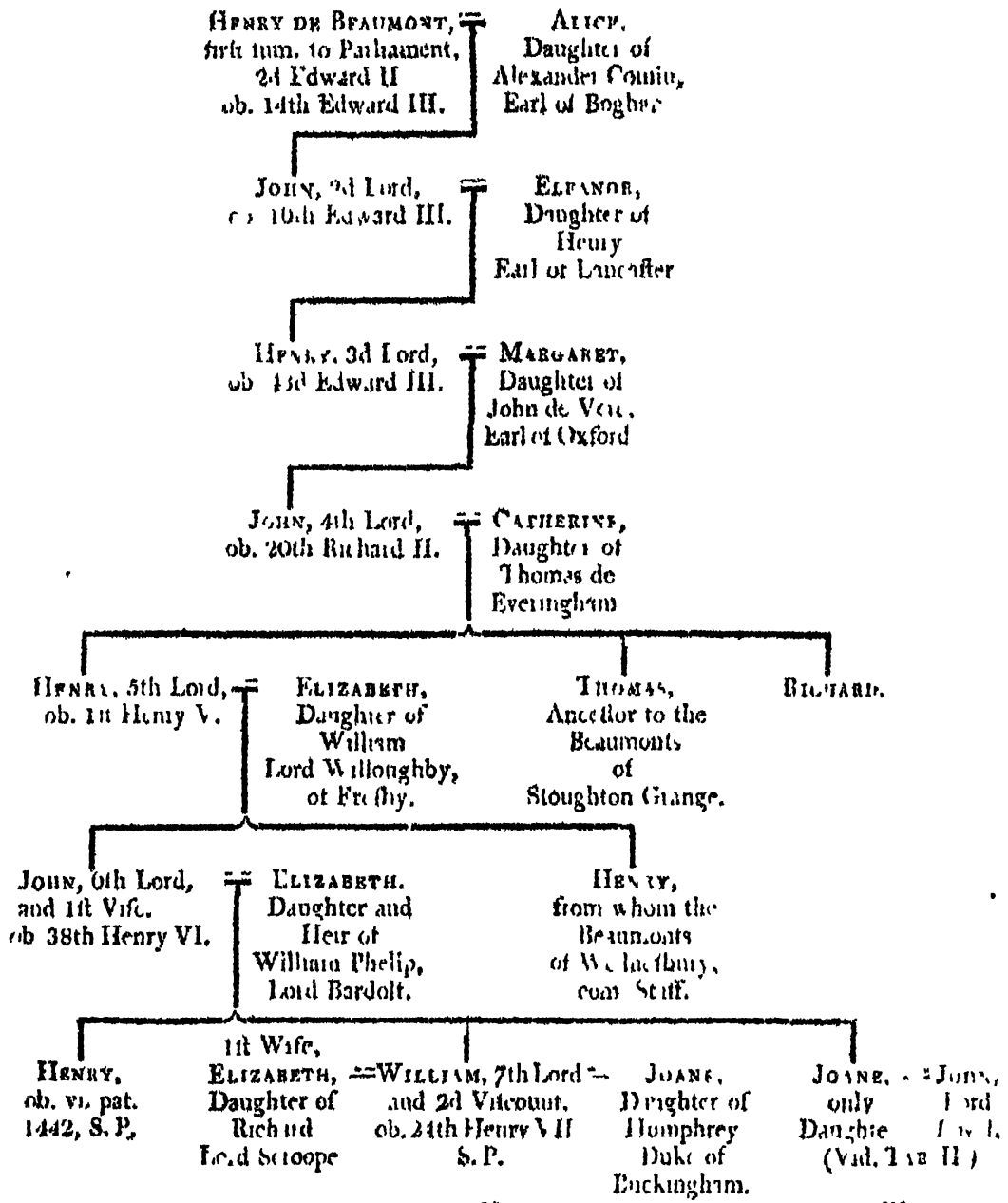
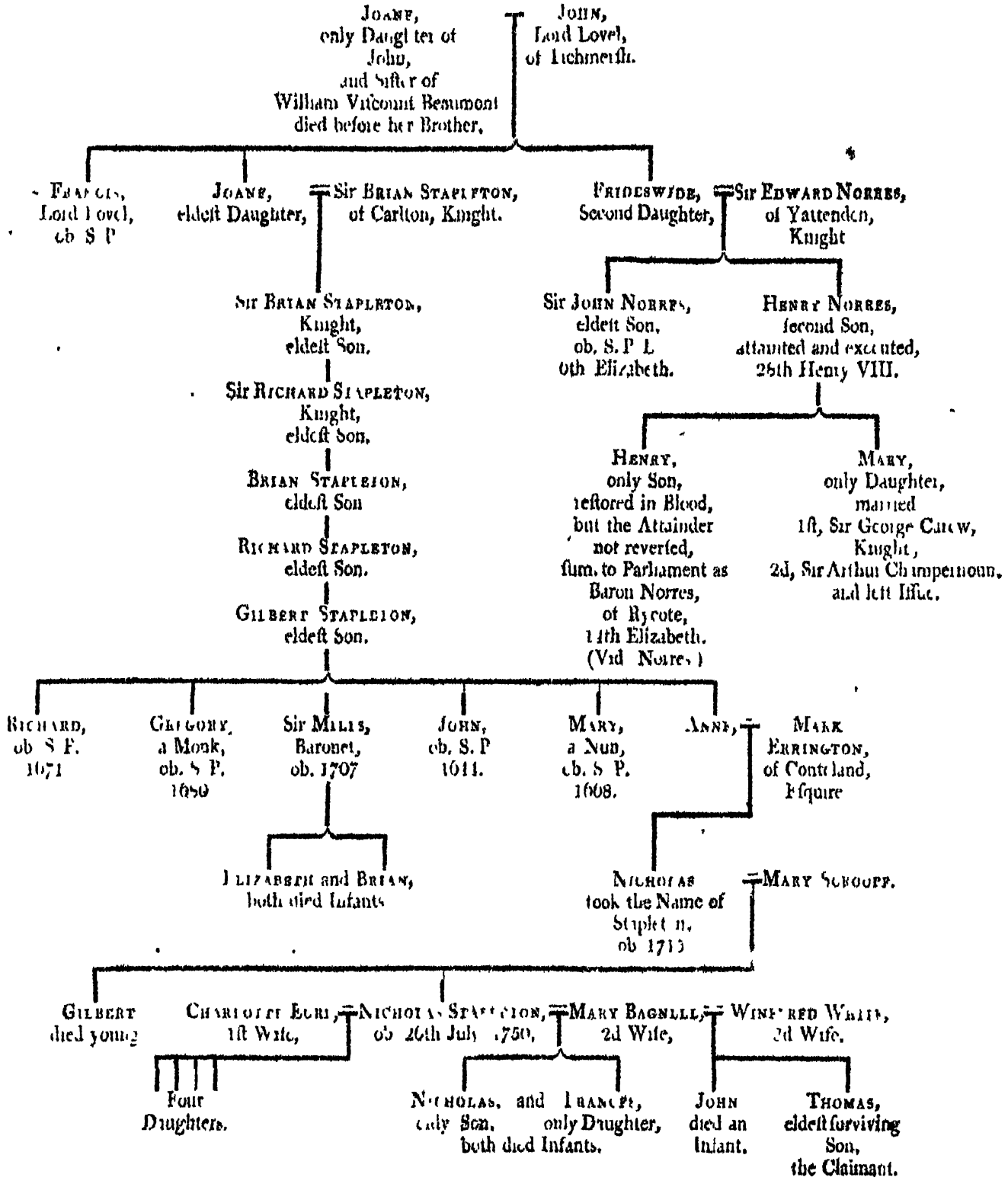


TABLE II.


JOANE, only Daughter of John, and Sister of William Viscount Beaumont died before her Brother,
JOHN, Lord Lovel, of Tichmersh.
FRANCIS, Lord Lovel, ob S P
JOANE, eldest Daughter,
Sir BRIAN STAPLETON, of Carlton, Knight.
FRIDESWIDE, Second Daughter,
Sir EDWARD NORRES, of Yattenden, Knight
Sir BRIAN STAPLETON, Knight, eldest Son.
Sir JOHN NORRES, eldest Son, ob. S. P. 6th Elizabeth.
HENRY NORRES, second Son, attainted and executed, 28th Henry VIII.
Sir RICHARD STAPLETON, Knight, eldest Son.
HENRY, only Son, restored in Blood, but the Attainder not reversed, sum. to Parliament as Baron Norres, of Rycote, 14th Elizabeth. (Vid Norres)
MARY, only Daughter, married 1st, Sir George Carew, Knight, 2d, Sir Arthur Champernoun, and left Issue.
BRIAN STAPLETON, eldest Son
RICHARD STAPLETON, eldest Son.
GILBERT STAPLETON, eldest Son.
RICHARD, ob S P. 1671
GREGORY, a Monk, ob. S P. 1650
Sir MILES, Baronet, ob. 1707
JOHN, ob. S. P 1611.
MARY, a Nun, ob. S P. 1608.
ANNE,
MARK ERRINGTON, of Conteland, Esquire
ELIZABETH and BRIAN, both died Infants
NICHOLAS took the Name of Stapleton, ob 1715
MARY SCROOPE.
GILBERT died young
CHARLOTTE EGRE, 1st Wife,
NICHOLAS STAPLETON, ob 26th July 1750,
MARY BAGNELL, 2d Wife,
WINIFRED WHITE, 3d Wife.
Four Daughters.
NICHOLAS, only Son, and FRANCES, only Daughter, both died Infants.
JOHN died an Infant.
THOMAS, eldest surviving Son, the Claimant.

BEC,

BEC, OR BEKE OF ERESBY.

ARMS—G a Cross Moline, Ar

WHETHER avarice or ambition may have the greatest sway over the human passions, is difficult to say. The celebrated Roman poet, Virgil, finely describes the power of avarice:

" Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames

Be this point, however, determinable as it may, it is related, that WALTER BEC, although possessed of a fair inheritance in Flanders, could not withstand the temptation which the spoil of England held out to all those who should follow the fortune of the Norman duke, in his invasion of England, whom he accordingly accompanied; and as a reward, obtained of his gift the manor of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln, and divers other lordships.

This Walter married Agnes, the daughter and heir of Hugh, the son of Pinco, commonly called Hugh Dapifer, and had issue by her five sons, viz. Hugh, Henry, Walter, John, and Thomas; but Hugh, the eldest, dying without issue in his return from the Holy Land, and Henry, his brother, being a person of weak understanding, his two other brethren, viz. Walter and John, shared the inheritance; Thomas, the youngest, having all the churches which were of their patronage.

WALTER had issue Henry, who was the father of Walter, afterwards constable of Lincoln castle. But Henry had issue Walter, his son, who married Eva, niece of Walter de Grey, archbishop of York; and was father of

JOHN, who, the 7th of John, paid a fine to that king, for liberty to marry the widow of William Bardolph. His successor was another

HENRY,

HENRY, who married Hawiſe, ſiſter of Thomas de Multon, and was ſucceeded by another Walter, who had iſſue three ſons; John Anthony, the famous biſhop of Durham; and Thomas, biſhop of St. David's. Which

JOHN, the 23d and 24th Edward I. was ſummoned to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm; and died the 31ſt of the ſame reign, leaving

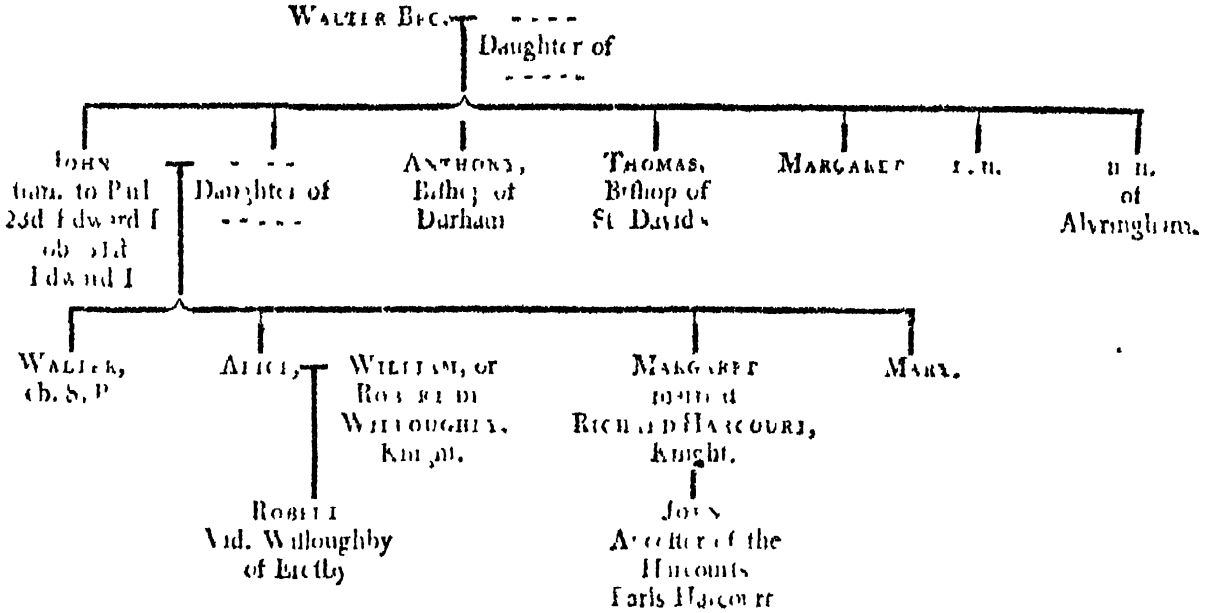
WALTER, his ſon and heir, and three daughters; viz. Alice, wife of Sir William de Willoughby; Margaret, of Sir Richard Harcourt, anceſtor of the earls Harcourt); and Mary. But the ſaid Walter dying without iſſue, Robert, ſon of the ſaid Alice, and John, the ſon of Margaret (his ſiſters), became his next heirs.

From this account, however, by Dugdale, Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 16, very much differs. For in the caſe of Richard Bertie, eſquire, claiming the barony of Willoughby of Ereſby, he thus recites: viz.

" For the barony of Ereſby, it is plain, that the dignity is annexed " to the manor of Ereſby, after the manner of the ancient baronies, and " after the manner of Arundel caſtle. And that the ſame manor hath " more knights fees thereunto belonging than is requiſite for a barony, " may appear in accompts and old inquiſitions, in which divers ma- " nors, as members of the ſaid chief head of the barony, are named " and rehearſed. Which came unto Walter Beke, by the right of " Agnes his wife, daughter and heir to lord Hugh Dapifer. Alſo long " after, another Walter Beke, deſcended of the former Walter, having " three daughters, and no ſons; and matching one with Robert Wil- " loughby, conveyed in his lifetime the manor and barony to the ſaid " Robert, by ſpecial conveyance, to come preſently and immediately " to him after the death of the ſaid Walter; whereby the ſaid Robert " was lord of Ereſby, and the tenure of the head manor of the barony, " that is to ſay, of Freſby, proveth that the dignity is annexed there- " unto. For the ſervice of Dapifer, by words in ancient charters and " offices, is expreſsly appointed to be done by the baron of Ereſby " himſelf.

" himſelf, until by compoſition it was agreed and permitted, that it " might be executed either by his ſon and heir apparent, or by another " deputy, at the leaſt in degree a knight. So that the gift of the " barony was granted in the Conqueſt time, upon the honour of the " ſervice to be done by the perſon of a baron, to have continuance for " ever." (Vid. Willoughby of Eresby.)

But before we entirely leave this family, it may be worth while to ſay ſomething of ANTHONY DE BEK, the biſhop of Durham; who was a man of vaſt power and wealth, and by that means obtained of the pope the patriarchate of Jeruſalem, and of the king the principality of the Iſle of Man; and had ſo great a command, that Stow ſays, in the battle of Falkirk, fought by Edward I. againſt the Scots, there were no leſs than thirty-two of his banners in the army. He died March 3, 1310; and was buried in the cathedral at Durham, before the high altar, being the firſt biſhop that preſumed to lie in the church, on account of the interment of the holy St. Cuthbert. And ſo ſuperſtitious were they then, that they dared not to bring him in at the doors, but broke a hole in the wall, to bring him in at the end of the church, which is ſaid to be yet viſible.



BERKELEY.

When William the Conqueror obtained the Crown of England, he conferred the manor of Berkeley[1] upon Roger, a Norman, who had assisted him in his conquest, and who thereupon assumed the name of Roger de Berkeley, but having no children, the inheritance devolved to his nephew

William de Berkeley, a person of considerable eminence, whose son and heir,

Roger, was divested of his barony and castle of Berkeley, in the reign of king Stephen, which was given to Robert Fitz-Harding, a son of Harding, of the blood-royal of Denmark, who thence took the surname of Berkeley; and by a compromise, married Alice, daugh-

[1] This manor anciently belonged to the nunnery of Berkeley, before the time of the conquest, till Godwin earl of Kent cast his eye thereon, and contrived to debauch the nuns, by sending his nephew, a beautiful youth, among them, that if he could effect his purpose he might beg their possessions on account of their wickedness. In short, the trick proved successful, the young man became intimate with many of the nuns, and even the abbess herself, who proved with child: wherefore earl Godwin informing the king (Edward the Confessor), of their sinful life, and the facts, upon investigation, being found true, easily obtained a grant of their lands: but by the death of his son, king Harold, the whole of his vast estates, as well as the kingdom itself, fell into the hands of the Conqueror.

According to the Magna Britannia account this manor is one of the largest in England, most of the towns in the hundred, and many in other places in the county, depending on it, in all near thirty parishes. Roger lord Burleigh paid a fee farm rent to the king of £500, 17s. 2d. which shews what was the greatness of this estate.

Historians assert, that when king Edward II. was deprived of his kingdom, he was imprisoned in Berkeley castle under the custody of Thomas then lord Berkeley, who being thought to treat the unfortunate monarch with too much lenity, was commanded to deliver up the castle and his royal prisoner to John lord Maltravers and Thomas Gourney, who are said to have murdered him therein.

In the church and in the chapel on the south side of the chancel, are several stately monuments of the Berkeley [illegible]

ter

ter of Roger (ſon of the ſaid Roger de Berkeley), who had been reſtored to his manor and caſtle of Durſley, by Henry II. and whoſe male line continued at Durſley, Dodington, and Coberley; and uſed their ancient arms (different from Fitz-Harding's deſcendants), viz.

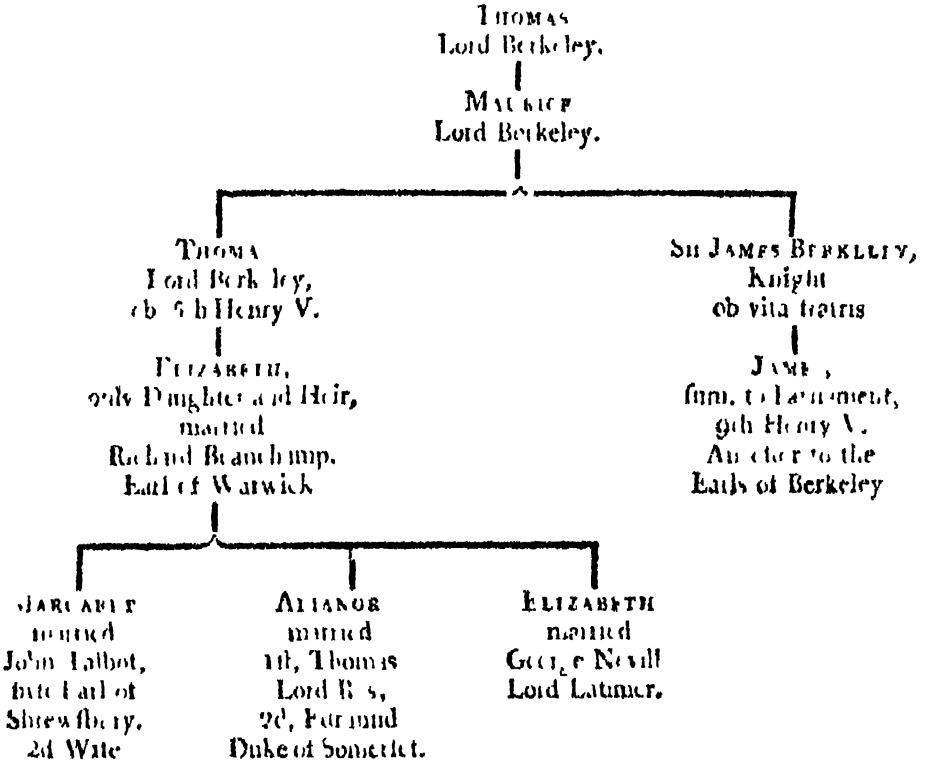
"A. a Feſs between 3 Martlets S."

of which line Sir Thomas Berkeley, of Coberley (ſon and heir of Sir Giles, ſon and heir of Sir Thomas), marrying Margaret, ſiſter and heir of Sir John Chandos, knight, left two daughters, his coheirs, whereof Alice carried that eſtate, in marriage, to her huſband, Thomas Brugge, temp. Henry IV. anceſtor to the Brydges family, barons and dukes of Chandos.

But to return to ROBERT FITZ-HARDING, who ſo acquired the name and caſtle of Berkeley: it is only neceſſary to obſerve, he became the common anceſtor of the ſubſequent dynaſty of the Berkeleys of Berkeley Caſtle; from whom, in immediate deſcent, was Maurice lord Berkeley, who by Eva, daughter of Eudo la Zouche, had iſſue, his ſon and heir

THOMAS lord Berkeley, who being ſeiſed in his demeſne as of fee, in the caſtle and manor of Berkeley, in com. Glouceſt. by a fine, levied 23d Edward III. did entail the ſaid caſtle and manor, after his death, to Maurice, his ſon, and to the heirs male of his body begotten, with other remainders. And the ſaid Maurice had iſſue Thomas lord Berkeley, and Sir James Berkeley, knight; which James died in his brother's lifetime, leaving James, his ſon and heir, then living. And the ſaid Thomas lord Berkeley died 5th Henry V. leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Yet notwithſtanding, the ſaid James, the nephew of Thomas, entered into the ſaid caſtle by reaſon of the ſaid entail, and was ſummoned to parliament as lord Berkeley, 9th Henry V. from whom is immediately deſcended the preſent earl Berkeley. But in this caſe it is to be obſerved, the ancient barony of Berkeley, according to the law and accepted practice at the preſent day, of deſcents of baronies in fee.

created by writ of ſummons to parliament, ought to have devolved upon Elizabeth, the ſole daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, uncle to the ſaid James, ſo ſummoned the 9th of Henry V. Wherefore it may be preſumed, his call by writ of ſummons among the barons of the realm, was an admiſſion and allowance, that the barony was by tenure and poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Berkeley.



BERNERS.

Arms.—Ar. a Croſs Engrailed G. between four Water-bougets S.

Sir John Bourchier, fourth ſon of William earl of Ewe,* having married Margery, daughter and heir to Richard Berners (uſually called lord Berners), of Weſt Horſley, in com. Surr. was ſummoned to parliament, the 33d of Henry VI. and to various parliaments afterwards.

* Vid. Bourchier earl of Eſſex.

At

At the firſt battle of St. Albans, he was on the part of the houſe of Lancaſter, but notwithſtanding was in great favour and eſteem with the other ſide: on whoſe behalf his eldeſt ſon, Sir Humphrey Bourchier, was ſlain, fighting for Edward IV. at the battle of Barnet field, in his lifetime. Wherefore, deceaſing 1474, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon, John (viz. ſon of the ſaid Humphrey); which

JOHN was deputy of the town and marches of Calais, and was a perſon of eſpecial note in his time. Dugdale affirms, he was made chancellor of the King's exchequer for life, and alſo was eminent for his learning, and as an author; in which latter reſpect he is likewiſe noticed in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors. He died in 1532, leaving, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John duke of Norfolk, two daughters and coheirs; viz. Jane, wife of Edmund Knyvett, eſquire, ſerjeant porter to king Henry VIII.; and Mary, of Alexander Unton, eſquire, who died without iſſue. Ibid. p. 513

From this period to the year 1717, a ſpace of 175 years, the title of Berners remained dormant; when Catherine Knyvett, then the wife of Thomas Bokenham, eſquire, preferred a claim to the ſaid barony, and was allowed it. On her deceaſe without iſſue, in 1743, the title is ſaid to have devolved upon Mrs. Wilton; whoſe deſcent is ſet forth in the annexed Table.

BONVILE.

ARMS—S Six Mullets Ar pierced G.

IN the time of Henry III. mention is made of William, the ſon of Nicholas de Bonvile, to whom ſucceeded Nicholas: but of him and his deſcendants, nothing is recorded by Sir William Dugdale, until the 4th of Richard II. that

Sir WILLIAM DE BONVILE was conſtituted ſheriff of the counties

of Somerſet and Dorſet. He died 9th circ. of Henry IV. and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, William (ſon of John, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime). Which

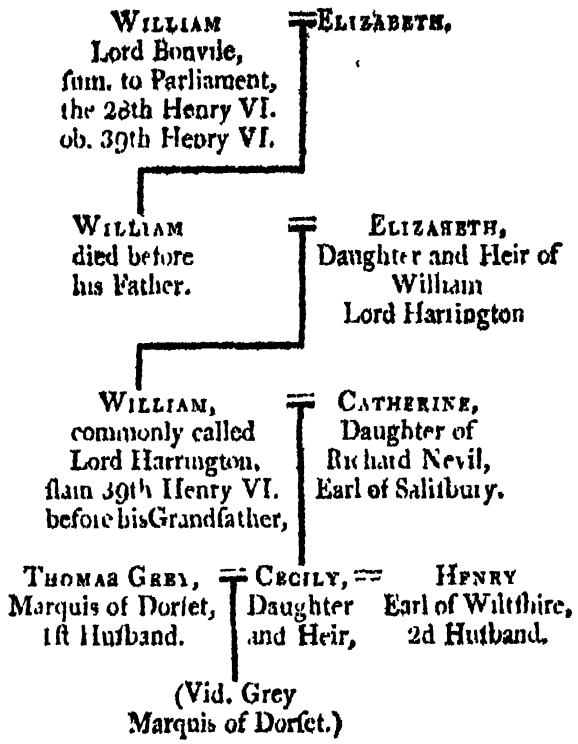
WILLIAM was with Henry V. in the wars of France; and the 4th of Henry VI. as couſin and heir to John Bonvile, then deceaſed (viz. ſon of John, brother of Thomas, father of the ſaid John), doing his homage, had livery of the manor of Meriet, in com. Somerſet, whereof the ſaid John died ſeiſed.

In the 28th of the ſame reign, he had alſo ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm; and ſo alſo the 29th, 31ſt, 33d, and 38th of Henry VI. being ſtyled lord Bonvile of Chuton. But at laſt, ſtrenuouſly favouring the intereſt of the houſe of York, he loſt his head after the battle of St. Alban's, the 39th of Henry VI. leaving his great grandchild, Cecily, his next heir (his ſon and grandſon being both dead before), who firſt became the wife of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, and after, of Henry earl of Wiltſhire.

Which WILLIAM, his grandſon (ſon of William, his eldeſt ſon, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William lord Harrington), frequently called lord Harrington, through his father's marriage, was killed at the battle of Wakefield on the part of the houſe of York, the 39th Henry VI. leaving iſſue by Catherine his wife, daughter to Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury, Cecily aforeſaid, heir to her great grandfather.* (Vid. Grey marquis of Dorſet.)

Vid. Harington.

* Leland (Vol. III. p. 127, F. 91), ſays, "Bonville lord Bonville had many baſtards, emong whom he left lum land to one whos iſſue male yet remaunth."



BOTETOURT.

Arms—O. a Saltier ingrailed S.

In the time of Edward I. John de Botetourt was governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, in com. Glouc. and an admiral of the king's fleet; as he was alſo temp. Edward II from the 1ſt to the 18th of whoſe reign he had ſummons to parliament, and died in the laſt-mentioned year. His wife was Maud, ſiſter and heir to Otto, ſon and heir of Beatrice de Beauchamp (widow of William de Munchenſi, of Edwardſtone).[1] His ſucceſſor was John, his grandſon, (viz. ſon of Thomas

[1] In the time of Richard I. money coined in the eaſt parts of Germany began to be of eſpecial requeſt in England, and for the purity thereof was called "Eaſterling Money," as all the inhabitants of thoſe parts were called Eaſterlings; and ſhortly after ſome of that country, ſkilful in mint matters and allaies, were ſent for into this realm, to bring the coin to perfection; which ſince

Thomas, his ſon and heir, who deceaſed in his lifetime. Which Thomas married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs to John de Somery, baron of Dudley, and thereby acquired a great inheritance.)

This JOHN was often in the wars of France, and by Joice his wife, daughter of William lord Zouche, of Haryngworth (aunt and heir to Hugh de la Zouche, of Richard's Caſtle),* had iſſue, John, his heir (who married Maud, daughter of John lord Grey, of Rotherfield); and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 16th Edward III. to the 9th Richard II. incluſive, died the ſame year. Whereupon †Joice, the wife of Sir Hugh Burnel, knight, was found to be his next heir; viz. daughter of the ſaid John, his ſon, who died in his lifetime: but the ſaid Joice died without iſſue the 7th Henry IV. when Maud and Agnes Botetourt, Maurice de Berkeley (ſon of Maurice, ſon of Catherine, ſiſter to John Botetourt, father of the ſaid Joice), Agnes and Joice Wykes, daughters of Joan, daughter of Alice, another ſiſter of the before-named John de Botetourt, became the next heirs."

* Dugd. Bar. Vol II p. 17

† Edmonſon calls her Joane

From this period to the year 1765, the barony of Botetourt remained dormant; when Norbonne Berkeley, eſquire, preferred a claim thereto, and the ſame having been allowed by the houſe of peers, he had writ of ſummons to parliament, and took his ſeat accordingly, as baron Botetourt; but he died unmarried in 1776, whereupon his ſiſter,

ſince that time was called of them "Sterling," for Eaſterling, which implied as much as good and lawful money of England.

Of theſe Eaſterlings, Otho a German, was the principal, and in old records is called "Otho Cuneator," who grew to ſuch wealth, that Thomas, his ſon, ſurnamed Fitz-Otes, married one of the coheirs of Beauchamp of Bedford, was lord of Mendleſham, in Suffolk; and "held in fee to make the coining ſtamps ſerving for all England." Which office, by his heir general, deſcended to this family of Botetourt; from which, by ſale, the 3d of Edward III. it paſſed into that of Latimer. ‡

‡ Vid. Latimer.

* It ſeems ſomewhat ſingular, that the deſcendants of Joice, another ſiſter of John de Botetourt, who married Sir Baldwin Frevil knight, ſhould not have been noticed amongſt his coheirs; as ſuch deſcendants were equally as near as the Wykes and Maurice Berkeley.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, became his heir, who married the lord Charles Noel Somerſet, afterwards duke of Beaufort; whom ſhe ſurvived, and is yet living, bearing the title of baroneſs Botetourt.

BOTREAUX.

Arms—Ar. three Toads erected S.[x] This is called The Old Coat.
Ar. a Griffin ſegreiant, G. Is given as a more modern Bearing.

Geffrey Boterell, brother to Alan, earl of Richmond, is the firſt of this name of whom mention is made; and next Hamon; and after him, of

William, ſheriff of Devonſhire, temp Henry II. Which William married a daughter of Sir Robert Corbet, knight, and had iſſue two ſons; William and Reginald; whereof

William, was his ſucceſſor, and married Albreda, daughter of Walter Waleran (the widow of John de Ingham); to whom ſucceeded another William; and to him Reginald, his brother; both of whom were in arms with the rebel barons againſt Henry III. Which Reginald dying the 2d of Edward I. left iſſue

William, his ſon and heir; who married Dionyſe, daughter of Sir William Champernoon, knight, and deceaſed the 30th of Edward I. leaving two ſons, William, and Reginald, who, the 12th of Edward III. was governor of St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall.

William, the elder brother, ſerved in the wars of Scotland and Flanders, and married Iſabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Moels;* by whom he left iſſue

* Vid. Moels.

William, his ſon and heir, the firſt of this family who was a lord

[x] In Gwillim's Diſplay of Heraldry, it is obſerved of the ancient arms of this family, that the bearing of toads, in the opinion of ſome armoriſts, denotes an haſty cholerick man, eaſily ſtirred up to anger, whereunto he is naturally prone, having an inbred poiſon from his birth

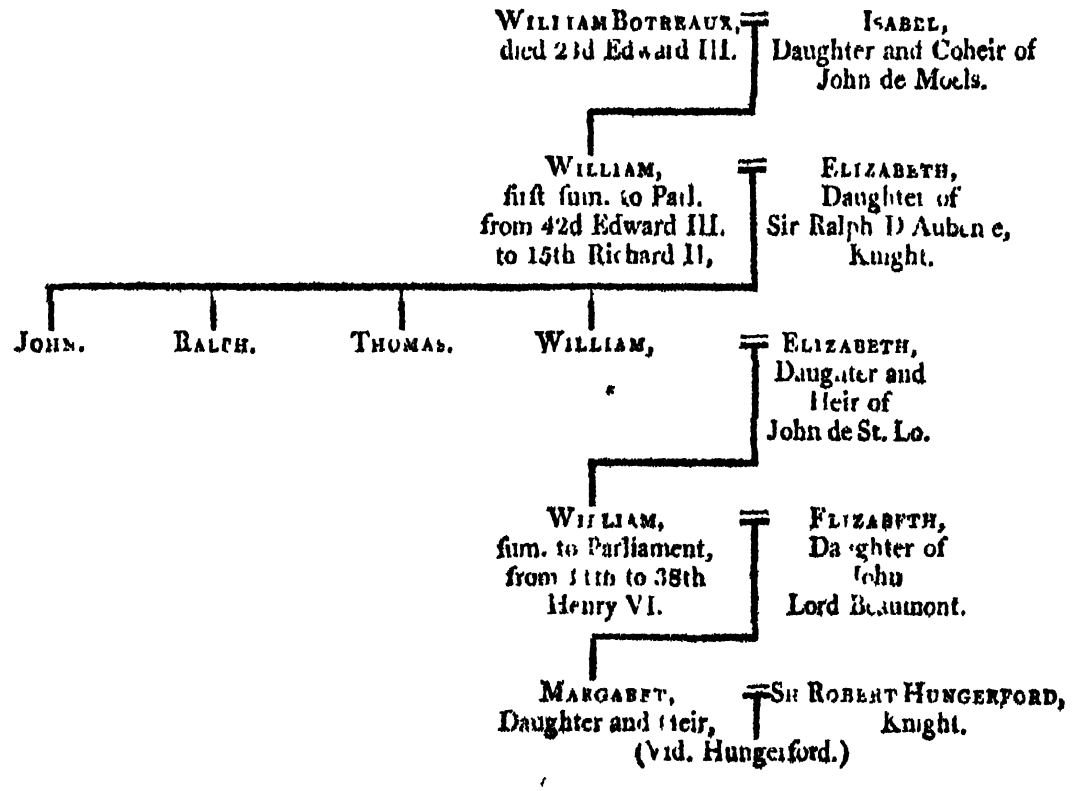
of

of parliament; having ſummons thereto, from the 42d of Edward III. to the 15th of Richard II. incluſive; the next enſuing year to which he died. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph D'Aubeney, knight, and Catherine his wife, ſiſter and heir of Thomas de Thwenge, by whom he had iſſue four ſons; William, Thomas, Ralph, and John. Of whom

Vid. Thwenge.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor; and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de St. Lo, and was father of another

WILLIAM, who in the time of Henry V. attended that victorious monarch in the wars of France. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 11th to the 38th Henry VI. and died the 2d of Edward IV. leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John lord Beaumont, Margaret, his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Robert Hungerford, knight. (Vid. Hungerford.)



BOURCHIER.

ARMS—At a Croſs engrailed G. between four Water Bougets, S

IN the time of Edward II. JOHN DE BURSER, or BOURCHIER (ſon of Robert de Burſer, and Emma his wife), was a knight, and one of the juſtices of the king's bench, and held alſo the ſame office under Edward III. He married Helen, daughter and heir of Walter de Colcheſter (by Joan his wife, ſiſter of Roger de Montchenſy), by which match he firſt came to ſettle at Stanſted-Hall, in com. Eſſex; where, in time, his poſterity became ſo eminent. Of his two ſons, Robert and John,

ROBERT, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him. He was at the famous battle of Creſſy, in the ſame part of the army which the Black Prince commanded, on foot. He was alſo lord chancellor of England, with a grant of £.500 a-year above the cuſtomary fees, for his ſuitable maintenance.* And having been ſummoned to parliament, the 16th and 22d of Edward III. was the next enſuing year cut off by the plague, which then almoſt univerſally raged. His wife was †Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Thomas Prayers, of Sible-Hedingham, in Eſſex (by Anne, daughter and heir of Hugh de Eſſex, deſcended from a younger ſon of Henry de Eſſex, baron of Raleigh, and ſtandard-bearer of England). By whom he had John and William.

* Pat 14th Edward III 3 Pars.

† Morant's Eſſex, V. II. p. 20.

Vid Sweine of Eſſex.

JOHN LORD BOURCHIER, eldeſt ſon, was one of thoſe appointed by Edward III. to proſecute his right and title to the crown of France, and ſpent a conſiderable part of his life in the wars of that kingdom, where he acquired great reputation; where, and in many other public employments, he behaved with that gallantry and fidelity, that he was made a knight of the garter. He was alſo ſummoned to parliament, from the 5th of Richard II. to the 1ſt of Henry IV. when, being

grown aged and infirm, he obtained a ſpecial exemption from that ſervice during the remainder of his life; and died the ſame year, leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Coggeſhall, his only ſon.

Sir Bartholomew Bourchier, who had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt of Henry IV. to the 10th. When growing infirm, and unfit for action, he obtained the like exemption from all attendance on parliaments, and other councils, or military ſervices; and departed this life the 18th of May, the 10th of Henry IV.

From theſe exemptions of parliamentary duty, granted to the two laſt-mentioned lords Bourchier, it ſeems moſt manifeſtly plain, that a writ of ſummons to parliament was then a mandatory writ, directed to thoſe who, by virtue of the tenure of their lands, were liable to perform certain ſervices, wherefore a diſobedience of that writ rendered them expoſed to pains and penalties, unleſs they eſpecially obtained the king's licence of exemption. Hence, when their poſterity had alienated the lands of the barony, their right of being ſummoned to parliament ceaſed. So that the chief difference of a barony in fee in thoſe days and of the preſent, ſeems to conſiſt in this point, that a barony created by writ of ſummons to parliament is now conſidered to be a barony in fee, deſcendable to heirs general, whether they poſſeſs or not the lands conſtituting the ancient barony, whereas a barony in fee was formerly deemed deſcendable to heirs general, when the inheritance of the lands of the barony followed the legal courſe of deſcent, either in the male or female line, and was not interrupted by forms of law, as by fine or recovery.

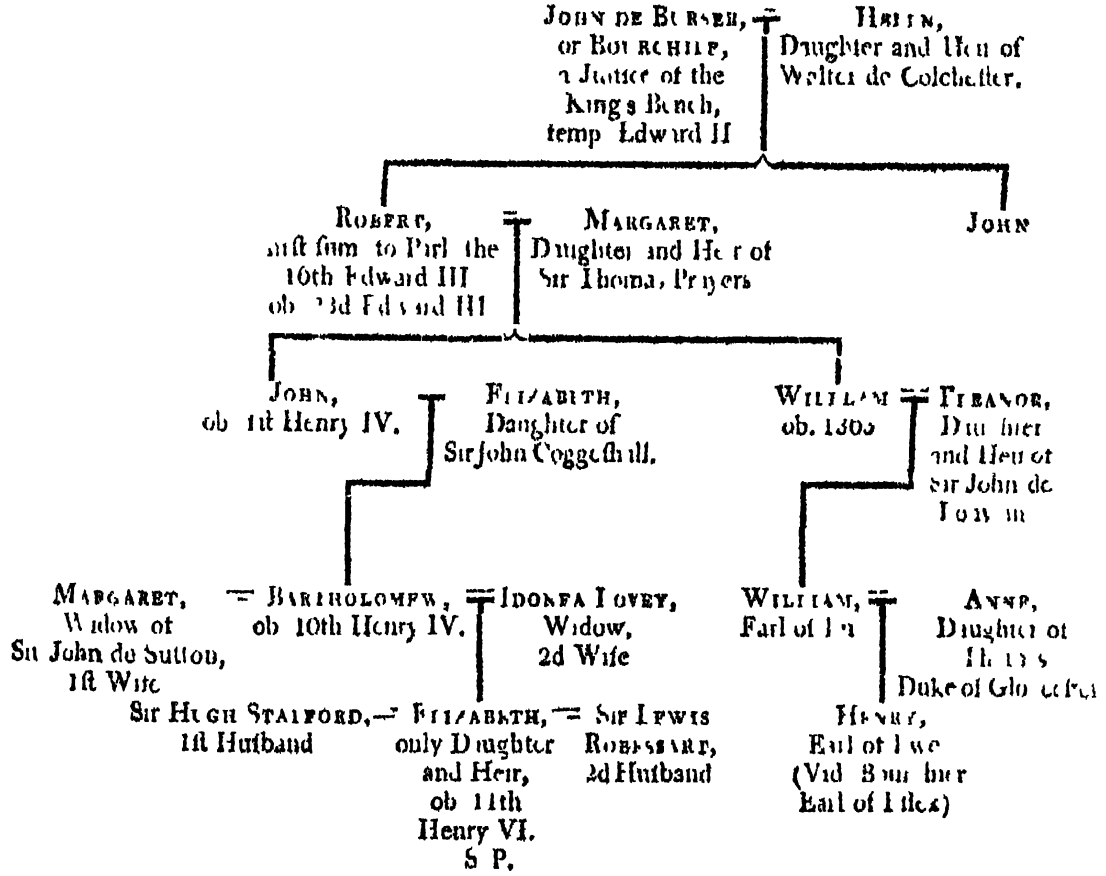
"Great were the Peers of the former age,
Freed of their lands and jealous of their fame,
But now juſt like the kings upon the ſtage,
Their honours reſts upon an empty name!"

But to return from this digreſſion to Bartholomew, the laſt lord Bourchier. He had two wives, firſt, Margaret, widow of Sir John de Sutton, ſecond, Idonea Lovey, widow, firſt, of Edmund, ſon of

Sir

Sir John de Brookſburne, and afterwards, of John Glevant, by which laſt he left iſſue his only daughter, Elizabeth, who was twice married, firſt, to Hugh, ſon of Hugh earl Stafford; and, ſecondly, to Sir Lewis Robeſſart,* both of whom, in her right, were ſucceſſively ſummoned to parliament as lords Bourchier. But by neither of her huſbands had ſhe any children; and dying the 11th of Henry VI. her heir was Henry Bourchier, then ſtyled earl of Ewe, ſon of William, and grandſon of Sir William, brother to John, father of the ſaid Bartholomew lord Bourchier, according to Morant, in his Hiſtory of Eſſex, Vol. II. p. 254. But Dugdale, Tom. II. p. 128, ſays, Henry was ſon of William, ſon of William, brother to this Bartholomew. Yet the former ſtatement, in courſe of deſcent and time, ſeems the moſt authentic. (Vid. Bourchier earl of Eſſex.)

* Vid Rob Fitz



BRAY.

ARMS—Ar. a Chevron between three Eagles Legs erafed à la quisé, S.

OF this family, REGINALD, ſon of Richard Bray, is mentioned, as being inſtrumental in advancing Henry earl of Richmond, to the throne. He was a knight banneret, and a knight of the garter, but had no iſſue; whereupon Margery, daughter of his brother John, is ſtated to have been his next heir, and to have married Sir William Sands, afterwards lord Sandys, but had no iſſue. Beſides this John, Sir William Dugdale ſays, there was another John, a younger brother to the ſaid Reginald. Which John had iſſue

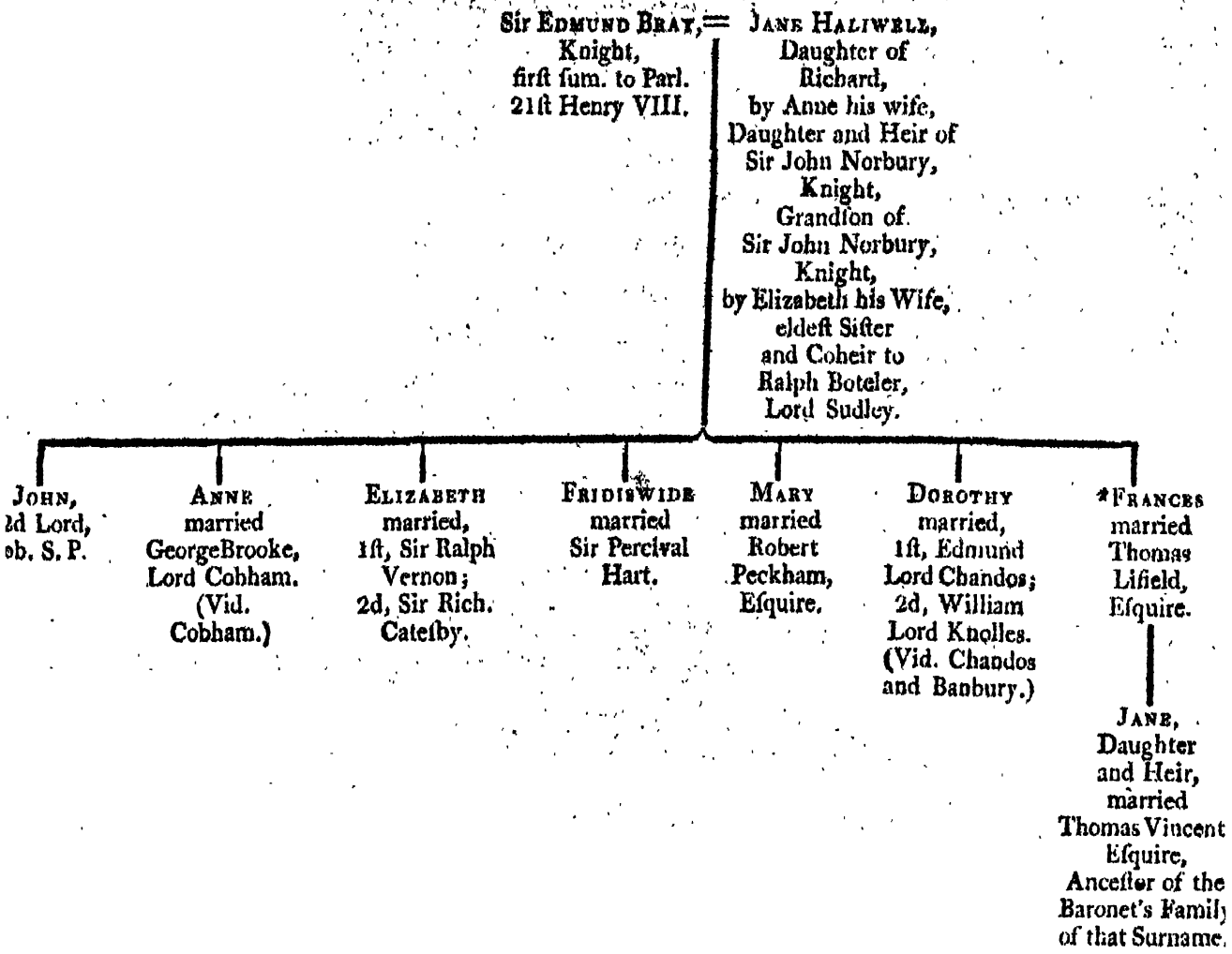
Sir EDMUND BRAY, knight, who, the 21ſt Henry VIII. had ſummons to parliament, and died circ. the 28th of the ſame reign, leaving iſſue by Jane his wife, daughter and heir to Richard Haliwell, by Anne his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John Norbury,[y] John, his ſon and heir, and ſix daughters. Which

JOHN, the 37th of Henry VIII. had alſo ſummons to parliament; and the next year was one of the commanders of the forces ſent into France under the earl of Hertford. And the 4th of queen Mary was at the ſiege of St. Quintin's, in Picardy; and died the year following, without iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter to Francis earl of Shrewſbury. His ſix ſiſters, therefore, proved his heirs: who were, viz. Anne, wife of George Brooke, lord Cobham; Elizabeth, firſt, of Sir Ralph Vernon, knight; ſecond, Richard Cateſby, knight; Fridiſwide, of Sir Percival Hart, knight; Mary, of Robert Peckham eſquire; Dorothy, firſt, of Edmund Bridges, lord Chandos; ſecond, of William

[y] This Sir John Norbury was ſon and heir of Sir Henry Norbury, knight, by Anne his wife, daughter and heir to William Crofter, eſquire, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir to Sir William D'Aubernon, knight, deſcended from D'Aubernon, a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror, and from whom the manor of D'Aubernon, alias Stoke Dabernon, deſcended to the ſaid Sir William, in lineal ſucceſſion

lord

lord Knolles, K. G.; and Frances, of Thomas Lifield, of the county of Surry, eſquire.



BROMFLETE, BARON OF VESCY.

Arms—S a Bend Florée Counter-Florée, O.

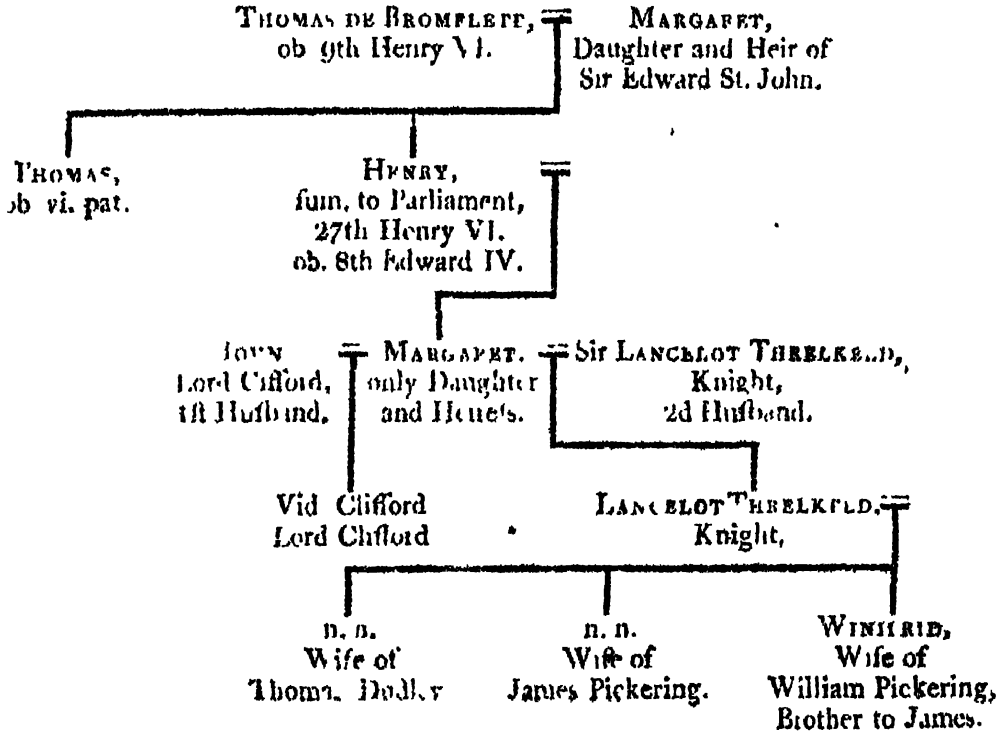
Thomas de Bromflete, the 19th Richard II. was conſtituted the king's chief butler. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of

* According to the monumental inſcription in Stoke Dabernon church, ſhe was the youngeſt daughter of Lord Bray.

Sir

Sir Edward St. John, knight, by Anaſtaſia his wife, daughter and
Vid Veſci. coheir of William de Aton, baron of Veſci.* Dying the 9th of Henry VI. Henry was his ſon and heir (for Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, had died in his lifetime). Which

HENRY, was ſheriff of Yorkſhire, governor of York caſtle, and ſent ambaſſador to the great council holden at Baſil, the 12th of Henry VI. and had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons, by a ſpecial writ, the 27th of the ſame reign, bearing date the 24th January; viz. "Henrico Bromflete de Veſci chevalier." With limitation of that honour to the heirs male of his body; being the firſt writ of the kind then known, and of which the like inſtance has never ſince occurred. In the 30th of the ſame reign, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices in the wars of France and Normandy, and that he never had any pay or reward for the ſame, and was then grown aged and infirm, he obtained a ſpecial diſpenſation from coming thenceforth to parliament. He died the 8th of Edward IV. leaving Margaret, formerly the wife of John lord Clifford (but then married to Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, knight), his daughter and heir., (Vid. Clifford.)



BRYAN.

BRYAN.

Arms—O. three Piles meeting in Point, Az.

The firſt of this name recorded in the Baronage, is Guy de Bryan, whoſe chief ſeat was in the Marches of Wales; and who at the battle of Lewes, was on the part of Simon Montfort, and his rebellious adherents; but ſhortly after made his peace, and returned to obedience. This Guy married Eve, ſole daughter and heir of Henry Traci, and died 35th Edward I. leaving*

Guy, his ſon and heir; who, the 4th of Edward III. was governor of the caſtle of Haverford, but afterwards, as it is related, proved a lunatick. On ſome differences having taken place between this Guy and Guyon, his ſon and heir, it ſeems they were pacified by the aſſent of Wenthlian his wife; and, moreover, an agreement made, that the barony of "*Chaſtel-Walweyn*," ſhould remain to young Guoyon, and his heirs, upon condition, that he ſhould be obliged to prefer his two ſiſters out of the revenues thereof; as alſo, that £. 200, which Joan de Carru was bound to pay him the ſaid Guy, for the marriage of his ſon Guyon, ſhould be paid to Guyon towards the marriage of thoſe his ſiſters: and becauſe the ſaid Guy was not in his perfect ſenſes, the barony ſhould remain in the king's hands, and livery thereof be made to Guyon in performance of thoſe covenants.

This Guyon, thus inveſted in the barony of "*Chaſtel-Walweyn*," the 15th Edward III. was governor of St. Briavel's Caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dene, in com. Glouc. and for ſeveral

* Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet, Vol. I. p. 471, ſays, this Guy de Bryan, by the ſaid Eve his wife, left an only daughter and heir, Maud, who married Nicholas Martin, baron of Kemeys. Which, if ſo, renders it probable, as obſerved in the Magna Britannia, that Guy, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was by another wife.

years

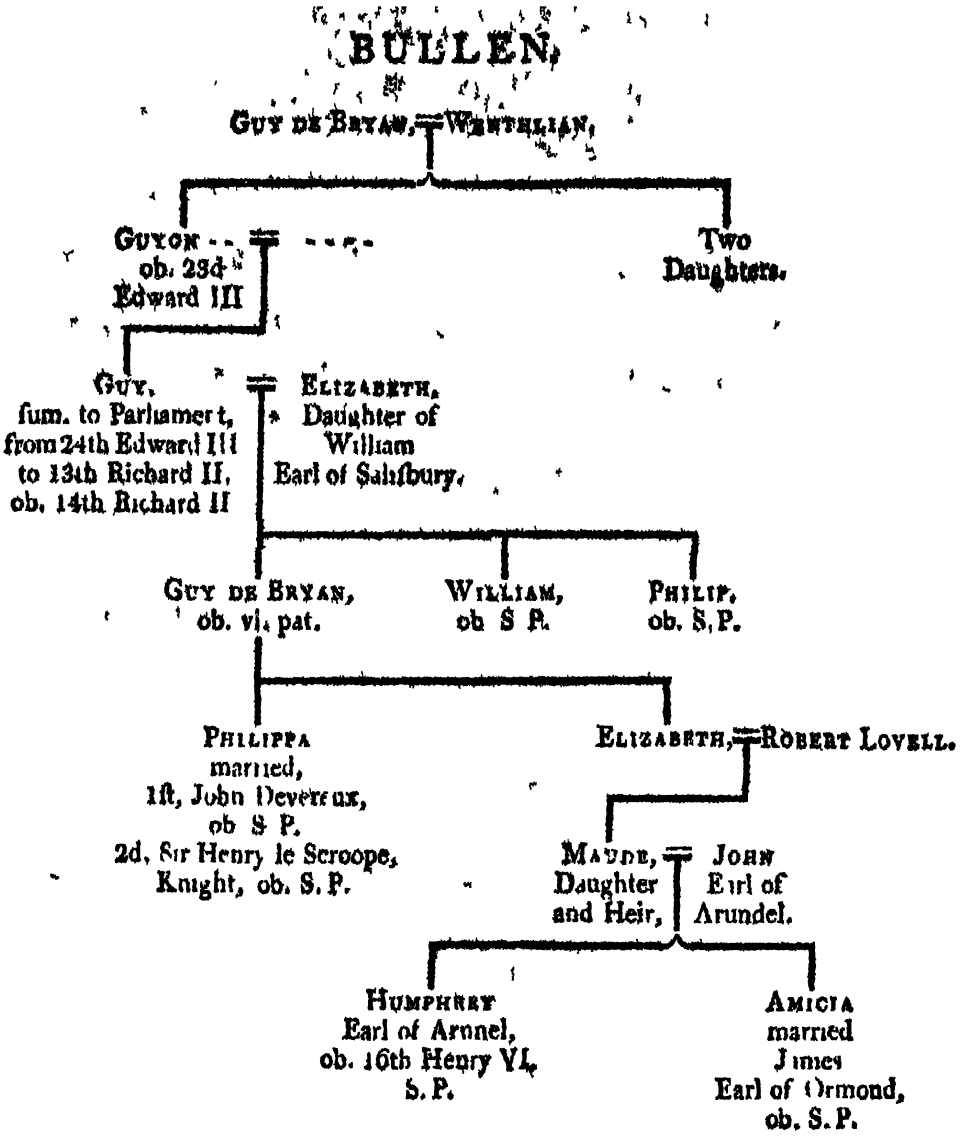
years ſerved in the wars of France; but died 17th June, 23d Edward III. being then ſeiſed of the barony of Tallagherm, in the Marches of Wales, leaving Guy, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age, and upwards. Which

Guy became a perſon of very great note in his time: was ſtandard-bearer to the king in that notable fight with the French at Calais 23d Edward III. was an admiral of the fleet, a knight of the garter, and was alſo ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 24th Edward III. to 13th Richard II. incluſive, the year following of which he died; leaving Philippa, wife of John Devereux, ſon of Sir John Devereux, knight, and Elizabeth, then the wife of Robert, ſon of Sir John Lovell, knight, his grand daughters, and next heirs; viz. daughters of Guy, his ſon (who died in his lifetime), the ſaid Philippa being then twelve, and Elizabeth nine years of age; which Philippa afterwards married Sir Henry le Scrope, knight. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury; by whom, beſides his ſaid ſon Guy, who died before him, he had two younger ſons, William and Philip, who both deceaſed S. P.[a]

[a] Thus far all according to Dugdale, but on conſulting the ſame author, in his Account of the Poynings Family,* it appears that Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Bryan, the Younger, knight, married Robert lord Fitz-Pain. Yet neither in the Fitz-Pain, or even the Bryan family, does he make mention of any ſuch alliance. A MS in the Britiſh Muſeum, Harl Bib. No. 1393, ſays, that Ella, the daughter and heir of Guy de Bryan, married Robert Fitz-Pain Which name of Ella, Dugdale, in Fitz-Pain, allows to be that of Fitz-Pain's wife, though he does not mention whoſe daughter ſhe was. But he relates, that he made Robert de Grey his heir.† Which Robert (under the head of Poynings), is aſſerted to have taken the name of Fitz-Pain If a conjecture, therefore, may be hazarded on this ſubject, it is, that Robert Fitz-Pain married Ella, and Robert de Grey, Elizabeth, the two daughters of Guy de Bryan the lunatick, and that on the death of Robert and Ella Fitz Pain, S P Robert de Grey became his adopted heir, by reaſon of that connection, and thereupon aſſumed the name of Fitz-Pain

* Dug. Bu. Vol II p 135

† Vid Fitz-Pain.



BULLEN.

Arms—Vid. Bullen Earl of Wiltshire.

Thomas, ſon of Sir Willam Bullen, of Blickling, in the county of Norfolk, by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas earl of Ormond, in Ireland, had ſummons to parliament, by the title of Thomas Bullen de Ormond Rochford; by which title of Ormond Rochford, the ſaid Thomas earl of Ormond (his maternal grandfather), had, the 12th of Henry VII. been before ſummoned to the Engliſh parliament. (Vid. Ormond Rochford.)

This Thomas Bullen de Ormond Rochford was afterwards, by Henry VIII. created viſcount Rochford, and earl of Wiltſhire; to which head the reader is referred for a more detailed account.

BURGH, ſive BOROUGH OF GAINSBOROUGH.

Arms—Azure three Fleur de Lis Ermine.

Vid. Kent.

This family is derived from Hubert, a younger ſon of the famous Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; but the firſt from this deſcent who is meritoriouſly recorded, was Thomas de Burgh, a knight, temp. Henry IV. Which Thomas, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Henry Percy, of Athol, knight,[b] left iſſue

Thomas, his heir, who was created a knight of the garter by Richard III. and the 29th of September, the 3d of Henry VII. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm;* whereupon the ſame year he had ſummons to parliament, and afterwards. By his will, dated 18th February, anno 1495 (11th Henry VII.) he deſires to be buried within his new chapel, in the pariſh church of All Saints, at Gayneſburgh, in com. Linc. Shortly after which he died, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Roos, of Kendal, and widow of Sir Thomas Botreaux, knight, two ſons; viz. Sir Edward, and Thomas; alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Richard lord Fitz-Hugh, and Anne.

* Per Brev. De Privato Sigillo

Of the ſons, it does not appear that Edward had ſummons, or ſat in parliament. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cobham, of Sterborough, knight; and left iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir, who, the 21ſt of Henry VIII. being ſummoned to parliament,

Vid. Cobham of Sterbro'.

[b] This Sir Henry Percy was ſon of Sir Thomas Percy (ſecond ſon of Henry, firſt earl of Northumberland), by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol. By this match, the manor of Gainſbro' came to the Percy family, and from thence to the Burghs.

after

after the firſt ſitting thereof (viz. 3d November); was admitted into the houſe of peers the 2d of December following. This Thomas, by Anne, or Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir William Tirwhit, of Ketilby, in com. Line. had iſſue

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Owen, knight; but ſhe breaking the bonds of wedlock, and having ſeveral children by ſome other perſon, he obtained a ſpecial act of parliament, the 34th of Henry VIII. to baſtardiſe them. By his will, dated February 14th, the 4th of Edward VI. he mentions Alice his wife, as alſo Henry, his ſon and heir; William, a younger ſon; and Sir Thomas Burgh, knight, another ſon, deceaſed; alſo Dorothy, his daughter, and Sir Anthony Nevil, knight, his ſon-in-law.

But HENRY, the eldeſt ſon, does not ſeem to have enjoyed the honour, for

WILLIAM is the next mentioned who ſat in parliament; whereto he had ſummons, ſ. in the 1ſt of Philip and Mary, to the 1ſt of Elizabeth, incluſive.[c] Which William, by Catherine his wife, daughter to Edward earl of Lincoln, had iſſue Sir John Borough, knight,[d] a younger ſon, who was unfortunately ſlain in 1594, and Thomas. Which

THOMAS

[c] He is ſaid to have been one of the peers on the trial of the duke of Norfolk, the 15th of Elizabeth. Yet, according to the Writs of Summons, it could not be the caſe; as from the 5th to the 39th of Elizabeth, they are all in the name of Thomas, whereby the lord Burgh is required to attend in parliament.

[d] It is ſaid, that queen Elizabeth having ſent over ſome troops to the aſſiſtance of the king of Navarre, under command of Peregrine lord Willoughby, appointed for colonels thereof, Sir Thomas Wilford, John Borough, Sir William Drury, and Sir Thomas Baſkervil. In which expedition Sir William Drury was ſlain by Borough, in a ſingle combat, where the quarrel was, that he being only a knight, would take place of Borough, who was younger ſon of a baron.* A MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, Har. Lib. N° 1233, alſo ſays, Sir John Borough, third ſon of William lord Borough, ſlew Sir William Drury, and was ſlain by Gilbert: but unleſs the ſaid William lord Borough had two ſons named John, his ſtatement cannot be true; as the following epitaph on Sir John Bourgh, in Weſtminſter Abbey, will prove.

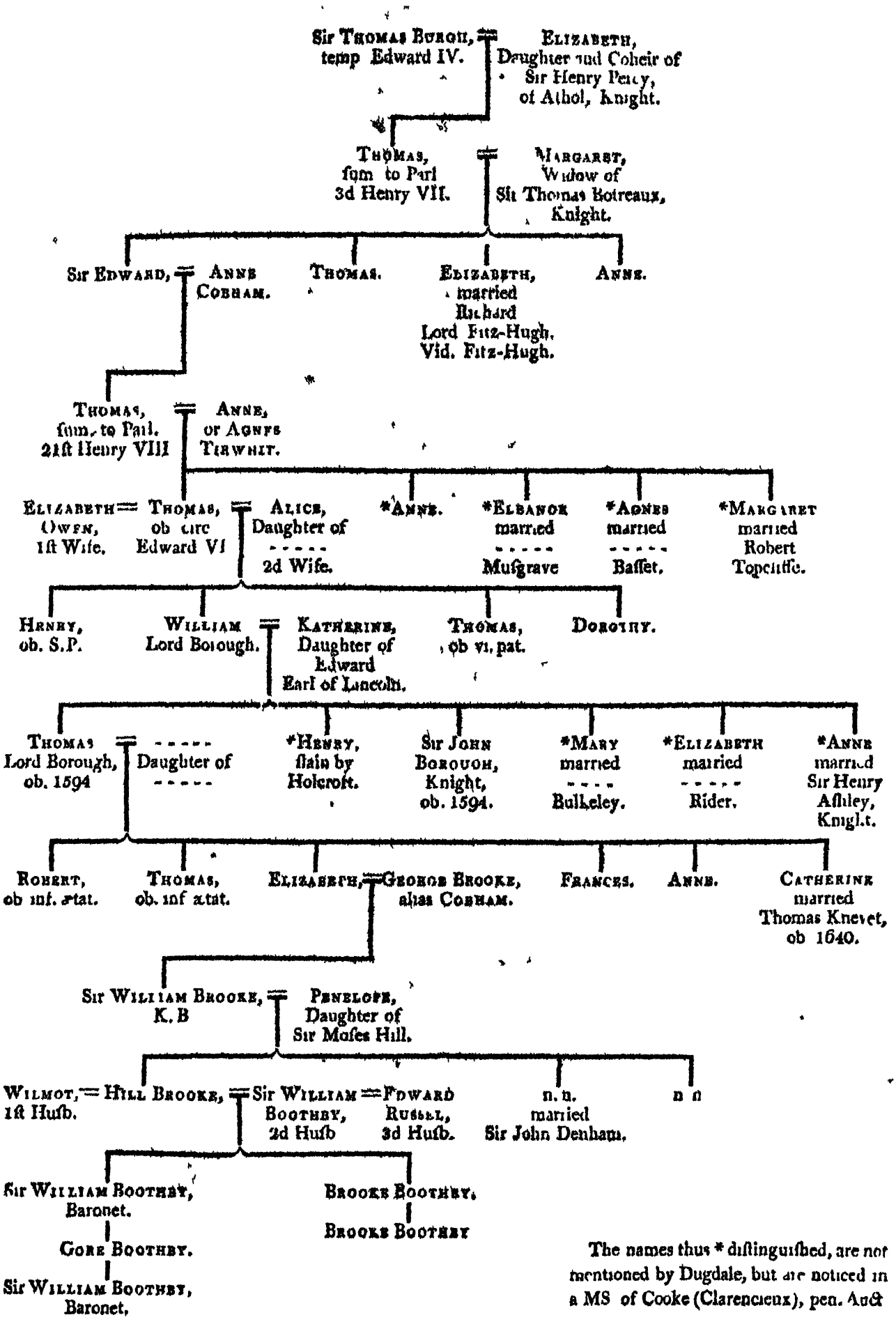
* Baker's Chronicle.

THOMAS ſucceeding, had ſummons to parliament the 5th of queen Elizabeth, and alſo the 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 30th, 31ſt, 35th, and

MS.

The celeſtial Part is fled to Heaven,
and the earthly is laid in the Ground:
Light Subſtances aſcend,
Whilſt the heavy tend downwards.
In this Church contains his Body.
His Fame fills the world,
And his Spirit ranges the infinite Space of Heaven.
The magnanimous and moſt illuſtrious
JOHN BOURGH,
Son of the moſt noble Lord William Bourgh
(Deſcended from that moſt courageous Hero,
Hubert de Bourgho, Earl of Kent);
And of the moſt noble Lady Catherine Clinton,
Daughter of Edmund Clinton, Earl of Lincoln,
Late Admiral of England,
Renowned for his Exploits by Sea and Land;
Governor of Duiſburg.
He was twice knighted. Firſt in Holland,
By his Excellency the Earl of Leiceſter,
General of the Engliſh and Dutch Forces;
Next by Henry IV. King of France,
on the Victory of St. Andre.
Afterwards he overcame and brought to England
a large Spaniſh Caracca Ship,
Laden with precious Stones, Silver, Gold, Spices, &c.
For which he was received with the greateſt Honour and Applauſe:
But unhappily fighting the Enemy,
who fought with much Courage,
He fell by an untimely Death,
to the great grief of his Men, and his Country's loſs,
In the 32d Year of his Age, March 7, 1594.
And here waits the Trumpet's Signal
for the Univerſal Reſurrection.
To keep up the remembrance of
So great a Man,
This Monument, in lieu of one more ſtately,
and more ſuitable to his high Deſerts and Name,
Is in Teſtimony of their Love, erected
By G. B. and M. P.

The



The names thus * diſtinguiſhed, are not mentioned by Dugdale, but are noticed in a MS of Cooke (Clarencieux), pen. Aud.

and the 39th, inclusive. The 40th of Elizabeth, he was sent embassador into Scotland, to incite king James against the Spanish faction there; and in the 40th of the same reign, he was made lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir William Russell, which gave great offence to Sir John Norris, a gallant commander, who conceived himself much slighted thereby. But before he had been a year in this place, he was overtaken by an untimely death, 1594.

It has been said of the short lives of many worthy men, "Things rare destroy themselves; those two things being incompatible in our nature, perfection and durability." His education was not to any particular profession; yet his parts able to manage all. His masterpiece was embassy; where, says Lloyd, his grave estate set him above respects and compliance, and his comely person above contempt. His geography and history led to the interest of other princes, and his experience to his own. His skill in most languages helped him to understand others; and his resolution to use only his own, to be reserved himself. In two points he was very scrupulous; first, in his commission; second, in his servants; whom he said, he always found honest enough, but seldom quick and reserved. In two points, also, he was very careful; viz. first, the time and humour of his addresses; second, the interests, inclinations, and dependencies of favourites. A grave and steady man, every thing observing, but affected with nothing; keeping as great a distance between his looks and his heart, as between his words and his thoughts. On the decease of this Thomas,

Robert, his eldest son, succeeded him, who must have died young; as Thomas, who was heir to his brother Robert, died under age, and neither of them had summons to parliament, wherefore their

The beforementioned MS in the British Museum, makes the sons of Thomas lord Borough, by Catherine, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, to be, first, Henry, slain by Thomas Holcroft, S. P.; secondly, Thomas lord Borough; and, thirdly, the said John, as already stated. And in old MS. of Cooke (Clarenceux),* adds to these sons three daughters, viz. Margaret, wife of Bulkeley; Elizabeth, of Rider, and Anne, of Sir Henry Ashley, knight. * Penes Auct.

four

four ſiſters proved their heirs; viz. Elizabeth, wife of George Brooke, alias Cobham, a younger ſon to William lord Cobham; Frances, Anne, and Catherine, married to Thomas Knevet, from whom deſcended the line of Knevet, that claimed the barony of Berners.*

*Collins Bar. in Lee, p. 300.

BURGHERSH.

ARMS—G. a Lion Ramp. double Quevée, O.

ROBERT DE BURGHERSH, temp. Edward I. was governor of Dover caſtle, warden of the Cinque Ports, and had ſummons to parliament, the 32d of that reign; but died the 34th, leaving

STEPHEN, his ſon and heir; to whom ſucceeded

BARTHOLOMEW, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Theobald de Verdon, a great baron in Staffordſhire, and ſerved in the wars of Scotland and France, temp. Edward II. and III. and had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 28th Edward III. in the year following whereof he died, leaving

Vid. Verdon.

BARTHOLOMEW, his ſon and heir, as alſo a younger ſon, Henry, who married Iſabel, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Edmund de St. John, but died S. P. alſo a daughter, Joane. Which Bartholomew was one of the moſt eminent barons of his time; and was for his valour and military ſkill, created a knight of the garter at the firſt inſtitution of that moſt noble order by Edward III. His firſt wife was Cecily, daughter and heir of Richard Weyland, and deceaſing the 43d of Edward III. left iſſue, Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to Edward le Deſpenſer. His ſecond wife was Margaret, ſiſter to Bartholomew lord Badleſmere

Brother to the firſt Bartholomew, was HENRY DE BURGHERSH, biſhop of Lincoln, and afterwards lord chancellor of England, who died

died at Ghent, in Flanders, anno 1343.[e] For the further deſcent of this barony, vid. Spencer, in which it became merged.

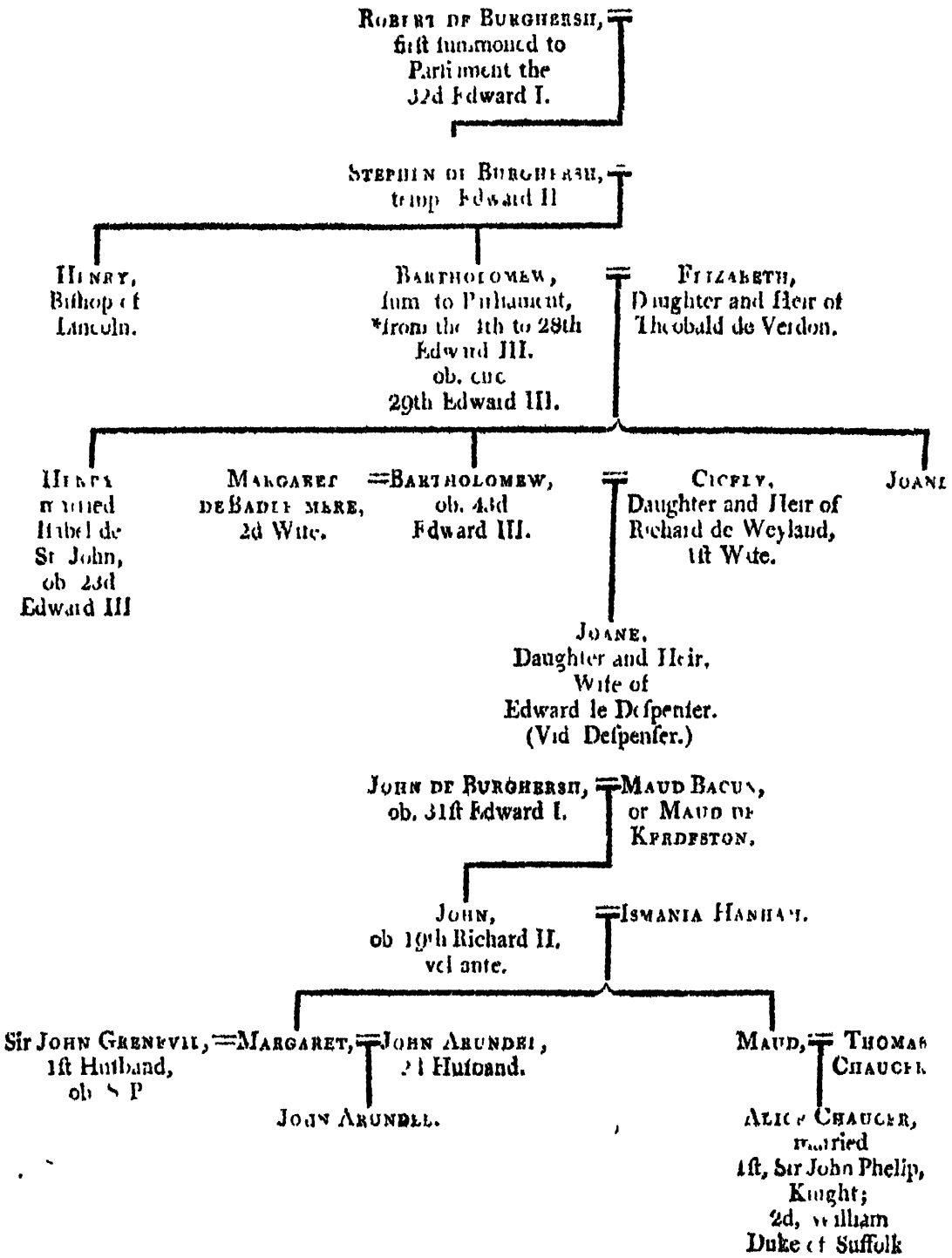
Of this family, alſo, was JOHN DE BURGHERSH, who married Maud, one of the daughters and heirs of Edmund Bacon, of ——— in com. Eſſex, by whom he left iſſue a ſon, John, who had a contention with William de Kerdeſton, temp. Edward III. touching the inheritance of certain lands in the county of Norfolk; this John died the 19th of Richard II. leaving by Iſmania his wife, daughter of ——— Hanham, in com. Glouc. two daughters, his heirs; viz. Margaret, firſt married to Sir John Grenevill, knight; and after, to John Arundel, of the county of Cornwall, eſquire; and Maud, to [f]Thomas Chaucer, ſon of the famous poet, Geffery Chaucer, and died, circ. 1436 or 1437, leaving iſſue an only daughter, Alice Chaucer, wife of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk. Mor. Eſſex, Vol. II. p. 130, but firſt of Sir John Phelip. Yet, according to the ſame Morant, Vol. II. p. 129, he makes Maud the wife of John de Burgherſh, to be daughter of William de Kerdeſton, and granddaughter of Edmund Bacun, or Bacon.

Vid. Kerdeſton

Vid. Suffolk

[e] He was a great oppoſer of the unhappy Edward II. and was therefore very inſtrumental in that monarch's depoſition from the throne. His body was brought over from Ghent, and buried in Lincoln cathedral.

[f] The name of Thomas Chaucer occurs as ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, the 9th, 10th, and 13th of Henry IV. Hakewell's Annals.



* In his Baronage, Dugdale says, he was summoned to parliament, from the 1st to the 28th Edward III but by the Lists of Summons, it appears he was only summoned from the 4th to the 28th Edward III.

BURNELL.

Arms—Ar. a Lion rampant S. crowned, O within a border, Az.

This family were of great antiquity in England, being knights, temp. Will. the Conq. and afterwards eſteemed barons. But the firſt with whom we ſhall begin our account was

Philip (ſon of Hugh Burnell), which Philip died the 22d of Edward I. leaving iſſue by Maud his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel,

Edward, his ſon and heir; who having been in the wars of Scotland, had ſummons to parliament from the 5th to the 8th of Edward II. incluſive; and died the year following without iſſue, leaving Maud, the wife of John de Handlo (but formerly of John Lovel, of Tichmarſh), his ſiſter and heir; to whoſe deſcendants the title of lord Burnell continued, aſſuming likewiſe the ſame ſurname. Which

Vid Lovel of Tichmarſh.

John de Handlo, and Maud his wife, by licence, entailed certain of their eſtates on Joan, Elizabeth, and Margaret, daughters of the ſaid Maud's eldeſt ſon Richard, by her ſecond huſband; remainder to John Lovel, ſon of her firſt huſband, John Lovel, and his heirs male. This John de Handlo was a great warrior; had ſummons to parliament the 1ſt and 16th of Edward III. and deceaſed the 20th, leaving his grandſon

Edmund (ſon of Richard, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime), his next heir, who afterwards died in his minority without iſſue, as did *his ſiſters before-named; of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Edmund de la Pole, knight; and Margaret, Gilbert Chaſtelein. Whereupon their uncle

* Morant's Eſſex, Vol. I. p. 11.

Nicholas ſucceeded to the eſtate of Eaſt-Ham Burnell, in com. Eſſex, and took the ſurname of Burnell; and by that appellation had

ſummons to parliament, the 24th Edward III. and in ſeveral other parliaments. He departed this life the 6th of Richard II. leaving

Hugh, his ſon and heir; who being one of the favourites of that unfortunate king, was deemed amongſt his evil counſellors, and baniſhed the court. However, upon the depoſal of Richard II. he became popular; and by Henry IV. was made governor of ſeveral caſtles. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th of Richard II. to the 8th of Henry V. incluſive, when he died; leaving Joice, the wife of Thomas Erdinton, junior; Margaret, of Edmund Hungerford; and Catherine, afterwards married to Sir John Ratcliffe, *knight, his granddaughters and heirs; viz. daughters of Edward Burnell, his ſon (by Alice, daughter of Thomas lord Strange), who died in his lifetime. His wife Joice, daughter of John, ſon and heir of John lord Botetourt, is ſaid to have died without iſſue. Dugdale, Tom. II. p. 47. Wherefore Edward, the ſon of this Hugh lord Burnell, muſt have been by another wife; of whom Dugdale makes no mention, if the other ſtatement be correct. But Morant, in his Hiſtory of Eſſex, Vol. II. p. 92, recites, that by Joice his wife, daughter of John Botetourt, the ſaid Hugh lord Burnell, had his only ſon, Edward. But Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 115, makes the ſaid Hugh Burnell to be the father of the three daughters, whom he names thus: Jocoſa, wife of Thomas Edington; Margery, of Edward Hungerford; and Paterina, of John Talbot.

Inquiſ. 8th Henry V.

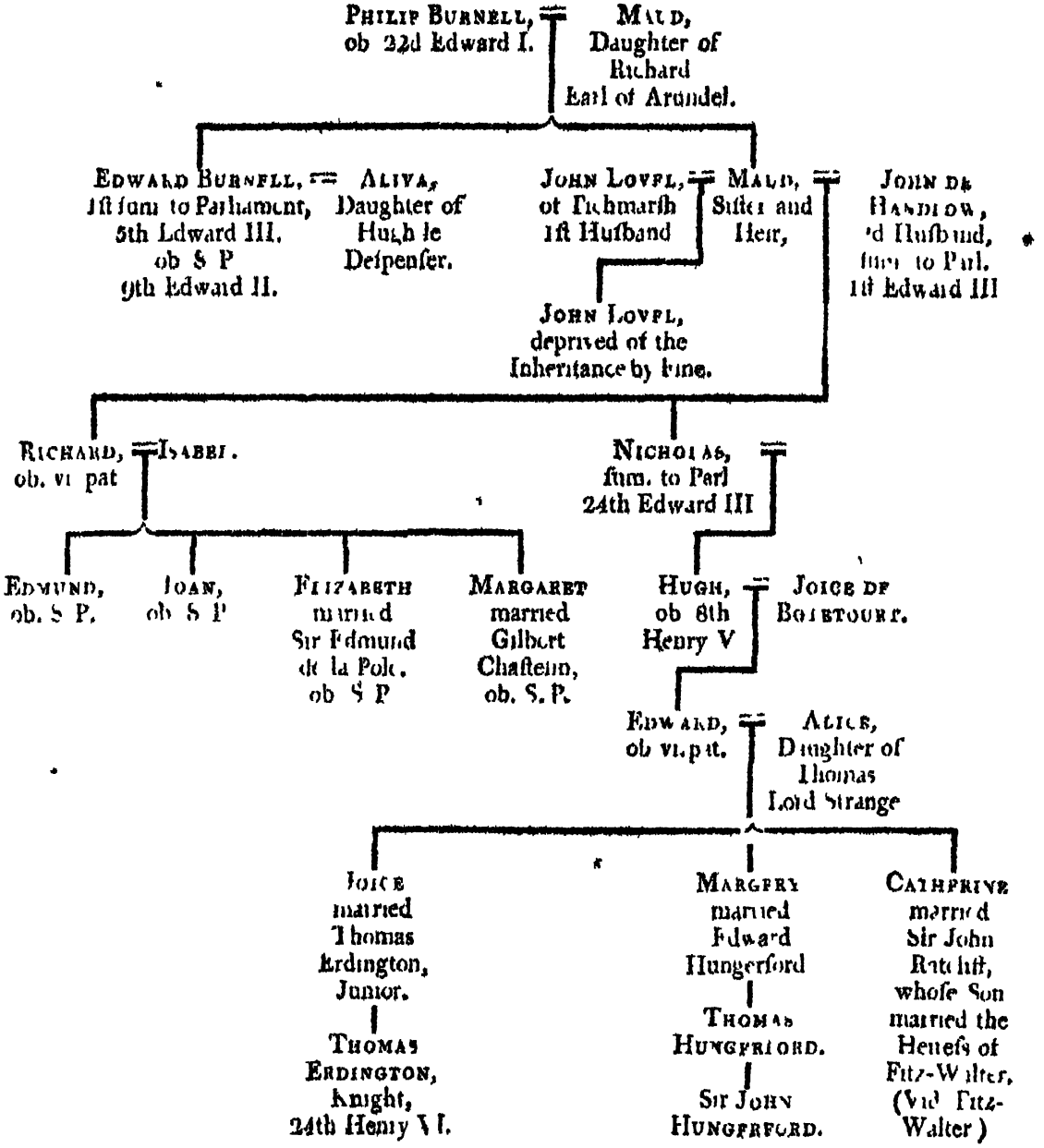
* Vid Fitz-Walter.

Vid Botetourt.

As in the inſtance of this barony, it may ſeem rather ſtrange that the iſſue of the ſecond huſband of Maud Burnell, by John Handlo, inſtead of her iſſue by her firſt huſband, John Lovel, ſhould come in for the barony; it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that on the deceaſe of her brother, Edward Burnell, without iſſue, who had been ſummoned to parliament, the 5th of Edward II. the honour terminated with him, as ſhe could not make herſelf heir to him, ſo as to take any thing by virtue of the record of his creation. Wherefore John Handlo being ſeiſed of the manor of Holgate, Acton Burnell, &c. for life, in right of Maud his wife, the remainder to Nicholas Handlo

(alias

(alias Burnell), ſon of the ſaid Maud and John (by a fine in court), the ſaid Nicholas was ſummoned to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, by reaſon of the fine aforeſaid, and poſſeſſion of the caput baroniæ (Holgate, in com. Salop), and not John Lovel, who was ſon and heir of the ſame Maud, by her firſt huſband, John Lovell, of Tichmarch.



BUTLER OF OVERSLEY AND WEMME.

Arms—G. a Feſs componée O and S. between Six Croſſes patée, Arg

In the time of Henry I. Ralph Butler (or Boteler), ſo called, in regard he bore the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, ſeated himſelf at Overſley, in com. Warw. near which, on the north ſide of Alceſter, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks, anno 1140 (5th Stephen), and was ſucceeded by

Robert, his ſon and heir, father of Ralph; who was one of thoſe barons who took up arms againſt king John, for which his lands were ſeized; but afterwards, on making his peace, 1ſt Henry III. he had reſtitution of them again.

Maurice, his ſucceſſor, was one of the juſtices of aſſize for the county of Warw. during ſeveral years of the reign of Henry III. and had iſſue

Ralph, who marrying Maud, daughter and heir of William Pantulf,* thereby acquired that great lordſhip of Wemme, in the county of Salop. This Ralph adhered firmly to Henry III. during the time of his great conteſt with the rebellious barons, under that turbulent leader, Simon de Montfort; and was amply rewarded for his ſervices. He was ſucceeded by[g]

* Vid. Pantulf, Vol. I

William, his ſon and heir; who, in his father's lifetime, married Ankaret, the niece of James de Aldithley; and the 6th Edward I. (his father being then dead), had livery of the manors of Wemme and Lepinton. Shortly after which he died; viz. 12th Edward I. leaving Margaret, his then wife, ſurviving, and alſo three ſons,

g A MS. in Harl. Bibl. N° 1233, 69, ſays, he left by the ſaid Maud Pantulf, a daughter and heir, Iſabel, wife of Simon Baſſet, of Sarcoate; which alſo is mentioned by Burton, in his account of the Baſſet family in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, p. 228.

John,

John, Gawine, and William; of which ſons, John died within three years following, ſo that Gawine was his heir; who alſo dying iſſueleſs ſoon after, the inheritance devolved to William the third brother. Which

WILLIAM became a perſon of great eminence, and was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, from 24th Edward I. to the 1ſt Edward III. incluſive. He had two wives; the firſt named Ankaret (daughter of Griffin), by whom he had William, his ſon and heir; the ſecond, Ela, daughter and coheir to Roger de Herdeburgh, by whom he had two ſons, Edmund and Edward, who died S.P. and four daughters, viz. Ankaret, wife of John le Strange, of Blackmere, Ida, of Sir Fulke Pembrugge,[h] Alice, of Nicholas Langford, and Dionyſe, of Hugh de Cokeſey. This William deceaſed the 8th of Edward III. when

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; but it does not appear in the Liſts of Summons, that he ever was called to parliament. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and died the 35th Edward III. leaving William, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age; who, the next year following, had livery of his lands. This

WILLIAM married Joane, the eldeſt of the two ſiſters, and heirs to John lord Sudley; by whom he had iſſue Thomas, his ſon, and was ſummoned to parliament the 42d and 43d Edward III.[i]

But

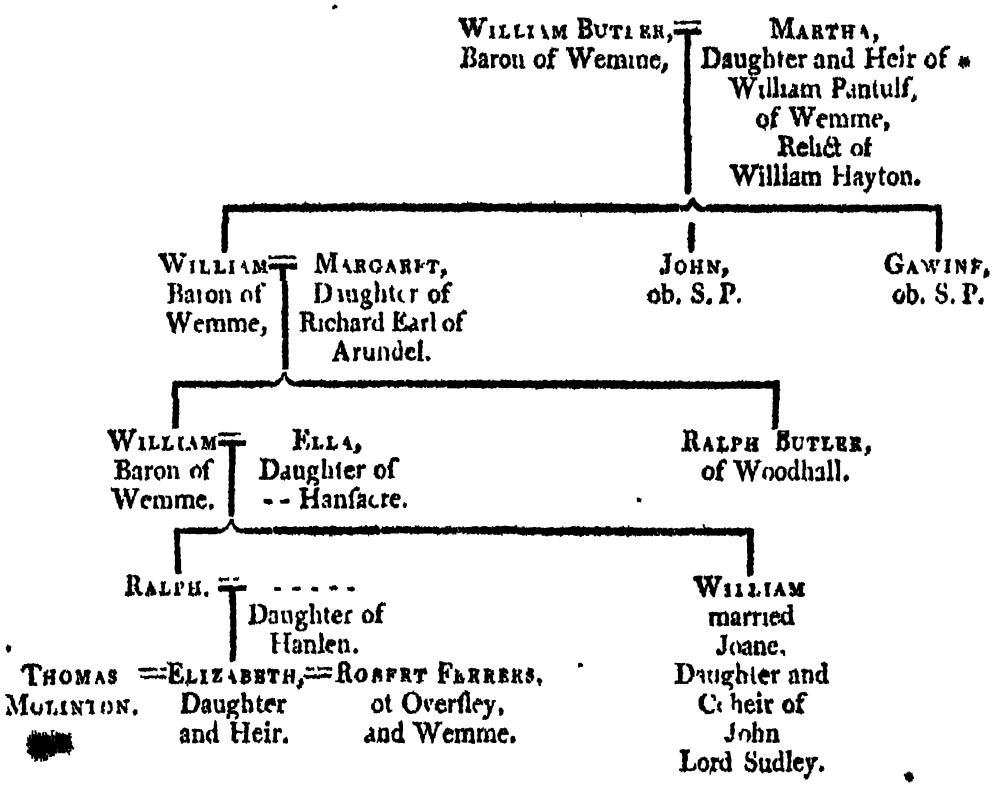
[h] Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickſhire, p. 49, contradicts this ſtatement in his Baronage, for he there expreſsly ſtates, that the ſaid Ida married William Truſſel, of Odim, and had iſſue a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Sir Fulke Pembrugge, knight.

[i] From this ſudden break in the narration, and the ſubſequent paſſages, it would ſeem that this William, although ſon and heir male of the laſt William, by his ſecond wife, yet was not heir to the barony, which was veſted in the heir female Elizabeth. But the deſcent given by Dugdale of this family, is contradicted by the Viſitation of the County of Hertford, taken by Sir Henry St. George, Richmond herald, anno 1634, as appears from the following extract made from the ſame in the Britiſh Muſeum, Harl. Bib. N° 1231.

WILLIAM

* Dug. Bar. Vol I. p. 596.

But here, ſays Dugdale,* before "I proceed further, I am to obſerve, that William le Botiller, father to this laſt ſpecified William, "who married the ſaid Joane, had iſſue another ſon, called William, "alſo (by a former wife, as it ſeems; for certain it is, that William, "the grandſon to William and Ankaret, deceaſed 43d Edward III.[k] "being then ſeiſed of the manors of Northborough, in com. Leic. "Overſley and Merſton-Boteler, in com. Warw.; and alſo (among "other manors), of Wemme, in com. Salop, leaving one ſole daughter, Elizabeth, twenty-four years old; which Elizabeth thereupon "had livery of the lands of her inheritance, her homage being reſpited; and taking to huſband Robert de Ferrers (a younger ſon to "the lord Ferrers of Chartley), brought that great lordſhip of "Wemme, with other lands of large extent, to that family. Which



[k] If this be the fact, then Dugdale muſt be again erroneous. For if William, the grandſon of Ankaret, died 43d Edward III. he muſt of courſe have ſurvived his father, who died 35th Edward III. and in that caſe he muſt have been the William who ſucceeded to the inheritance, had livery thereof, and was ſummoned to parliament, the 42d and 43d of Edward III. and not that William who married the heireſs of Sudley.

"Robert

" Robert thereupon had ſummons to parliament by the name of " 'Robert de Ferrers de Wemme chivalier.' *The ſaid Elizabeth " ſurviving her huſband Ferrers, married, ſecondly, John de Say; and " thirdly, Thomas Molinton; who thereupon wrote himſelf baron of " Wemme. She died 12th Henry IV."

*Vid. Ferrers of Wemme.

BUTLER OF SUDLEY.

ARMS—G. a Feſs checquee Ar. and S. between Six Croſslets O.

IT has been before obſerved, that WILLIAM BOTELER (or BUTLER), who married Joane, ſiſter and heir to John lord Sudley,† had, according to the repreſentation of Dugdale, ſummons to parliament, the 42d and 43d of Edward III. and had iſſue Thomas, his ſon and heir. Which

†Vid. Sudley.

THOMAS, the 4th Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance; but it does not appear that he had ever ſummons to parliament: he died the 22d Richard II. leaving

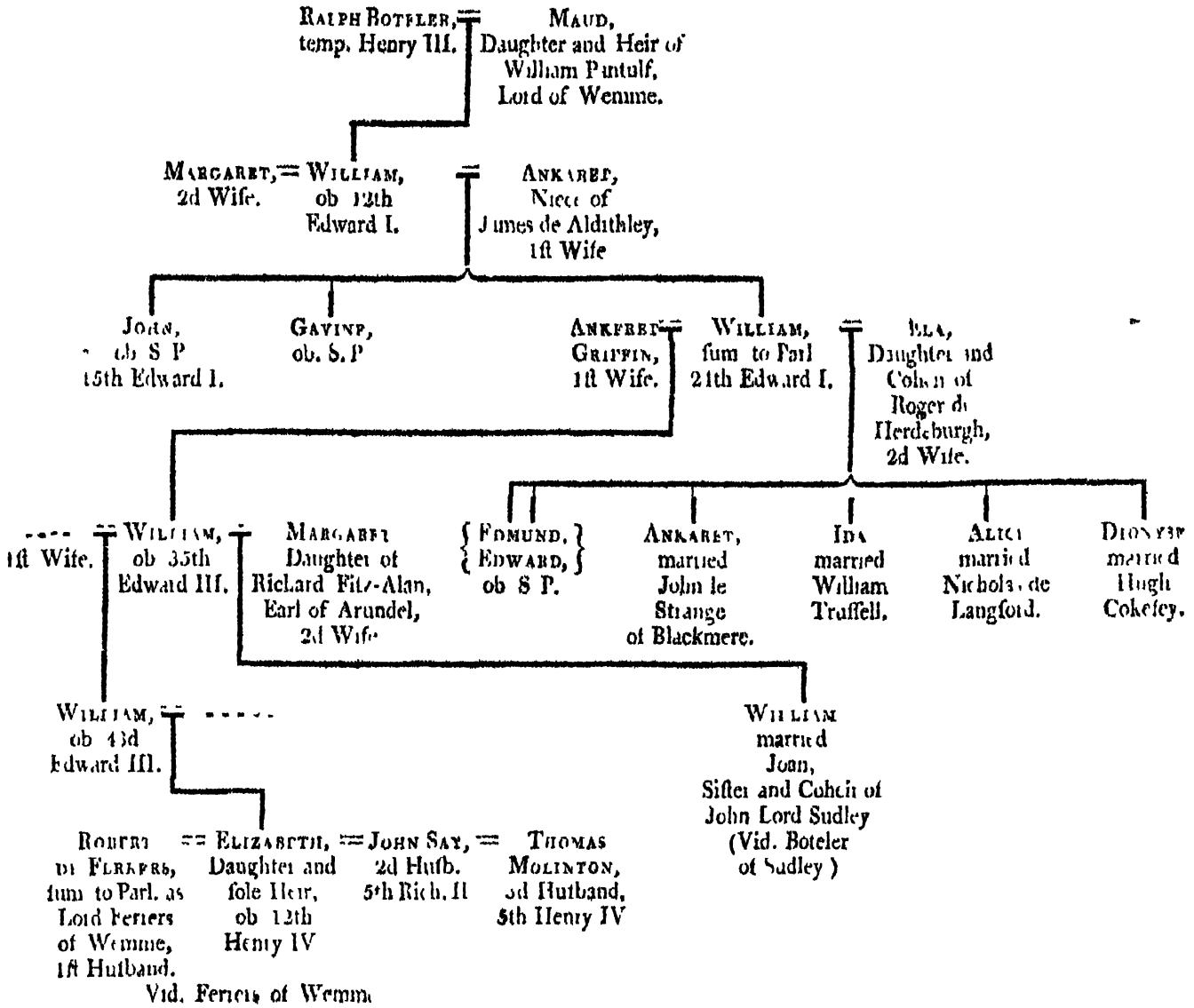
JOHN, his ſon and heir, who dying S. P. was ſucceeded in the inheritance by his brother

[1]RALPH, who became a perſon of very great eminence in his time; and the 10th of September, 20th Henry VI. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the name of lord Sudley, of Sudley,

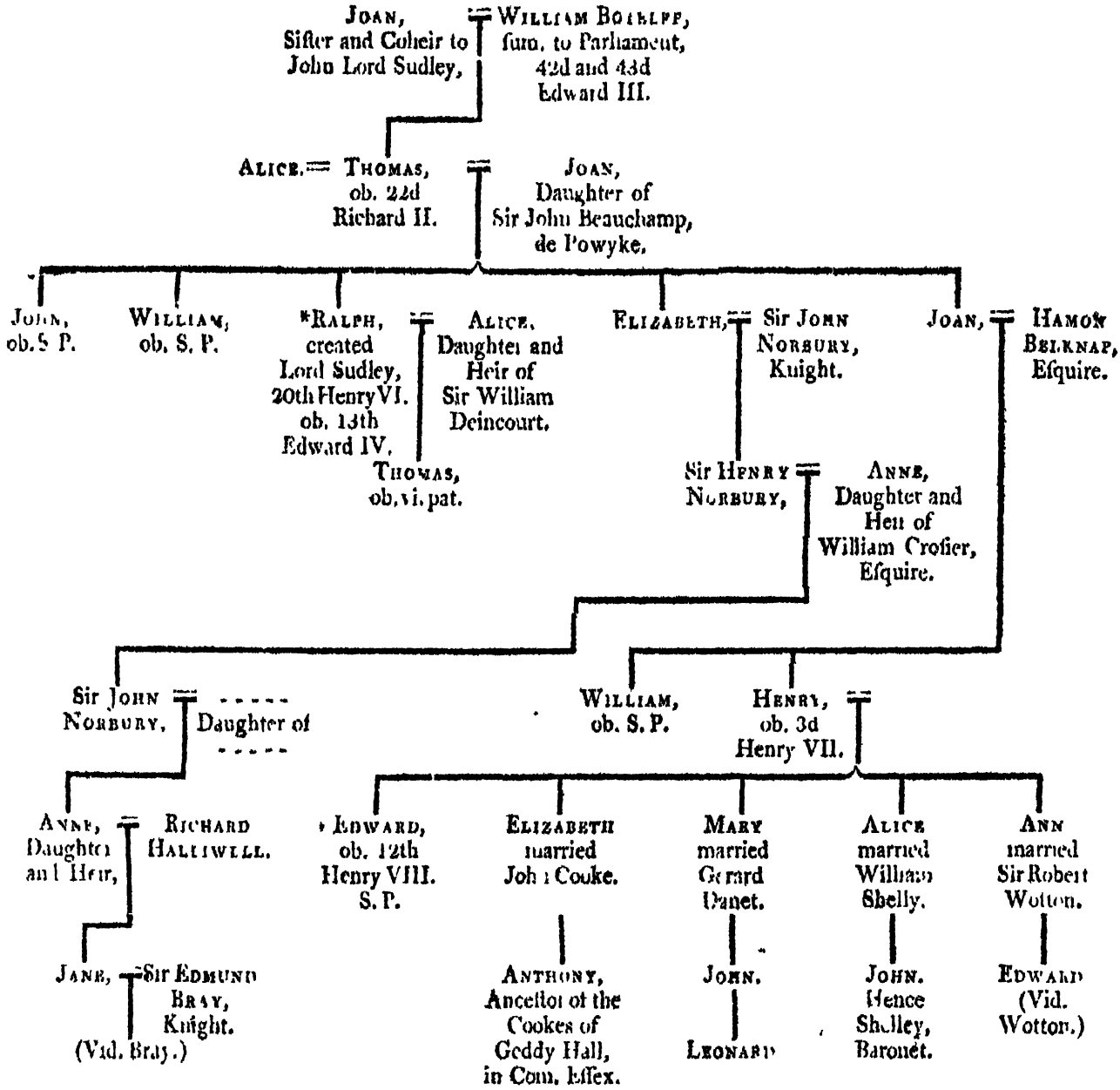
[1] Dugdale, in his Baronage, does not ſay whom Thomas, father of this Ralph, married; but in his Antiquities of Warwickſhire, p. 772, he ſays her name was Joane, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Powyke, by whom he had iſſue, John, William, and Ralph; and by Alice, his ſecond wife (who afterwards married Sir John Dalyngrugge, knight), he had no iſſue. But nevertheleſs, p 408, Antiquit. of Warw. he there aſſerts, that the ſaid Thomas, by his firſt wife, had John and William, his ſons, who both died S P., and by Alice, his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Powyke, had the ſaid Ralph; who, on the deceaſe of Alice, his mother, 21ſt of Henry VI. was then found to be heir unto her (as begotten by the ſaid Thomas), being alſo then forty years old.

in com. Glouc. to hold to himſelf, and the heirs male of his body, with the fee of 200 marks annually, for the better ſupport of the ſaid dignity. Being a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the houſe of Lancaſter, upon the fall of Henry VI. he excuſed himſelf from coming to parliament by reaſon of his age: and found ſo much favour from Edward IV. that he obtained the king's letters patent, for exempting him from that ſervice during life. Yet notwithſtanding this, the king afterwards cauſed him to be attached, and brought to London; when it is aſſerted, that as he was on his way, he looked back from an hill upon Sudley Caſtle, and exclaimed, "*Sudley Caſtle, thou art the traitor, not I.*" This caſtle he is ſaid to have built out of the ſpoils he obtained in the wars of France; and having ſold it to the king, died 13th Edward IV. He had been lord treaſurer and chamberlain to Henry VI. and ſtandard-bearer, and chief butler of England, as alſo a knight of the garter, and ſteward of his houſehold. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir William Deincourt, knight; by whom he had a ſon, Thomas, who died before him; wherefore leaving no ſurviving iſſue, his two ſiſters, or their repreſentatives, became his heirs. Of which ſiſters, Elizabeth married Sir Henry Norbury; and Joane, the other, Hamon Belknap, eſquire.

BUTLER, OR BOTELER OF OVERSLEY AND WEMME.



BUTLER, OR BOTELER OF SUDLEY.



* Although Dugdale makes this Ralph ſon of Thomas, by Joan de Beauchamp, Antiq. Warw. p. 772, yet, p. 408, he ſays, he was ſon of Thomas, by Alice de Beauchamp, his ſecond wife; and that John and William were the ſons of the ſaid Thomas by a former wife.

CHERLTON LORD POWIS.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant, G.

JOHN DE CHERLTON, by the gift of Edward II. married Hawiſe, the ſiſter and heir of Griffin ap Owen, otherwiſe Griffin de la Pole, by reaſon of his reſidence at *Pole*, commonly called Welſh Pole, in com. Montgom. and amongſt other lands in her right, poſſeſſed the lordſhip of Powis. He was chamberlain to the king, and ſerved often in the wars of Scotland; was alſo conſtituted juſtice of Ireland, and was greatly eſteemed for his prudence and valour. He died the 27th of Edward III. having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 7th of Edward II. to the 27th of Edward III. incluſive. To him ſucceeded

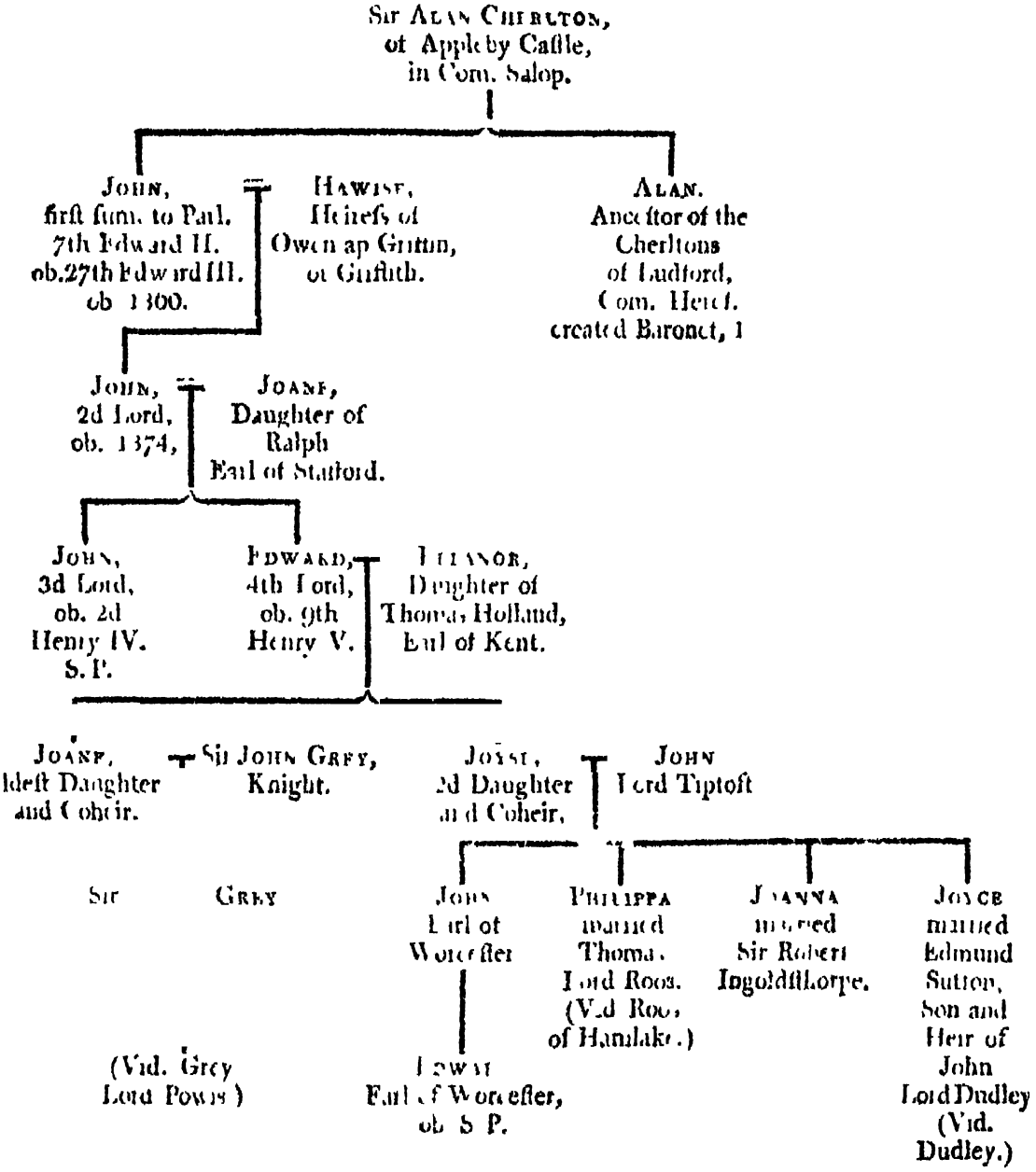
JOHN, his ſon and heir, who was chamberlain to Edward III. and attended the Black Prince in the wars of Gaſcoigne. He died the 48th Edward III. (1374), and by Joan his wife, daughter of Ralph lord Stafford, left his ſucceſſor

JOHN, the third lord Powis, who married Maud, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 6th of Richard II. to the 2d of Henry IV. incluſive, departed this life the ſame year without iſſue, leaving Edward, his brother and heir. Which

EDWARD had ſummons to parliament, from the 3d of Henry IV. to the 8th of Henry V. incluſive, and died the year following; leaving iſſue by Alianore (or Eleanor) his wife, daughter of Thomas, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, two daughters, his heirs; viz. Joane, wife of Sir John Grey; and Joice, of John lord Tiptoft; whereby the barony of Powis was in abeyance, and ſo continued till the attainder of John earl of Worceſter, ſon and heir of the ſaid Joice, in October, 1470, after when, Sir John Grey, deſcended

ſcended from the ſaid Joane, had ſummons to parliament as lord Powis. (Vid. Grey lord Powis.)

A younger branch of this family was ALAN DE CHERLTON, who, the 14th Edward II. was governor of Montgomery caſtle; and married Elen, widow of Nicholas de St. Maur, and one of the daughters and heirs of the lord Zouche, of Aſhby de la Zouche. From which Alan de Cherlton, the family of that name of Ludford, in com. Hereford, created a baronet, 12th May, 1686, is deſcended.



CLIFFORD.

CLIFFORD.

ARMS—Chequée O and Az. a Feſs, G.

THIS noble family took its ſurname from Clifford Caſtle, in Herefordſhire, built by William Fitz-Oſborn, earl of Hereford, temp. Wil. Conq. being given in marriage to Walter, ſon of Richard Fitz-Ponce, with Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Toney, a deſcendant from the ſaid Fitz-Oſborn; which Richard was ſon of William earl of Arques and Thouloufe, in Normandy, ſecond ſon to Richard duke of Normandy, and was ſurnamed Pons, from an iſland called Ponor; and had by Maud his wife, three ſons: firſt, Simon, founder of the priory of Clifford, in co. Heref; ſecondly, Walter who, reſiding at Clifford Caſtle, took his name from thence; and, thirdly, Richard.

WALTER had iſſue* two ſons: viz. Walter and Richard (from whom the Cliffords, lords of Frampton, in the county of Glouceſter, deſcended in a direct line for fifteen or ſixteen deſcents, till at length it fell to a daughter and heir, †Mary, who died without iſſue; but her father's younger brother was father of Anthony Clifford, the poſſeſſor of Frampton, in 1648); alſo two daughters, viz. Roſamond, and Lucia, married, firſt, to Hugh de Say, of Richard's Caſtle; and, ſecondly, to Bartholomew de Mortimer. Roſamond was the celebrated concubine of Henry II. by whom ſhe was mother of William Longeſpee, earl of Saliſbury. She was alſo that beautiful lady, for whom the ſame king built the famous labyrinth at Wodeſtock, where he kept her, ſo that ſhe could not be found by his jealous queen; and gave her a cabinet of ſuch exquiſite workmanſhip, whereon the fighting of champions, the moving of cattle, the flying of birds, and the ſwimming of fiſhes, were ſo admirably repreſented, that they ſeemed as if they were all actually alive. On her deceaſe, ſhe was buried

* Edmonſon ſays three; viz. Walter, Richard, and William.

† Eng. Comp. Vol. III. p. 91.

Vid Saliſbury.

buried in the chapter-houſe of the nunnery at Godſtow, with this epitaph.

" Hic jacet in Tumbâ Roſa Mundi, non Roſa munda
Non redolet, ſed Olet, quæ redolere ſolet."

But to return to

WALTER, ſon and heir of Walter de Clifford, by Margaret his wife beforementioned. This Walter ſucceeded his father, and married Agnes, ſole daughter and heir to Roger de Cundy (lord of the manors of Covenby and Glentham, co. Linc. by Alice his wife, lady of Horncaſtle, ſole daughter and heir of William de Cheyney, lord of the aforeſaid manors, temp. Will. Conq.), by whom he had iſſue, Walter, Roger, Giles, and Richard; whereof

WALTER, the 17th of Henry III. adhering to the earl of Pembroke, and other nobles, againſt the king, was outlawed, but was after reſtored, and received into great favour with the king. He died the 48th of Henry III. leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Lewelyn prince of Wales, one daughter and heir, Maud; married, firſt, to William Longeſpee, earl of Saliſbury; and, ſecondly, to John Giffard, of Brimsfield. We therefore now come to

ROGER, brother of the ſaid Walter, in whoſe lifetime he deceaſed; leaving iſſue by Sibill his wife (widow of Robert lord Tregoz, and daughter and coheir of Robert Ewias, a great baron in Herefordſhire,)

Val. Tregoz.

ROGER, his only ſon and heir; who, by the counteſs of Lorain, his wife, had iſſue Roger, his only ſon, who was ſlain in a ſkirmiſh with the Welſh in his lifetime; and by Iſabella his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipount, lord and hereditary ſheriff of Weſtmoreland, had iſſue John, who died in his lifetime; Robert, ſucceſſor to his grandfather; and a daughter, Idonea, wife of Henry lord Percy. Which

Vid. Vipount.

ROBERT, the 13th of Edward I. being found couſin and heir to Ralph de Gaugi, baron of Sleſmouth, paid his relief, and had livery of the lands of that inheritance. In the 25th of Edward I. on the death

of

of Richard Fitz-John (a great baron in Eſſex), as ſon of Iſabel, daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipount, by Iſabel his wife, ſiſter and coheir to Richard Fitz-John, he was found to be one of the couſins and next heirs of the ſame Richard Fitz-John. Having been often in the wars of Scotland, and filled many high offices, he was at length unfortunately ſlain at the diſaſtrous battle of Bannockburn; where the Scots ſo completely defeated the Engliſh army, the 7th of Edward II.

This Robert was the firſt of the family who had ſummons to parliament, after the adoption of that mode of creating peers; in which he ſat in all the parliaments, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 7th of Edward II. incluſive. His wife was Maud, daughter and coheir to Thomas, ſecond ſon to Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter; by whom he had iſſue, his ſucceſſor

Will dated the 29th December, 28th Edward I.

ROGER, who being in the inſurrection of the earl of Lancaſter, was taken priſoner at Burrough Bridge, and afterwards executed at York. He had been ſummoned to parliament in the 13th and 14th of Edward II. in which laſt year he died, as before obſerved, unmarried.

ROBERT, the next brother, was therefore his heir. He was of the ſame party as his brother Roger had been; but in the 4th of Edward III. the king, by act of parliament, pardoned all thoſe who were adherents of the earl of Lancaſter. He died the 18th of Edward III. leaving, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Maurice lord Berkeley, four ſons;[m] viz. Robert, Roger, John, and Thomas, from whom deſcended Richard Clifford, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards tranſlated to London; made a cardinal, and nominated for the papacy, but himſelf named cardinal Columna, who was thereupon immediately elected. This Iſabel, baroneſs de Clifford, being left a widow, bequeathed her manſion houſe, in St. Dunſtan's pariſh, Fleet Street, to the 'prentices

[m] Dugdale, Tom. I. p. 735, mentions Margaret, wife of Peter lord Mauley, who died the 29th of Edward III. to be daughter of Robert lord Clifford. Qu therefore if not daughter of this Robert? (Vid. Mauley)

of the Bench (by which name the students at law were then called), and which is still called Clifford's Inn. Of the sons,

ROBERT succeeded his father, and served in the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, so eminently glorious to the English, while very young; for he died under age, about the 24th of Edward III. His wife was Eufemia, sister to Ralph Nevil, first earl of Westmoreland. But having no issue,

ROGER, his brother, became his heir, who was one of the wardens of the Scotch marches, as several of his progenitors had before been. He was also a man of much gallantry and valour, and often in the wars of France and Scotland; a lover of building, and took great care to repair the ancient castles, the seats of his ancestors; and having been summoned to parliament repeatedly, from the 31st of Edward III. to the 12th of Richard II. died the 13th of the same reign, leaving, by Maud his wife, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, Thomas, his son and heir, and two daughters; viz. *Mary, married to Sir Philip Wentworth, of Wentworth Wodehouse; and Margaret, to Sir John Melton, knight. (But in addition to these, Edmonson gives a third daughter, Catherine, married to Ralph Baron, of Greystock), and also two other sons; viz. William, second son, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas lord Bardolf, and died S. P. 1419; and Sir Lewis Clifford, third son, ancestor of the Barons Clifford, of Chudleigh.

* Qu. if not the same as hereafter mentioned?

Vid Bardolf.

THOMAS, son and heir of Roger, was in his youth much at court, and in great favour with Richard II. and somewhat wild and extravagant; for he was one of those that were banished the court by authority of parliament, in the year 1387. He was, however, expert in military affairs, and famous for his exercise in deeds of arms; he had summons to parliament, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of Richard II. but †died in that year, in the flower of his youth, being scarcely thirty years old. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Ross, of Hamlake, by whom he had John, his successor, and a daughter, Maud (or Matilda); who married, first, Richard earl of Cambridge;

† Slain in Germany Born and Nicholson's Cumb and Westmor Vol. I p. 281.

bridge; and after, John Nevil, lord Latimer; and lived to a very great age.

JOHN, the next lord Clifford, when he grew up, was highly favoured by Henry V. by reaſon of his fame for deeds of arms, and the eſtimation of his conduct and experience in warlike affairs, and was made a knight of the garter. In 1421, he attended that king into France; and the year following was ſlain at the ſiege of Meux. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur (by his wife, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by his wife, Philippa, only daughter and heireſs of Lionel duke of Clarence, third ſon of king Edward III.), by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Thomas, his ſucceſſor; and Henry, who died without iſſue; alſo a daughter, Mary,* wife of Sir Philip Wentworth, of Wentworth Wodehouſe, knight. (Eng. Comp. Vol. III. p. 94. Nicholſon and Burne's Cumb. and Weſtm. Vol. I. p. 282.) Yet neither Dugdale or Edmonſon mention this Henry or Mary.

* Qu If not the ſame as before noticed by Dugdale, Vol I. p 341?

THOMAS, ſon and heir of John lord Clifford, was in minority at his father's death, but on arriving at years of maturity, as is evident from Hollingſhead, Stow, and other chroniclers, did brave ſervice as a commander, and in the civil wars of that age, with much courage and activeneſs, took part with Henry VI. againſt Richard duke of York, and was unhappily ſlain in the firſt battle of St. Albans. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas lord Dacres, of Gilleſland, and by her had iſſue, four ſons and five daughters; viz. John, his ſon and heir; Roger, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon;† Robert, who married Anne, daughter of William Berkeley, by whom he had iſſue, from which lineally deſcended George Clifford, of Lincolnſhire, whoſe wife was Urſula Digby; and had a daughter of the ſame name; Thomas, who was a brave man, and died S. P. temp. Henry VII. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, married Robert, eldeſt ſon of Sir William Plompton, when but ſix or ſeven years old; but he dying before ſhe was twelve, ſhe married William, brother to the ſaid Robert. Maud married Sir Thomas Harrington, and afterwards

† Edmonſon. Vid Courtney.

wards Sir Edward Dudley, knight; and by both of theſe huſbands had iſſue. Alice married, firſt, Sir Richard Tempeſt, knight; and after, Sir Richard Coniers, knight; to both of whom ſhe had iſſue. Joane was wife of Sir *Simon Muſgrave, of Hartley Caſtle, from whom is deſcended the baronet family of that name; and Margaret, of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleford, in Lincolnſhire.

* Richard Kim Baron. Vol. I p 40

JOHN, the next lord Clifford, like his father, was a ſtrong Lancaſtrian, and a commander at the battle of Wakefield, where the royal party prevailed; and the duke of York was ſlain, and Richard earl of Saliſbury taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded. But not content with this victory, the lord Clifford having diſcovered young Edmund earl of Rutland, third ſon of the ſaid duke of York, he furiouſly ſtabbed him to death; which barbarous action rendered his name deteſtable on both ſides. This, however, was done, as he alleged, in revenge for his father's death, who had been ſlain before by Rutland's father. But it was not long after before he himſelf was killed, by an headleſs arrow, at the battle of Towton, the 1ſt of Edward IV. For having put off his gorget, either through pain or heat, it penetrated his throat, and he died immediately. It is remarkable, that he, his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, all died in the wars; the two firſt at home, and the latter two abroad. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Bromflete, baron of Veſcy, who brought with her that title to the Clifford family, by whom he had iſſue, Henry; Richard, ſlain in the Netherlands; and †Sir Thomas Clifford, who married Ellen, daughter and coheir of John Swarby, of Brackenburgh, in Lincolnſhire; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Aſke, from whom deſcended the Aſkes of Yorkſhire, and the lord Fairfax, of Denton, in the ſame county.

flete.

† Edmonſon.

HENRY was ſucceſſor to his father; but the houſe of York prevailing, he was, when about ſeven years old, diſguiſed in the mean habit of a ſhepherd's boy, to prevent his falling into their hands: for the memory of his father was ſo odious to them, that had he been diſcovered, they would have revenged with his blood, the death of the

young

young earl of Rutland, murdered as beforementioned. In this manner he lived, deprived of his lands and honours, for the ſpace of twenty-four years, without any education, even (as is ſaid), ſo much as learning to write, for fear of diſcovery; but in the 1ſt of Henry VII. the Lancaſtrian intereſt having again prevailed, he was reſtored in blood and honours to all his baronies, lands, and caſtles, by an act, entitled, "An act for reſtoring Henry lord Clifford, &c." He was afterwards, in the reign of Henry VIII. a principal commander in the great victory obtained over the Scots at Flodden Field, where the king of Scotland was ſlain. It is related of him, that when called to parliament he behaved nobly and wiſely; but otherwiſe ſeldom came to London or the court, but delighted to live in the country, where he repaired his caſtles, which had fallen into decay during the late troubles. He died the 15th of Henry VIII.

He was twice married; firſt, to Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletſo, by whom he had three ſons, viz. Henry Sir Thomas Clifford, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir Anthony Brown, knight, and died S. P.; and Edward; and four daughters, according to Dugdale, Edmonſon, and others; viz. Mabel, wife of William Fitz-William, earl of Southampton; Eleanor, of Sir Ninian Markenfield; Anne, of Sir Robert Metcalf; but Edmonſon ſays, firſt of Robert Clifton, and, ſecondly, of Metcalf; Joan, of Sir Ralph Bowes, from whom deſcended the family of that name in Yorkſhire. But Nicholſon and Burne, in their Hiſtory of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, Vol. I. p. 287, add another daughter, Margaret, married to Cuthbert, ſon and heir of Sir Edward Ratcliff, of Corington, in Northumberland; on whoſe marriage Derwentwater was ſettled, and her portion was £.500. His ſecond wife was Florence, daughter of Henry Pudſey, of Barfoot, in the county of York; by whom he had three ſons, who died young, and a daughter, Dorothy, who married Sir Hugh Lowther, whoſe grandfather, Sir Hugh, was he who married Anne Threlkeld, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, by Margaret, baroneſs Veſcy, and widow of John lord Clifford, father of the ſaid Henry.

HENRY, eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife, Anne St. John, was the next lord Clifford; and the 17th of Henry VIII. was, by letters patent, created earl of Cumberland, to him and his heirs male. He was employed in all the armies ſent into Scotland in the ſaid king's reign, and ever behaved himſelf nobly and valiantly. He was one of the moſt eminent lords of his time, for nobleneſs and gallantry, through which he waſted ſome part of his eſtate. He was twice married: firſt, to Margaret, daughter of George earl of Shrewſbury, by whom he had no iſſue; and, ſecondly, to Margaret, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had two ſons; viz. Henry, and Sir Ingelram Clifford, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Ratcliffe,* and had iſſue only two daughters, who died in their infancy. Edmonſon mentions a third ſon, Thomas; alſo four daughters; viz. Catherine, wife, firſt, of John lord Scroope, of Bolton,† and afterwards, of Sir Richard Cholmeley;[n] Maud, of John lord Coniers, of Hornby, co. York; Elizabeth, of Sir Chriſtopher Metcalf, of Napper, in Yorkſhire; and Jane, of Sir John Huddleſtone, of Millum Caſtle, in co. Cumb. knight. Deceaſing at Skipton Caſtle the 34th of Henry VIII. he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

Whitaker's Hiſtory of the

†
of Bolton.

HENRY, ſecond earl of Cumberland, who, at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen, was made a knight of the bath. He ſeems to have waſted a part of his eſtate; and in the latter end of his time, to have retired and lived a country life. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, juſt notices him; and ſays, he has but little claim to a place in his Liſt, unleſs any further diſcoveries are made of his writings, than "Some Verſes which he compoſed, on his father's

* whom ſhe had Sir Henry Cholmondeley, of Grandmont, and of Ruxby, and two whereof Margaret married James Stringeways, of Orm and Sutton, eſquire and Catherine, Sir Richard Dutton, of Whitby. Sir Henry was father of Sir Richard Cholmondeley, ſheriff of Yorkſhire the laſt year of king James I. whoſe ſon, Hugh, was created a baronet, Auguſt 10, 1611, and had iſſue, Sir William Cholmondeley, baronet, who left only daughters, his coheirs the eldeſt of whom, Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Dering, of Surenden, baronet. (Lodge's Iriſh Peerage under Cholmondeley viſcount Kells, Vol. III. p. 72-3.)

preſenting

preſenting a treatiſe of natural philoſophy, in old French, to the priory of Bolton;" and which, with the book itſelf, were preſerved in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum at Leeds. He was twice married; firſt, to Eleanor Brandon, niece of king Henry VIII. by whom he had three children; viz. Henry and Charles, who died infants; and an only daughter, Margaret, who married Henry earl of Derby. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter to William Lord Dacres, of Gilleſland, by whom he had two ſons, George and Francis; and three daughters; Frances, wife of Philip Lord Wharton; and Mary and Eleanor, who both died young. On his deceaſe, the 12th of queen Elizabeth,

GEORGE, his eldeſt ſon, was his ſucceſſor; at that time under age, but who afterwards became particularly eminent. The ſtudy of mathematics being his principal delight, inclined him to ſea voyages and navigation, in which employment he greatly excelled; for he undertook eleven or twelve expeditions, wherein he did great ſervice with honour to himſelf, and damage and diſgrace to the enemies of his country. He was a man of great quickneſs of wit, and activity of body; with an affable diſpoſition. In the art of tilting, he ſurpaſſed all the nobles of his time: which, with horſe racing, ſhooting, and other expenſive exerciſes and recreations, next to his ſea voyages (which were moſtly at his own coſt), made him diſpoſe of his lands; whereby it was obſerved, that he conſumed more of his eſtate than any of his anceſtors.

He died in 1605.* His wife was Margaret, daughter of Francis earl

* The following character of George Cliſford, earl of Cumberland, is given by his daughter, the celebrated countess of Dorſet and Pembroke, in her MS. Memoirs. "He was endowed "with many perfections of nature, befitting so noble a perſonage; as an excellent quickneſs of "wit and apprehenſion, an active and ſtrong body, and an affable diſpoſition and behaviour. "But as good natures, through human frailty, are oftenſimes miſled, ſo he fell to love a lady "of quality, which did by degrees draw and alienate his love and affection from his ſo virtuous "and well-deſerving wife, it being the cauſe of many diſcontents between them for many years "together, ſo that at the length, for two or three years before his death, they parted houſes, "to her extreme griet and ſorrow, and alſo to his extreme ſorrow at the time of his death; for "he died a very penitent man. He died in the duchy houſe, called the Savoy, 30th October, "1605, aged 47, 2 months, and 22 days; being born at Brougham Caſtle, 8th Auguſt, 1558."

of

of Bedford, by whom he had two ſons, who died young, and a daughter, Anne, married, firſt, to Richard Sackville, lord Buckhurſt; and, ſecondly, to Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke. Wherefore, leaving no male iſſue ſurviving, the earldom of Cumberland devolved upon his brother

FRANCIS, who became the fourth earl of Cumberland of his family. He was a knight of the bath, having been ſo made by James I. when his ſon Charles was created duke of York. He married Griſſel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, and widow of Edward Nevil, lord Abergavenny, by whom he had ſeveral children; viz. George, who died an infant; Henry, his ſucceſſor; Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford; and Frances, to Sir Gervaſe Clifton. And deceaſing in

HENRY, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was the next earl, and the laſt of this ancient houſe. He married Frances, only daughter of Robert Cecil, earl of Saliſbury; and had ſeveral children, who died young, excepting Elizabeth, who became his ſole ſurviving daughter and heir; and married Richard earl of Cork, in Ireland, and Burlington, in England; which Richard, by letters patent, was created lord Clifford, of Launſborough, 1644. And the ſaid Henry earl of Cumberland departing this life without iſſue male, in 1643, the title became extinct.

But on the death of George earl of Cumberland, the barony of Clifford, it is conſidered, did properly remain with his daughter Anne; wherefore ſhe dying in 1675, Thomas earl of Thanet, her grandſon, in 1690, laid claim to the ſaid barony and title; which were allowed

* The counteſs of Dorſet ſays of her uncle Francis, "That he was an honourable gentle-"man, and of a good, noble, ſweet, and courteous nature; and ſome twenty years before this "earl Francis died, his ſon, Henry lord Clifford, did abſolutely govern both him and his eſtate, "he being then forty-nine years of age, wanting forty days, at the time of his father's death; "whom he outlived only two years and eleven months, wanting ten days, dying then with-"out male iſſue."

* Hall MSS

by the houſe of lords to be his right; he being the ſon of Margaret, eldeſt daughter, and coheireſs of Richard earl of Dorſet, by his wife, the ſaid Anne, ſole daughter and heireſs of the ſaid George earl of Cumberland. This Thomas earl of Thanet dying without iſſue male, the barony of Clifford remained in abeyance amongſt his five daughters until 1734, when his majeſty George II. was pleaſed to allow the ſame to lady Margaret Tufton, the third daughter, who married Thomas Coke, lord Lovel, atterwards created earl of Leiceſter; whoſe only child, Edward lord Coke, dying in his, and his mother's lifetime, without iſſue, the barony of Clifford, on the deceaſe of the ſaid Margaret, in 1775, was allowed to the family of Southwell; who now poſſeſs it by reaſon of their deſcent from Catherine, eldeſt ſiſter of Margaret, counteſs of Leiceſter and baroneſs Clifford; as reference to the Table of Deſcent will more particularly explain.

Vid Coke earl of Leiceſter.

But before we conclude our account of this noble family, it may not be unentertaining to relate the following curious particulars relative to their burial place, taken from Whitaker's Hiſtory of the Deanery of Craven, in com. Ebor,* viz.

* P. 313

"Beneath the altar (in Skipton church), is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment, from the diſſolution of Bolton priory to the death of the laſt earl of Cumberland; which, after having been cloſed many years, I obtained permiſſion to examine, March 29, 1803. The original vault, intended only for the firſt earl and his ſecond lady, had undergone two enlargements; and the bodies having been depoſited in chronological order, firſt and immediately under his tomb lay Henry, the firſt earl. Whoſe lead coffin was much corroded, and exhibited the ſkeleton of a ſhort and very ſtout man, with a long head of flaxen hair, gathered in a knot behind the ſkull; the coffin had been cloſely fitted to the body, and proved him to have been very corpulent, as well as muſcular. Next lay the remains of Margaret Percy, his ſecond wife, whoſe coffin was ſtill entire. She muſt have been a ſlender and diminutive woman. The third was 'the lady Ellenor's Grace,' whoſe coffin

" was much decayed, and exhibited the ſkeleton (as might be ex-
" pected, in a daughter of Charles Brandon, and the ſiſter of
" Henry VIII.), of a tall and large limbed female. At her right hand
" was Henry, the ſecond earl, a very tall, and rather ſlender man;
" whoſe thin envelope of lead really reſembled a winding ſheet, and
" folded like coarſe drapery over the limbs; the head was beaten to
" the left ſide, ſomething of the ſhape of the face might be diſtin-
" guiſhed, and a long prominent noſe was very conſpicuous. Next
" lay Francis lord Clifford, a boy; at his right-hand was his father,
" George, the third earl, whoſe lead coffin preciſely reſembled the
" outer caſe of an Egyptian mummy, with a rude face, and ſomething
" like female mammæ caſt upon it; as were alſo the figures and let-
" ters G. C. 1605. The body was cloſely wrapped in ten folds of
" coarſe cerecloth, which being removed, exhibited the face ſo entire
" (only turned to copper colour), as plainly to reſemble his portraits.
" All his painters, however, had the complaiſance to omit three large
" warts upon the left cheek. The coffin of earl Francis, who lay next
" to his brother, was of the modern ſhape, and alone had had an outer
" ſhell of wood, which was covered with leather, the ſoldering had
" decayed, and nothing appeared but the ordinary ſkeleton of a tall
" man: this earl had never been embalmed.* Over him lay another
" coffin much decayed, which I ſuſpect, had contained the lady Anne
" Dacre, his mother. Laſt lay Henry, the fifth earl, in a coffin of the
" ſame form with that of his father: lead not allowing of abſorption,
" or a narrow vault of much evaporation, a good deal of moiſture re-
" mained in the coffin, and ſome hair about the ſkull. Both theſe
" coffins had been cut open."

* Countess of Pembroke's Memoirs, MS

" Room might have been found for another ſlender body, but the
" counteſs of Pembroke choſe to be buried at Appleby; partly, per-
" haps, becauſe her beloved mother was interred there, and partly that
" ſhe might not mingle her aſhes with rivals and enemies."

CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.

Arms—S Semée of Cinquefoils, and a Lion ramp Ar.

Sir Gervase Clifton, of Leighton Bromſwold, in com. Hunt knight, deſcended from the ancient family of Clifton, in com. Notts had the title of lord Clifton, by writ of ſummons to parliament, the 9th of July, 6th James I. But of him nothing memorable is recorded, further than his commitment to the Tower, the 15th of James I. by reaſon he expreſſed, that he was ſorry he had not ſtabbed Sir Francis Bacon, then lord keeper of the great ſeal, for decreeing a caſe in Chancery againſt him; and that in October, *1618, he made away away with himſelf, leaving, by Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Darcy, knight, of Leighton Bromſwold, a younger ſon to Thomas lord Darcy, one ſole daughter and heir, Catherine, who became the ſecond wife of Eſme Stuart, lord D'Aubigny, afterwards duke of Richmond; and after his death, married James earl of Abercorn[1]. Which Catherine, by the ſaid Eſme Stuart, was mother of George lord Aubigny, ſlain at the battle of Kineton, 1642, whoſe daughter, Catherine, heir to her brother, Charles earl of Litchfield, married Henry O'Brien, lord Ibrachan, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Thomond; and by him had iſſue a ſon, Donatus O'Brien, who died without iſſue, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, by whom ſhe was mother of Theodoſia Hyde, her ſecond daughter, and at length ſole heir to the barony of Leighton Bromſwold: which ſaid Theodoſia married John Bligh, of the kin-

*Collins's Peerage, Precedents, p. 299. Sav 1010.

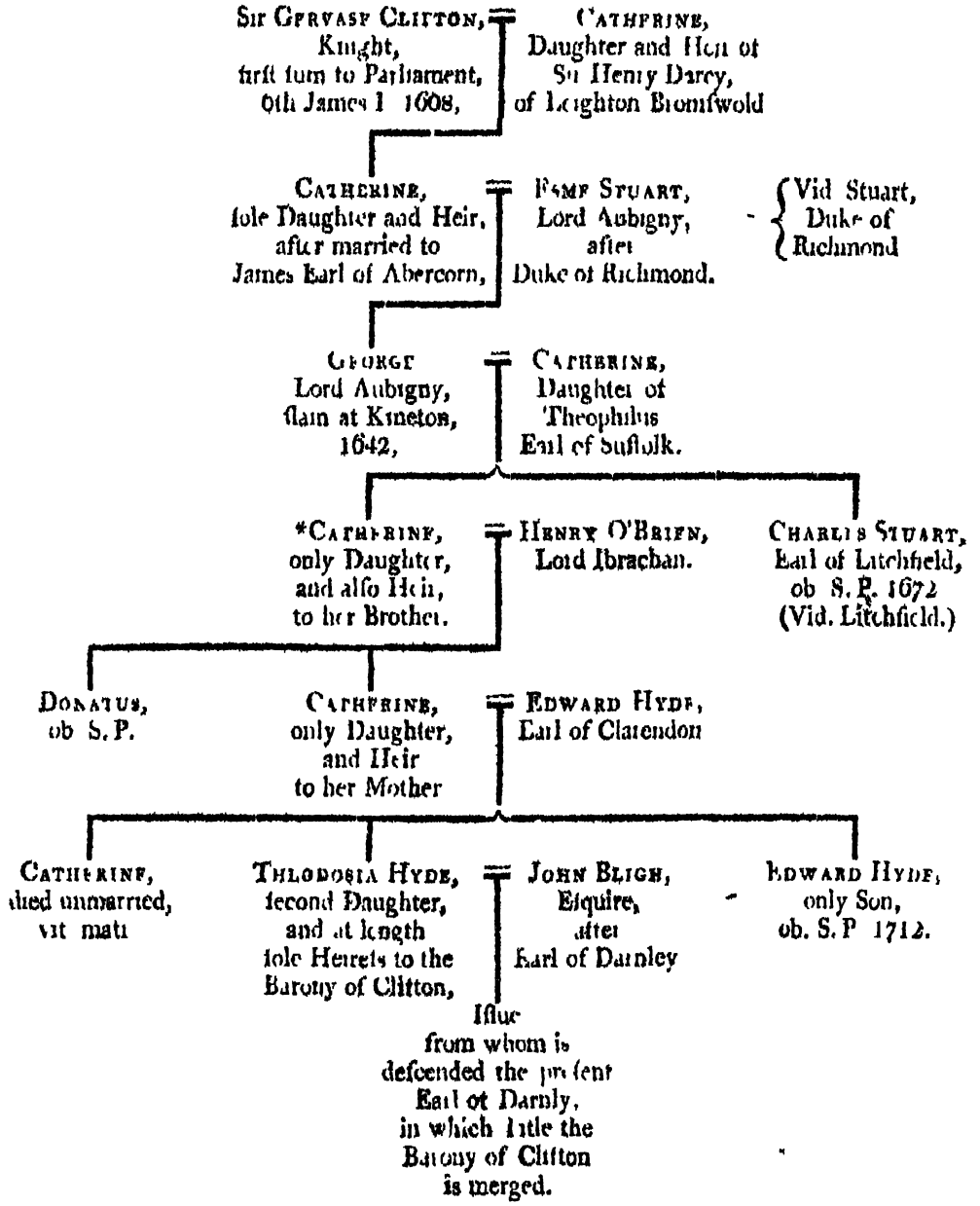
Vid Richmond

Vid. Litchfield.

Vid Clarendo

[1] By whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons, viz. James, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, Catherine, who married, firſt, William Lenthall, of Burford, eſquire, and, ſecondly, Charles earl of Abercorn. The ſecond ſon was colonel of a regiment, and ſlain in Germany. George, the third ſon, ſucceeded his father as earl of Abercorn, but died S. P.

dom of Ireland; who in 1721 was created baron Clifton, of Rathmore; in 1723 viſcount Darnley; and in 1725 earl of Darnley (all Iriſh honours); and dying in 1728, left iſſue ſeveral ſons, from whom is deſcended the preſent earl of Darnley, in which title the barony of Cliſton, of Leighton Bromſwold, is merged.



* In 1673, this Catherine, Lady O Brien, having claimed the Barony of Clifton, of Leighton Bromſwold, was allowed the ſame by the houſe of peers, and in her poſterity it now continues.

CLINTON.

Arms—Arg. Six Croſs Croſslets fitchée 3, 2, 1. S. on a Chief Az. 2 Mullets O. pierced G.

This family took their ſurname from Clinton in the Valley, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, now called Glimpton; but as in the peerage accounts of the nobility now exiſting, the ſame is fully ſet forth under the title of "Clinton duke of Newcaſtle" (in which the earldom of Lincoln is now merged), a detail of deſcent becomes here unneceſſary. Suffice it therefore

That John de Clinton married Ida, eldeſt daughter and coheir of William de Odingſells, of Maxtock, in the county of Warwick, and had iſſue two ſons, who both became very eminent perſons; whereof William, the ſecond ſon, was afterwards created earl of Huntingdon,* and John ſucceeded his father.

* Vid Clinton earl of Huntingdon

Which John had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Edward III. and left iſſue, John, his ſon and heir, who married Idonea, ſiſter and coheir of William de Say, and by her was progenitor to Edward lord Clinton and Say, who, the 14th of queen Elizabeth, was created earl of Lincoln; in which ſuperior honour the barony of Clinton remained ſuſpended until the deceaſe of Edward, grandſon of Theophilus fourth earl of Lincoln, without iſſue, when the earldom of Lincoln devolved upon the next heir male, and the ſaid barony of Clinton became veſted in abeyance, between the daughters and coheirs, or their repreſentatives, of the

Vid. Say

† In Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of John de Clinton is included in the 27th of Edward I. But whether it alludes to this John, may be a doubt, inſomuch as Dugdale does not ſay he was ever ſummoned to parliament; but expreſsly ſtates, that he ſerved in parliament as a knight of the ſhire for the county of Warwick, the 29th Edward I. The writ of ſummons therefore alluded to, may more probably have been to his uncle, John de Clinton, of Coleſhill, who was then living.

aforeſaid Theophilus earl of Lincoln, who died anno 1667, and did ſo continue, until his majeſty George I. was pleaſed to determine the ſame in favour of Hugh Forteſcue, eſquire, hereafter named.

FORTESCUE BARON AND EARL CLINTON.

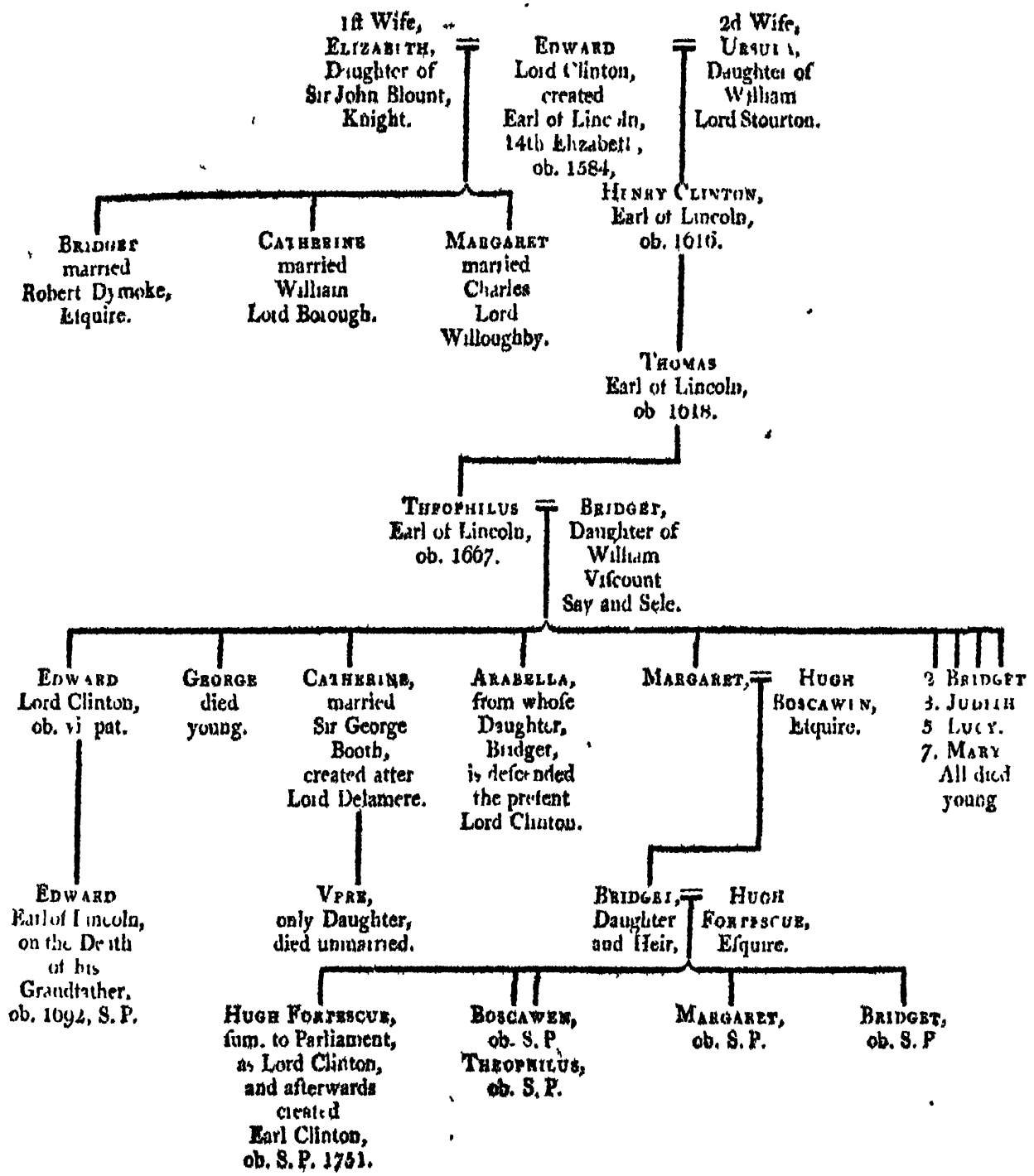
Arms—Az a Bend engrailed Arg. cottiſed, Or.

Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothan, in the county of Cornwall, eſquire, having married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Theophilus earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton, had iſſue an only daughter, Bridget, who married Hugh Forteſcue, eſquire, whoſe ſon Hugh, the 16th of March, 1721, had ſummons to parliament as baron Clinton, in right of his grandmother, and took his ſeat accordingly.

This Hugh Lord Clinton, in 1725, was elected a knight of the bath, was alſo lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Devon; and the 5th of July 1746, was created baron Forteſcue of Caſtle Hill, and earl Clinton, with limitation of the barony to his half brother, Matthew Forteſcue, and his heirs male; and dying in 1751 without iſſue, the title of earl Clinton became extinct, and the barony of Clinton deſcended to his ſurviving ſiſter, Margaret, who, in 1760, died unmarried.

The barony of Clinton has ſince been recognized in the family of Treſuſis, in the perſon of Robert George William Treſuſis, who was ſummoned to parliament by writ, dated 27th February, 1794, as baron Clinton, and heir general of the body of Theophilus, formerly earl of Clinton, and baron Clinton, being ſon and heir of Robert Cotton Treſuſis, ſon and heir of Robert Treſuſis, ſon and heir of Samuel Treſuſis, who was brother and heir of Francis Treſuſis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Francis Treſuſis, by Bridget his wife, only child from whom there is any iſſue now remaining, of Arabella, wife of Robert Rolle, a daughter of the ſaid Theophilus earl of Lincoln, the iſſue of all the other children of the ſaid Theophilus being extinct.

1ſt Wife,


1ſt Wife, Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Blount, Knight.
Edward Lord Clinton, created Earl of Lincoln, 14th Elizabeth, ob. 1584.
2d Wife, Ursula, Daughter of William Lord Stourton.
Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1616.
Bridget married Robert Dymoke, Eſquire.
Catherine married William Lord Borough.
Margaret married Charles Lord Willoughby.
Thomas Earl of Lincoln, ob 1618.
Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1667.
Bridget, Daughter of William Viſcount Say and Sele.
Edward Lord Clinton, ob. vi pat.
George died young.
Catherine, married Sir George Booth, created after Lord Delamere.
Arabella, from whoſe Daughter, Bridget, is deſcended the preſent Lord Clinton.
Margaret,
Hugh Boscawen, Eſquire.
2 Bridget 3. Judith 5 Lucy. 7. Mary All died young
Edward Earl of Lincoln, on the Death of his Grandfather, ob. 1692, S. P.
Vere, only Daughter, died unmarried.
Bridget, Daughter and Heir,
Hugh Fortescue, Eſquire.
Hugh Fortescue, ſum. to Parliament, as Lord Clinton, and afterwards created Earl Clinton, ob. S. P. 1751.
Boscawen, ob. S. P.
Theophilus, ob. S. P.
Margaret, ob. S. P.
Bridget, ob. S. P

COBHAM.

ARMS—G. on a Chevron O. three Lions rampant S.

THE firſt mention of this family is in the time of king John, when HENRY DE COBBEHAM, of Cobbeham, in Kent, gave 1000 marks to that king for his favour. He left three ſons: John, ſheriff of Kent, and one of the juſtices of the court of common pleas, temp. Henry III.; Reginald, alſo ſheriff of Kent, conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports; and William, a juſtice itinerant in the ſame reign.

From JOHN, eldeſt of theſe three ſons, deſcended, by his firſt wife, daughter of Warine Fitz-Benedict, John lord of Cobham, and Henry of Rundell;* and by Joane, his ſecond wife, daughter of Hugh de Nevill, Reginald, from whom ſprung the Cobhams of Sterborough.* Of the ſaid ſons, the eldeſt,

* Vid Cobham of Sterborough.

JOHN, ſucceeded his father, and was one of the juſtices of the courts of king's bench and common pleas, and a baron of the exchequer, temp. Henry III. and Edward I. in the 28th of which reign he died, leaving by Joane his wife, one of the coheirs to Roeſe, the widow of Stephen de Penceſtre, Henry, his ſon and heir, and a younger ſon, Reginald, who married Joane, daughter of William de Evere, and the 32d of Edward I. obtained a charter for freewarren in all his demeſne lands at Pipards-Clive, in com. Wilts.

HENRY, the ſon and heir of John, the 28th Edward I. doing his

* He was a perſon of great note, was governor of the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, and the 34th of Edward I conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. The 3d of Edward II he was called Henry de Cobham, of Rundall, and having married Joane, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs to Stephen de Penceſtre, had livery of her inheritance; and by the ſaid Joane, had a ſon, Stephen, of whom mention is made in the firſt volume of this work.†

† Vid Cobham of Rundall, Vol I

homage,

homage, had livery of his lands, excepting the dowry of Methama, his father's last wife, and the 4th of Edward II. being called Henry de Cobbeham, junior (his uncle, Henry of Rundall, then living), was in that expedition into Scotland, as he was again the 10th of Edward III and the 15th. was governor of Tonebrugge castle. He was also summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 6th Edward II. to the 9th Edward III. but when he died is not mentioned; the learned Dugdale only saying, that to him succeeded

JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 9th of Edward III. was admiral of the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames westward. He seems to have been a person of considerable action during the long reign of Edward III. as also in that of Richard II and to have lived to have been a very aged man indeed, if Dugdale be correct, in saying that he did not die till the 9th Henry IV.[1] at which period he asserts his death to have occurred; having been summoned to parliament from the 1st of Richard II. to the 8th Henry IV. inclusive,* leaving Joane, his grand-daughter, viz, daughter of Joane his daughter, by Sir John de la Pole, knight, his next heir, thirty years old. Which Joane had formerly married Sir Gerard† Braybroke, knight, but at

* Dugd Bar Vol II. p 67

† Called Reginald by Collins in Bar in Lee, p 90

Admitting this John to have been twenty-one years old at his father's death, 9th Edward III. when he was admiral of the fleet, there is a full lapse of seventy three years to the 9th of Henry IV which would then make this lord ninety-four years of age when he died On referring to Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament, it appears that John de Cobham, of Kent, had summons from the 16th to 49th Edward III. and the same name appears from 1st Richard II to 8th Henry IV Wherefore it is evident there is an omission of a descent by Dugdale in his Baronage; or that the said John had summons from 16th Edward III to 8th Henry IV But this statement of Dugdale is thoroughly explained by Hollingshed,‡ who says, that John, second baron Cobham, married two wives: the first was Joane, daughter of John Beauchamp, of Stoke under Hampden, in Somersetshire, by whom he had one son, and his heir called John, and by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Richard Stone, of the county of Kent, he had no issue This John died 28th of Edward III and was succeeded by the said

‡ Hollingshed's cathated Sheets, p 1303.

John, his only son and heir, who was the last lord Cobham of his name, and the same who died the 9th of Henry IV. leaving the beforementioned Joane, his grand-daughter and heir.

that time was wife of Sir Nicholas Hawberke, knight; and after him remarried with Sir John Oldcaſtle.[a]

This laſt John lord Cobham had a younger brother, THOMAS, who died 41ſt Edward III. as alſo another, called REGINALD, who was rector of the church of Cowling; and likewiſe, according to Hollingſhed, two others; viz. James, and Stephen, biſhop of Lincoln; and a ſiſter, Margaret, that married Matthew Fitz-Herbert.

In reſpect to Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE, who thus married Joane, the grand-daughter and heir to the laſt lord Cobham, he, by reaſon thereof, had the title of Cobham, and ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, 11th, 12th, 14th Henry IV. and 1ſt of Henry V. but being then one of the chiefs of that ſect called Lollards, he was, with divers others of the ſame religious opinions, accuſed of a conſpiracy to murder the king, and overturn the eſtabliſhed religion of the country, for which being taken into cuſtody, he had judgment of death pronounced againſt him, and was accordingly executed.

Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, obſerves, "The abolition of taſte and literature were not the ſlighteſt abuſes "proceeding from Popery; the revival of letters was one of the prin- "cipal ſervices effected by the reformation. The Romiſh clergy feared, "that if men read, they would think. The firſt author, as well as "the firſt martyr among our nobility, was Sir John Oldcaſtle, called "the good lord Cobham: a man whoſe virtues made him a reformer;

[a] Though Dugdale only takes notice of theſe three huſbands, it appears from Hollingſhed (p. 1504), that ſhe had five huſbands: viz. firſt, Robert Hemengdale, by whom ſhe had two ſons, William and John, who both died in their childhood; ſecondly, Sir Reginald Braybroke, by whom ſhe had Reginald and Robert, who died both very young, and were buried with their father in the church of Cobham, and alſo a daughter, Joane, wife afterwards to Sir Thomas Brooke; thirdly, Sir Nicholas Hawberke, by whom ſhe had a ſon, John, who died young, and with his father, lie interred in the church at Cobham; fourthly, Sir John Oldcaſtle, by whom ſhe had an only daughter, Joane, who died young; fifthly, Sir John Harpenden, knight, by whom her iſſue (if any), is not mentioned. This great lady Joane, who was thus five times married, at length died in 1433, and was buried in Cobham church.

whoſe

" whoſe valour made him a martyr, whoſe martyrdom made him an " enthuſiaſt. His ready wit and brave ſpirit appeared to great advan- " tage on his trial." He wrote, *' Twelve Concluſions, addreſſed to the Parliament of England,'* and ſeveral other tracts. By his ſaid wife, the heireſs of the barony of Cobham, he had an only daughter, Joane, who died young.

BROOKE LORD COBHAM.

ARMS.—G. a Chevron Arg. a Lion rampant S. crowned O.

It has before been mentioned, that Joane, the heireſs of Cobham, to her firſt huſband married Sir Gerard,[x] or Reginald, Braybroke, knight, which Sir Gerard, or Reginald, had an only daughter and heir, Joane, who married Sir Thomas Brooke, knight, and by him had iſſue Sir Edward Brooke, knight, called

Sir EDWARD BROOKE, of Cobham, who was a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the houſe of York, and at the battle of Northampton commanded the left wing of the Yorkſhire men. He died the 29th May, 4th Edward IV. leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James lord Audley,

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who, the 12th of Edward IV. had his firſt ſummons to parliament, by the title of LORD COBHAM; he was a military man, and ſerved with reputation on ſeveral occaſions in the reign of Henry VII. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Edward lord Abergavenny, by whom he had Thomas, his ſon and heir; and deceaſing in September 1500, the ſaid

THOMAS was his ſucceſſor, who, the 5th Henry VIII. attended the king in France at the taking of Tournay. He died 21ſt Henry VIII. having had iſſue by Dorothy, his firſt wife, daughter of Sir Henry Neyden, ſeven ſons and ſix daughters; but by neither of his other

[x] Called Sir Reginald Braybroke, in Collins' Baronics in Fee, p. 90.

wives, Dorothy Southwell, widow; and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter to Sir Percival Hart, knight, had any iſſue.

GEORGE, the next lord Cobham, in the 31ſt of Henry VIII. upon the diſſolution of the greater monaſteries, obtained a grant, in fee,* of the manor of Chattingdon, in Kent, as alſo of the college of Cobham. The 5th of Edward VI. he was appointed lieutenant general of the forces in the north, who were ſent thither to guard thoſe parts, by reaſon of an apprehenſion of danger from the French. Yet, the 1ſt of queen Mary, he was committed priſoner to the Tower, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in Wiatt's inſurrection, but he was ſoon after enlarged. He was one of the knights of the garter, and died 29th September, 1558; leaving iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter of Edmund lord Bray, eight ſons and two daughters.* Of the ſons, the eldeſt,

* Vid Tab Genealog

Sir WILLIAM BROOKE, knight, ſucceeded him in the barony, and was alſo a knight of the garter. He married, firſt, Dorothy, daughter of George lord Abergavenny (by Mary, his third wife, daughter of Edward duke of Buckingham), and had an only daughter, Frances,† married ſucceſſively to Thomas Coppinger, of Kent, and to Edmund Beecher. ‡His ſecond wife was Frances, daughter of Sir John Newton; who brought him Maximilian, who died at Orleans, S. P., Henry, his ſucceſſor; George, Sir William, killed in 1597, and three daughters, married as in the annexed Table. This nobleman, whoſe conſequence was derived entirely from his birth and great fortune, was employed on ſeveral diplomatic ſervices by queen Elizabeth, and at laſt died in the poſt of lord chamberlain, 24th February, 1597-8.

† Not noticed by Dugdale

‡ Lodge's Illuſtrations, Vol III p 7

HENRY, his ſon and heir (as his anceſtors had often been), was appointed warden of the Cinque Ports, 43d Eliz. but afterward, in the reign of James I. he and his brother George, were charged with being confederates in a plot to alter religion,[y] and ſubvert the government;

y The intrigue or plot he was engaged in, was that called "Rawleigh's conſpiracy." In which that great man, the lord Grey of Wilton, Sir George Carew, and others, were the chief actors, together with this Henry who ſeems to have been but one degree from a fool, yet ſerved their

and being tried, and found guilty, had judgment of death pronounced against them; but George only ſuffered, who was beheaded, and this Henry reprieved, yet nevertheleſs attainted, and left to drag on in miſery, and the moſt wretched poverty, the remainder of an unhappy life in impriſonment, wherein he died 1619. His wife was Frances, daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; but having no iſſue, William, ſon of his brother George, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas lord Borough, was his next heir. Which

their turns better than a wiſer perſon, by his greatneſs with the queen; as they could put any thing upon him, and make him tell a lie with as great confidence as a truth.

On his trial, never was there ſo poor and abject a ſpirit as Cobham. He heard his indictment with trembling and fear, ſometimes interrupting it, by forſwearing what he thought to be wrongly inſerted, ſo as by his faſhion it was known before he ſpake, what he would confeſs or

The mode of bringing the priſoners on the ſcaffold, and aggravating their ſufferings, with momentary expectation of their cataſtrophe before the pre-intended pardon was produced, was a piece of management and contrivance for which king James was by ſome very highly extolled, yet by others, could only be conſidered as a narrow and mean diſplay of the pitiful policy of a weak contemptible mind.

On this occaſion, however, ſays Sir Dudley Carleton, that Cobham who was now "to play his part, did much cozen the world, for he came to the ſcaffold with good aſſurance, and contempt of death. And in the ſhort prayers he made, ſo outprayed the company which helped to pray with him, that a ſtander-by obſerved, "that he had a good mouth in a cry, but was nothing ſingle."

After they were remanded (Sir Dudley ſays), and brought back on the ſcaffold, "they looked ſtrange on one another, like men beheaded and met again in the other world." He is ſtated to have died louſy, for want of apparel and linen; which was a ſingular judgment, that a man of near £ 7000 a-year, and a perſonal eſtate of £.30,000, which ſhould have eſcheated to the crown, but whereof the king was cheated, ſhould die for want; as in ſuch caſes the king uſually grants maintenance thereout, though not from the revenue of the crown. It is moreover aſſerted, that the lady Cobham, his wife, though very rich, would not even give him the crumbs from her table.

Thus the noble manſion at Cobham Hall, in Kent, with the ſurrounding eſtate, the ancient ſeat of the once illuſtrious and ſpreading branches of the Cobham family, became loſt, and were granted by James I. the 10th of his reign, to his kinſman, Lodowick Stuart, duke of Lenox, and afterwards of Richmond, from whom they at length deſcended through an heir female, to the family of Bligh, baron of Cliſton in England, and earl of Darnley in Scotland, the preſent owner thereof.

WILLIAM

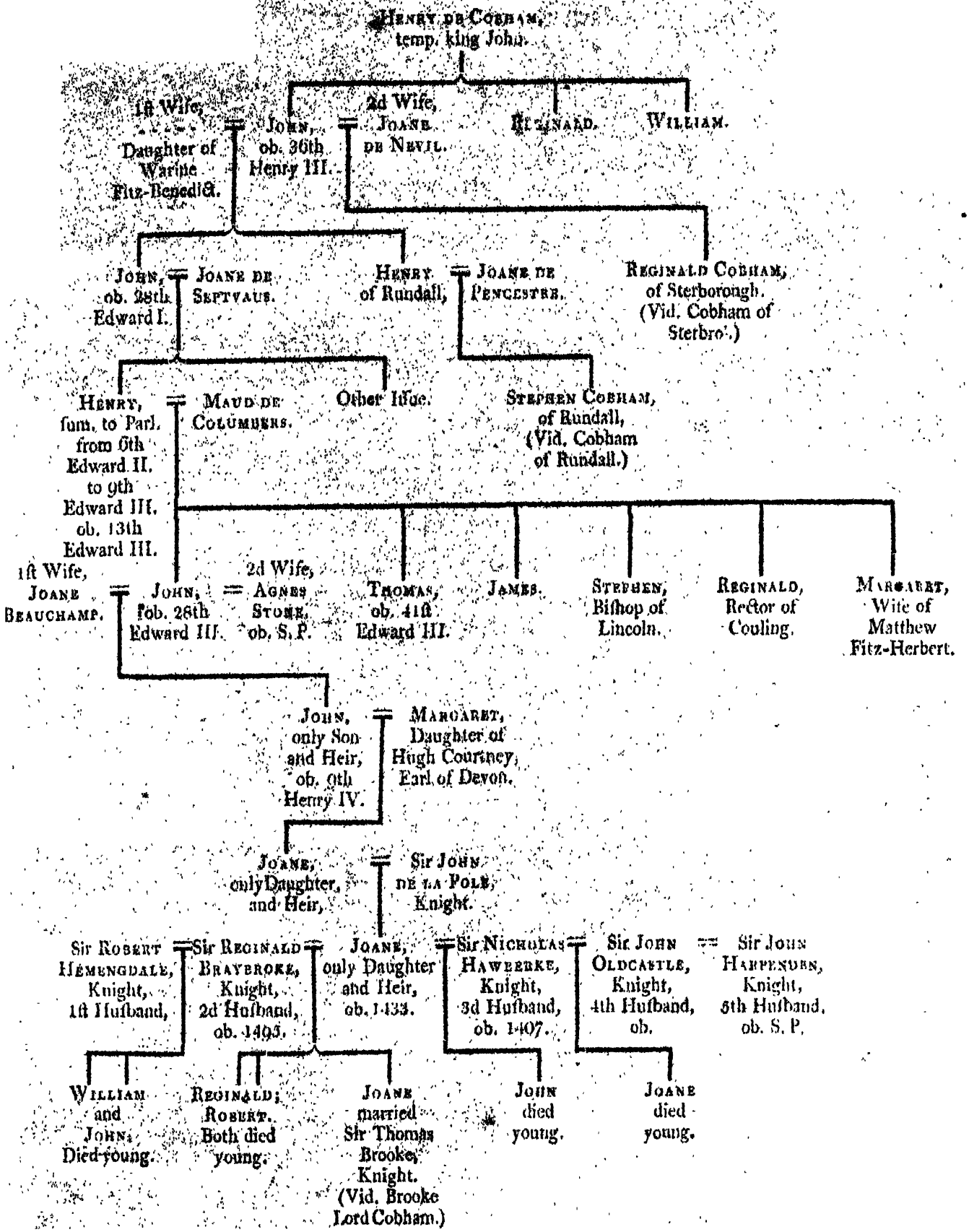
WILLIAM was reſtored in blood, but not to the enjoyment of the title.[a]

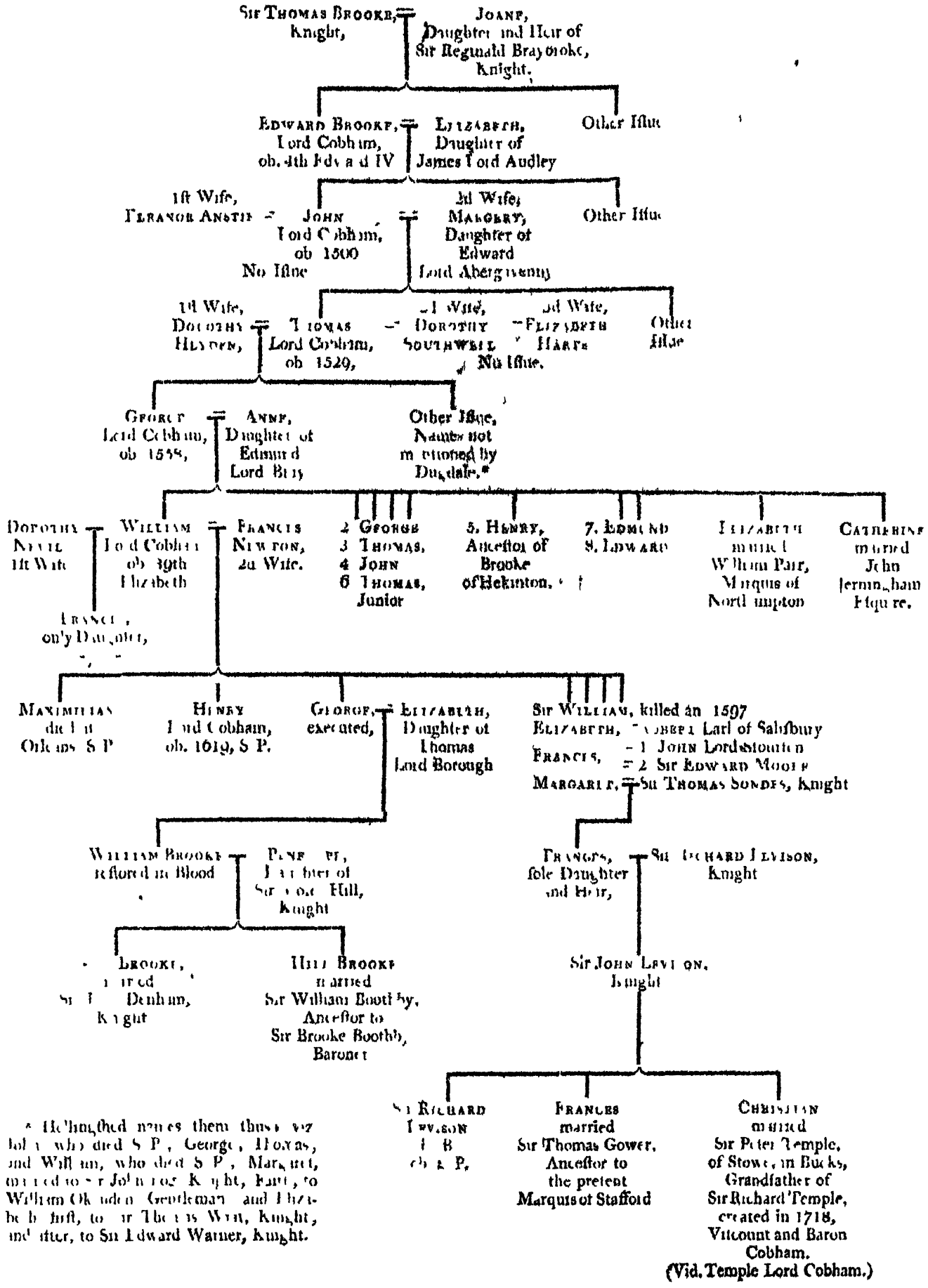
But in ſucceeding time, his majeſty Charles I by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 3d January, the 20th of his reign, was pleaſed to create Sir John Brooke, of Hekinton, in com. Linc. grandſon, and next heir male of George lord Cobham, who died, temp. queen Mary, to the title and dignity of lord Cobham, to enjoy as amply as any of his anceſtors had done, but with limitation to the heirs male of his body. This John lord Cobham, however, died S. P.

Of the ſiſters to Henry lord Cobham (attainted as beforementioned), Elizabeth married the lord treaſurer Cecil, firſt earl of Saliſbury; Frances, firſt, John lord Stourton; and after, Sir Edward Moore, knight; and Margaret was the ſecond wife of Sir Thomas Sondes, of Throwleigh, in Kent, knight, whoſe ſole daughter and heir, Frances, married Sir Richard Leviſon, of Trentham, in com. Staff. knight; whoſe ſon, Sir John, was father of Chriſtian Leviſon (coheir to her brother); which Chriſtian was wife of Sir Peter Temple, of Stowe, in com. Bucks, grandfather of Sir Richard Temple, created, in 1718, baron and viſcount Cobham, with remainder to his ſiſter, Heſter Grenville, whoſe grandſon is the preſent George marquis of Buckingham.*

* Vid Temple lord Cobham.

[a] This Sir William married the daughter of Sir Moſes Hill, knight, and had two daughters, his coheirs, of which, one married Sir John Denham the poet, of whom a curious account may be ſeen in Grammont's Memoirs and the other married Sir William Boothby. To which daughters, king Charles II by letters patent, in 1665, granted the precedency due to the daughters of barons, notwithſtanding the attainder of the ſaid Henry lord Cobham, temp James I.


Henry de Cobham, temp. king John.
1st Wife, Daughter of Warine Fitz-Benedict.
John, ob. 36th Henry III.
2d Wife, Joane de Nevil.
Reginald.
William.
John, ob. 28th Edward I.
Joane de Septvaus.
Henry of Rundall,
Joane de Pencestre.
Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough. (Vid. Cobham of Sterbro'.)
Henry, sum. to Parl. from 6th Edward II. to 9th Edward III. ob. 13th Edward III.
Maud de Columbers.
Other Issue.
Stephen Cobham, of Rundall, (Vid. Cobham of Rundall.)
1st Wife, Joane Beauchamp.
John, ob. 28th Edward III.
2d Wife, Agnes Stone, ob. S. P.
Thomas, ob. 41st Edward III.
James.
Stephen, Bishop of Lincoln.
Reginald, Rector of Couling.
Margaret, Wife of Matthew Fitz-Herbert.
John, only Son and Heir, ob. 9th Henry IV.
Margaret, Daughter of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon.
Joane, only Daughter and Heir,
Sir John de la Pole, Knight.
Sir Robert Hemengdale, Knight, 1st Husband,
Sir Reginald Brayebroke, Knight, 2d Husband, ob. 1405.
Joane, only Daughter and Heir, ob. 1433.
Sir Nicholas Hawerke, Knight, 3d Husband, ob. 1407.
Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, 4th Husband, ob.
Sir John Harpenden, Knight, 5th Husband, ob. S. P.
William and John, Died young.
Reginald, Robert. Both died young.
Joane married Sir Thomas Brooke, Knight. (Vid. Brooke Lord Cobham.)
John died young.
Joane died young.



* Holinshed names them thus viz John who died S P, George, Thomas, and William, who died S P, Margaret, married to Sir John Fortescue Knight, Earl, to William Okenden Gentleman and Elizabeth first, to Sir Thomas Wyat, Knight, and after, to Sir Edward Warner, Knight.

COMPTON.

In the time of queen Elizabeth, HENRY COMPTON (anceſtor to the preſent earl of Northampton), a perſon, according to Camden, in his Hiſtory of the Reign of that illuſtrious and renowned Princeſs, "of fine wit and ſolid judgment," was ſummoned to parliament as baron Compton, of Compton, the 8th of May, 14th Elizabeth, 1572; and was accordingly admitted, and took his ſeat in the houſe of peers.

WILLIAM, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was created earl of Northampton, 2d Auguſt, 1618 (16th James I.) whereby the barony of Compton became merged in the higher dignity of the earldom; and did ſo continue, until by the death of James, the fifth earl, without iſſue male, in 1754, the earldom devolved upon his brother GEORGE, but the barony of Compton, being a barony in fee, deſcended to his only ſurviving daughter and heir, Charlotte, who was firſt wife to George, now marquis of Townſhend, by whom ſhe had George Townſhend, the preſent earl of Leiceſter, and other iſſue. (Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.)

Sir Henry Compton,
sum. to Parliament,
as Baron Compton,
8th May, 14th Eliz
1572, ob. 1589

William
Lord Compton,
created
Earl of Northampton,
6 August,
(0th James I. 1618

Spencer,
2d Earl of Northampton,
and 3d Baron Compton

James,
3d Earl of Northampton,
and 4th Baron Compton.

George,
4th Earl of Northampton,
and 5th Baron Compton.

James,
5th Earl of Northampton,
and 6th Lord Compton,
ob 1754,

Elizabeth
sole Daughter
and Heir of
Robert,
eldest Son of
Robert Earl Ferrers,
who became Baroness
in her own right.

George,
second Son,
became the
6th Earl of Northampton
on the Death of his
Brother James,
in 1754. S. M. P. S.

George,
eldest Son,
died young.

James,
second Son,
died young.

Jane,
Anne,
Both died
unmarried.

Charlotte,
only surviving
Daughter
and Heir,

George,
now
Marquis of
Townshend.

Elizabeth,
Mary,
Both died
Infants.

George Townshend,
Baron Ferrers
of Chartley, and
Baron Compton
jure matris.
Since created
Earl of Leicester.

CONIERS, OR CONYERS.

Arms—Az. a Manch, Or. in Annulet for difference.

ALTHOUGH this family arrived not at the rank of peerage until the time of Henry VII. yet were they of conſiderable note long before. Their moſt ancient ſeat being at Sockburne, in the biſhoprick of Durham.

In the 13th of Richard II. Sir JOHN CONIERS, of Sockburne, having married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and coheirs of William de Aton,* made partition with the other two of the lands whereof the ſaid William died ſeiſed. To him ſucceeded Chriſtopher, and to him

* VIDE Aton.

JOHN, who married Margery, one of the two daughters and heirs of Sir Philip Darcie, knight, ſon and heir to John lord Darcie, and had iſſue John Coniers, Richard, of Horden, in com. pal Durham, Chriſtopher of Gretham, Henry, Philip, Robert, and William and alſo four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, wife of William Fitz-William, of Sprotborough; Margery, of Rowland Pilyce, Eleanor, of Thomas Merkenfield, and n. n.

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was a knight of the garter, and died the 5th of Henry VII. His wife was Alice, daughter and coheir to William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg (afterwards earl of Kent), by whom he had two ſons, viz. William and John, and two daughters, of whom, Anne married Richard Lumley, and Margery, William Bulmer. Which

VIDE Fauconberg.

WILLIAM, in 22d of Henry VII. bore the title of lord Coniers, and the 1ſt of Henry VIII. had ſummons to parliament. He ſerved in ſeveral expeditions into Scotland; and had his ſhare in the honour of that glorious victory obtained over the Scots at Flodden Field. His wife was Anne, daughter to Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, and

dying the 16th of Henry VIII. left Sir Chriſtopher Coniers, knight, his ſon and heir; and two daughters, viz. Catherine, married to Sir Francis Bigod, of Settrington, knight; and Margaret, to Richard Cholmeley, ſon and heir of Sir Roger Cholmeley, of Rockley, knight.

Christopher lord Coniers, in 28th of Henry VIII. was one of thoſe lords that ſubſcribed the declaration ſent to pope Clement VII. whereby it was repreſented, that in caſe his holineſs did not comply with king Henry in his divorce from queen Catherine, his ſupremacy here could not long be owned. And having married Anne, daughter to William lord Dacres, of Gilleſland, departed this life the 30th of Henry VIII. leaving John, his ſon and heir, and a younger ſon, Leonard, and two daughters; Elizabeth, married to George Playce, of Halnaby, eſquire; and Jane, to Sir Marmaduke Conſtable, knight. Which

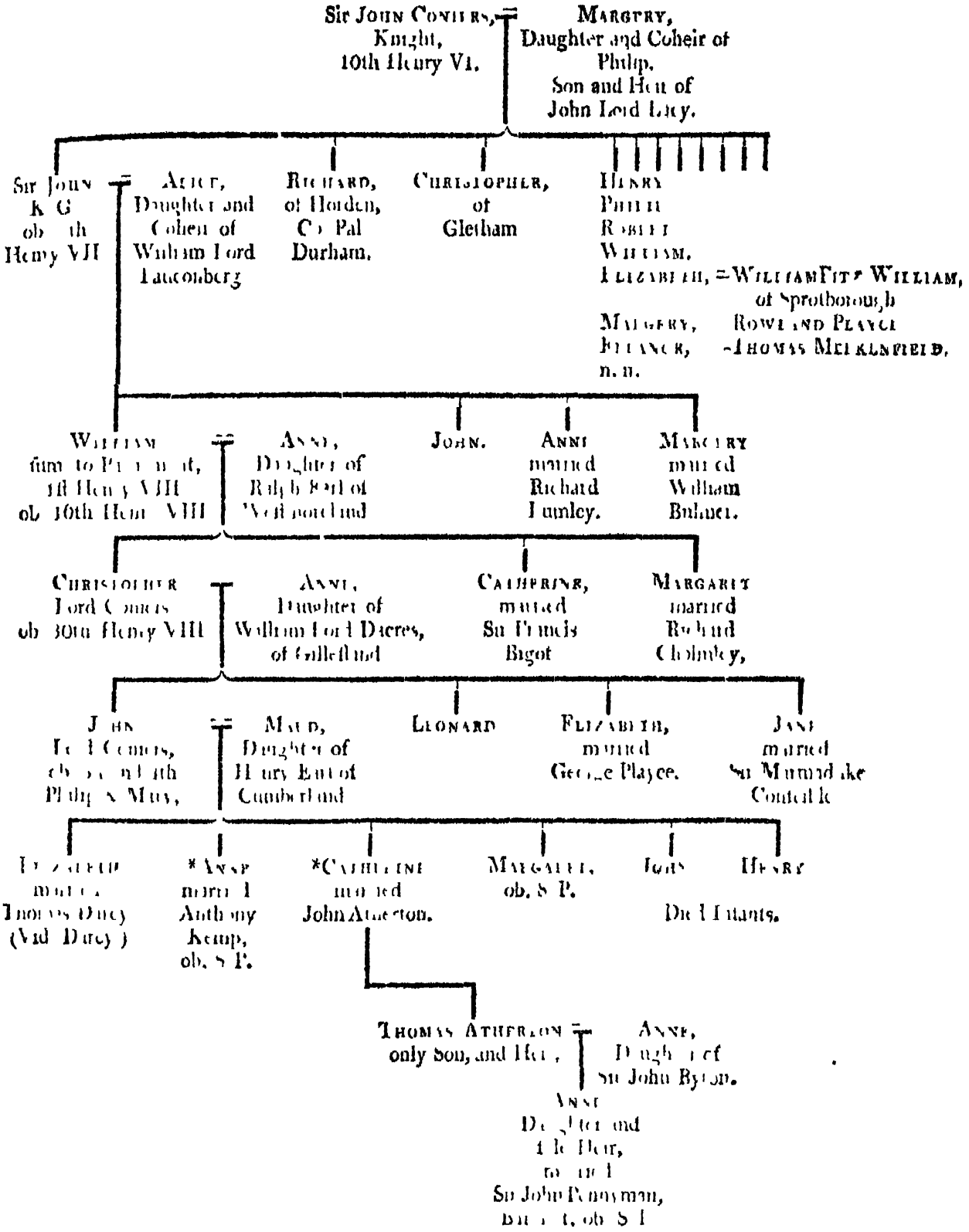
John lord Coniers, the 5th of Edward VI. was warden of the weſt marches towards Scotland, and governor of Carliſle caſtle. His wife was Maud, daughter of Henry Clifford, firſt earl of Cumberland. He died the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, leaving three daughters, his heirs; Anne, married to Anthony Kempe, of the county of Kent, eſquire; Elizabeth, to Thomas, ſon of Sir Arthur Darcie, knight, and Catherine, to John, the ſon and heir of John Atherton, of Atherton, in com. Lanc. eſquire; of which three daughters, it is ſaid, no iſſue remaineth, but from Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Darcie. (Vid. Darcy lord Darcy, and earl of Holderneſs.)

Collins' Peered. p. 317.

COURTNEY.

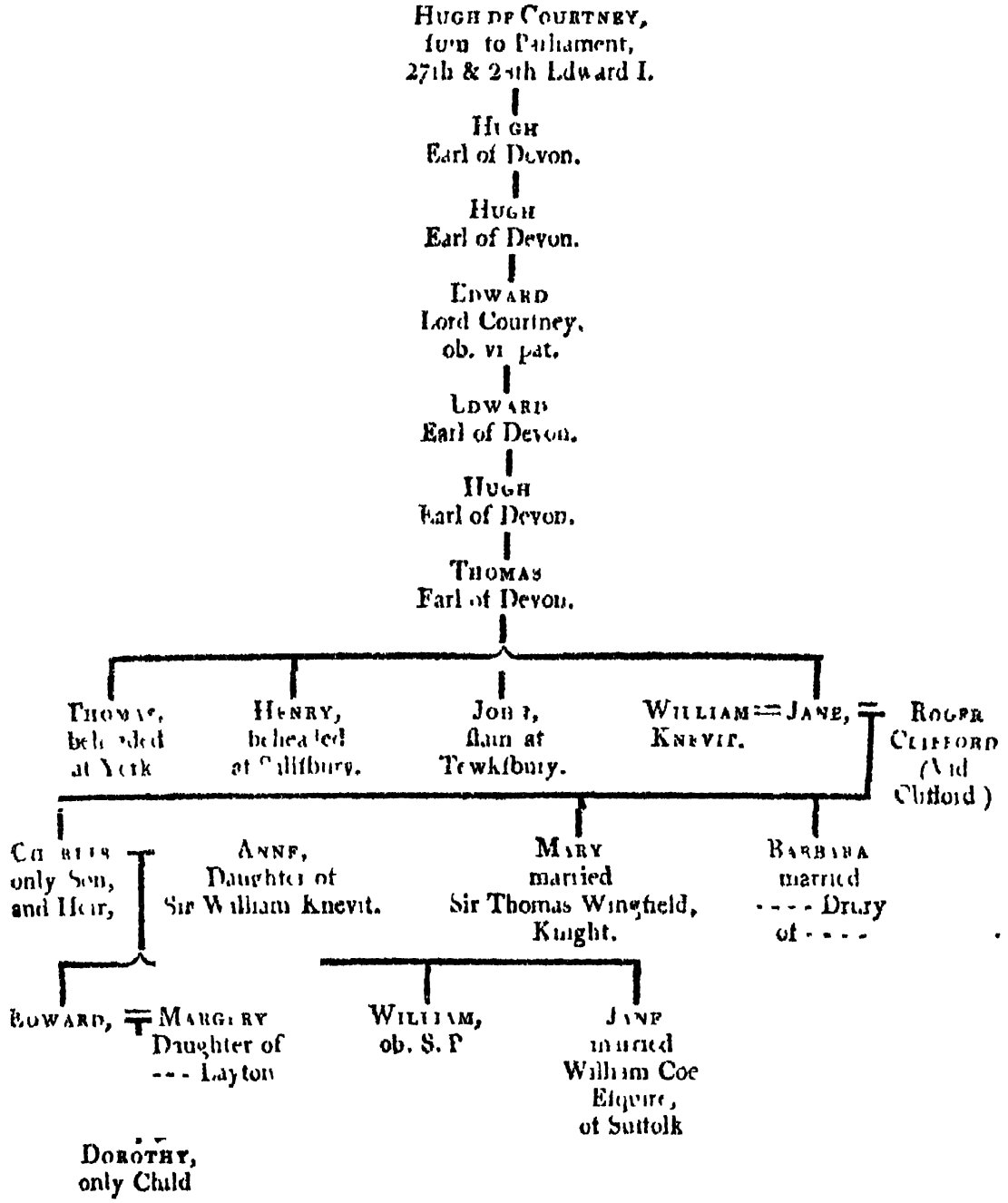
Arms—V. Courtney earl of Devon.

Hugh de Courtney was ſummoned to parliament, the 27th Edward I. as lord Courtney, and his ſucceſſors continued to have the like ſummons, and became afterwards earls of Devon, under which title,



* Of these no issue remained in 1610. (Collins' Parliamentary Precedents, p. 37.)

title, a more full account will be given of this ancient and noble family; ſuffice it therefore here to ſay, that upon the deceaſe of John Courtney, earl of Devon, ſlain at the battle of Tewkſbury, Jane, or Joane, wife to Sir Roger Clifford, was found his ſiſter and heir, in whom the barony of Courtney became veſted; unleſs forfeited to the crown by reaſon of the attainders of her brothers.



CROMWELL OF TATSHALL.

ARMS—Ar. a Chief G. over all a Bend, Az.

PREVIOUSLY to becoming barons of the realm, notable mention is made of this family, as of RALPH DE CROMWELL, who, 17th of king John, adhered to the rebel barons of that age; after whom was another Ralph, who married Margaret,[a] one of the sisters and coheirs to Roger de Somery, baron of Dudley, and the 25th of Edward I. was in the wars of Scotland. His successor was JOHN DE CROMWELL, who married Idonea, second daughter and coheir of Robert de Vipount, and widow of Sir Roger Leyburne; which John was often in the Scotch wars, and having been summoned to parliament, from the 1st of Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. inclusive, died soon after, leaving Ralph, his son and heir.

This RALPH married Maud, daughter of John Bernack, sister and heir to her brother William, who died in his minority, wherefore in [illegible]ight he became lord of the manor of Tatshall, in com. Linc. by lineal succession from the heirs female of Robert de Tatshall, viz. daughter and heir to John de Bernack, son of Alice, wife of Sir William Bernack, daughter and heir of *Robert de Driby, by Joane his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs to Robert de Tatshall, whose son, Robert, died without issue. The said Ralph de Cromwell having had summons to parliament, from the 49th of Edward III. to the 22d of Richard II. inclusive, died the 27th of August, the same year, leaving Maud his wife surviving, and Ralph, his son and heir, which Maud deceased the 7th of Henry V. leaving Sir Ralph Cromwell, her grandson and heir, viz. son of Ralph, son of Ralph and her the said

Vid. Tatshall.

*Collins' Parl. Preced. p. 391. But Dugdale, Tom. II. p. 55. calls him John de Driby.

[a] Dugdale, in Somer, differs from this his narration here, and makes her daughter and coheir of Roger de Somer, by [illegible] wife, Nichola de Albini.

Maud,

Maud, then ſixteen years of age, which Ralph married Margaret, ſiſter and coheir to William lord Deincourt, and daughter of John lord Deincourt, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir to Robert lord Grey, of Rotherfield. In the 23d of Henry VI. he was conſtable of Nottingham caſtle; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 1ſt of Henry IV. to the 33d of Henry VI. bequeathed his body to be buried in the midſt of the quire of the collegiate church of Tatſhall, and deceaſed the 4th of January, 1455. But leaving no iſſue, his three aunts, or their deſcendants, became his heirs; viz. Hawiſe, wife of Thomas lord Bardolph; Maud, of Sir William Fitz-Williams, knight; and Elizabeth, firſt, of Sir John Clifton, knight, and afterwards of Sir Edward Benſted, knight.

Yet this account of Dugdale differs from what he ſays, Tom. II. p. 133, and alſo from Collins in his Parliamentary Precedents; for there, and in various other authorities, it is ſaid he had a ſiſter and heir, Maud, or Matilda, who married Sir Richard Stanhope, knight (anceſtor of the Stanhopes, earls of Cheſterfield, Harrington, and Stanhope), by whom ſhe had iſſue two daughters, his coheirs (Jacobs mentions alſo a ſon, Henry, who died S. P. Auguſt the 12th, the 31ſt of Henry VI.) viz. Maud and *Jane, or Joane; of whom, Maud married, firſt, Robert lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, and had iſſue a daughter, Joane, wife of Sir Richard Wells, knight; ſecondly, Sir Thomas Nevil, knight, a younger ſon of Richard earl of Salisbury, ſlain at the battle of Wakefield; and, thirdly, Sir Gervaſe Clifton, knight, but by neither of her two laſt huſbands had any iſſue. Jane, the other daughter, married Humphrey Bourchier, third ſon of Henry earl of Eſſex, who, the 1ſt, 2d, 6th, and 9th of Edward IV. was ſummoned to parliament by the title of

* Collins, Jane Dugdale, Joane

roug Ereſby, and Wells lord Wel

BOURCHIER LORD CROMWELL.

Which Humphrey Bourcier, lord Cromwell, was ſlain at the battle of Barnet Field, valiantly fighting on the part of Edward IV.

without iſſue; and buried, ſays Dugdale, in Weſtminſter Abbey. The creation of this Humphrey Bourchier to the title of Cromwell, is made by Collins, p. 224, a precedent to ſhew, where there have been coheirs to a barony by writ, that the honour hath been ſometimes allowed to the iſſue of the youngeſt daughter.

In the ſtatement of the death and burial of the ſaid Humphrey Bourchier, lord Cromwell, made by Dugdale, the firſt to have occurred at the battle of Barnet, and the other at Weſtminſter Abbey; there ſeems as if he were miſtaken for Humphrey Bourchier, ſon and heir of John Bourchier, lord Berners, who was there ſlain in his father's lifetime, and buried in St Edmund's chapel, in the ſaid Abbey, with the following inſcription on his tomb:

Hic pugil ecce jacens Bernet ſera bella cupiſcens,
Certat ut Æacides, fit ſaucius undique miles,
Vi cecidit, Mars porrigit arma cruore,
Sparſim tincta rubent, dolor en lachrymabilis hora
Lumine nempe cadit, quo Chriſtus morte reſurgit
Bourchier Humfridus clara propagine, dictus,
Edwardi Regis qui tertius eſt vocitatus,
Joh. Dni. Berners proles et parvulus hæres:
Quartus et Edwardus belli tenet ecce triumphum.
Quo perit Humfridus ut Regis vernula verus,
Cyronomon menſa Sponſæ Regis fuit iſte,
Elizabeth. Sibi ſic ſua virtus creſcit honore;
Armis conſpicuus, quondam claruſque Britannis.
Hic fecit. Ut cœlis vivat, depoſite votis.

(Antiquities of St. Peter's Weſtm. edit. 1715.)

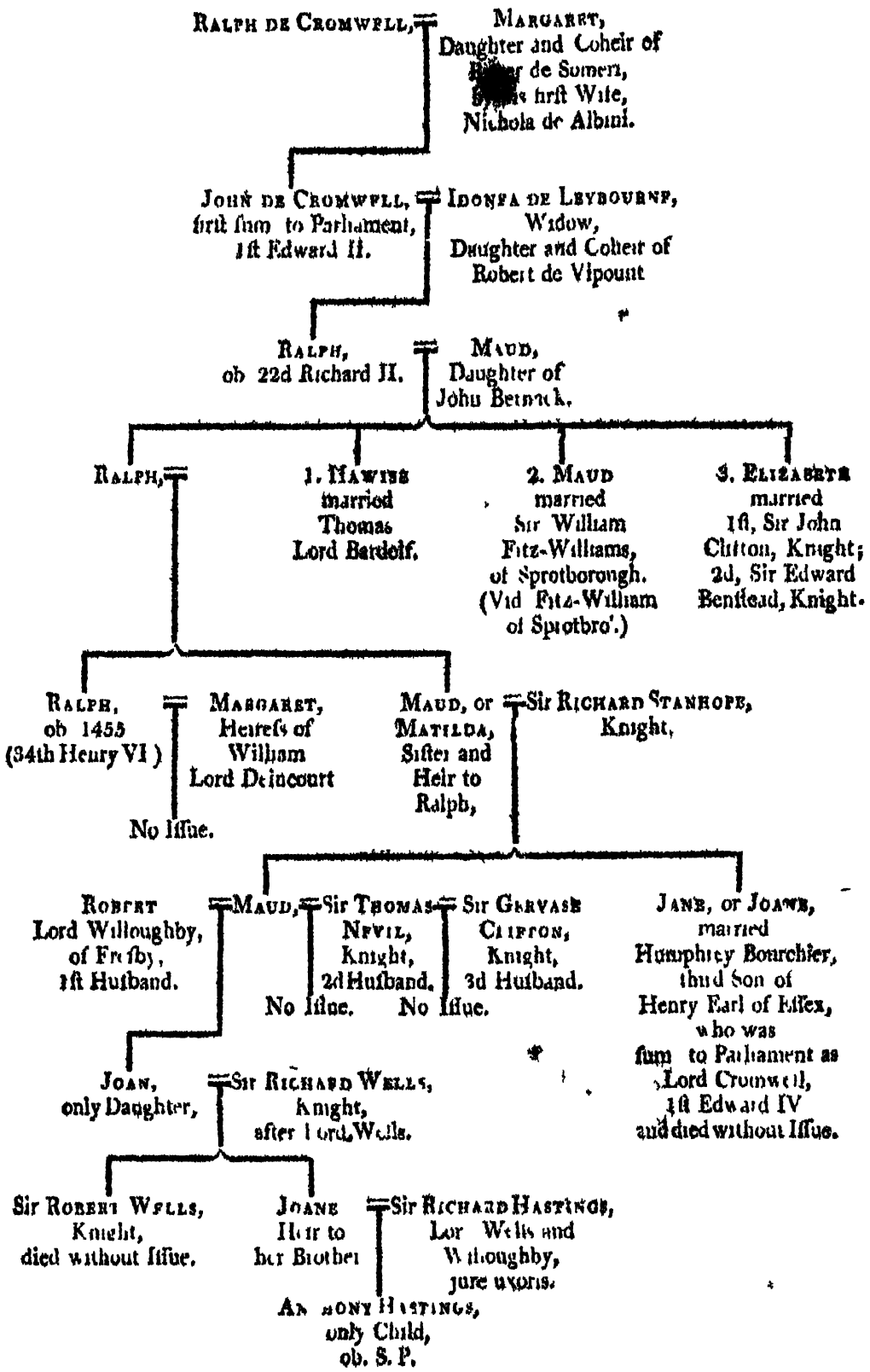
In reſpect further to this barony of Cromwell of Tatſhall, it has been obſerved, that Maud, eldeſt daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, by Maud his wife, ſiſter and heir to Ralph lord Cromwell, to her firſt huſband married Robert lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, and had iſſue an only daughter, Joan, wife of Sir Richard Wells, knight, after lord Wells; which Richard, by the ſaid Joane, had iſſue Robert lord Willoughby and Wells, who died S. P. and a daughter, Joan, heir to her brother, who married Sir Richard Haſtings, lord Wells and Willoughby,

loughby, in right of his wife, and had iſſue Anthony Haſtings, who died iſſueleſs. Wherefore the line of Stanhope, by Maud Cromwell his wife, being extinct, the ſaid barony having been firſt created by writ, ſeems to be veſted in abeyance amongſt the deſcendants of the three aunts of Ralph the laſt lord Cromwell (of that ſurname), married, as before obſerved, to the lord Bardolf, Sir William Fitz-Williams, Clifton; and, ſecondly, Benſted.

The whole account of this Cromwell family does not well agree with the uſual accuracy of Dugdale; for he ſays, that John de Cromwell, firſt ſummoned to parliament the 1ſt of Edward II. died ſoon after the 9th of Edward III. leaving Ralph, his ſon and heir, who deceaſed the 22d of Richard II. a period of ſixty-four years after his father.[b] Which Ralph, at the time of his deceaſe, the 22d of Richard II. left another Ralph, his ſon and heir, then thirty-ſix years of age, and Maud his wife, ſurviving; which Maud died the 7th of Henry V. leaving Ralph, his grandſon, her heir, then ſixteen years old, who was ſummoned to parliament from the 1ſt of Henry IV. to the 33d of Henry VI. a length of time of fifty-ſix years. Now if it was Ralph the father who was ſo ſummoned, he muſt have lived to a great age; viz. to near ninety: and if it were Ralph the ſon, ſo meant by Dugdale, he was not born the 1ſt of Henry IV. to be only ſixteen the 7th of Henry V.

Wherefore the ſtatement muſt be either incorrect, or the above remarks ſhew the family to have been a ſtrong inſtance of ſucceſſional longevity.

[b] Dugdale, Tom. II. p. 55



1. 2. 3. This Barony ſeems to have veſted in the Repreſentatives of theſe three Coheirs. But the Title of Bardolf was attainted. (Vid. Bardolf.)

CROMWELL

CROMWELL OF WIMBLEDON.

ARMS—As. on a Feſs between three Lions rampant. O. a Roſe G. between two Corniſh Choughs proper:
the Arms of his Father, the Earl of Eſſex. He afterwards bore
Quarterly per Feſs indented O. and Az. four Lions paſſant counterchanged.

GREGORY CROMWELL, ſon of Thomas earl of Eſſex (of whom under Eſſex), about five months after his father's death, being then a ſervant of the king, was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Cromwell, the 18th December, 32d Henry VIII. But had before (his father then living), been ſummoned to parliament, the 28th April, 31ſt Henry VIII. (1539). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Seymour, widow of Sir Anthony Oughtred, knight, and ſiſter to Edward duke of Somerſet; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Henry, Edward, and Thomas; and two daughters, Frances, married to Edward Stroude, of Devonſhire, eſquire; and Catherine, to John Stroude, of the county of Dorſet, eſquire; and having been ſummoned to parliament to the 2d of Edward VI. died the 5th of Edward VI.

Vid Cromwell earl of Eſſex.

HENRY, the next lord, had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 5th to the 31ſt of Elizabeth, and died the 34th of the ſame reign. His wife was Mary, daughter of John marquis of Wincheſter; by whom he had two ſons, Edward and Sir Gregory Cromwell, knight, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Sir Lionel Talmache, knight, anceſtor of the earls of Dyſart, in Scotland.

EDWARD ſucceeded his father, and had ſummons to parliament the 35th Elizabeth; and the 40th of Elizabeth was with the earl of Eſſex in his expedition at ſea againſt the Spaniards, and the 43d Elizabeth, was alſo with him in that inſurrection which coſt that unfortunate nobleman his life. But July 9th, 160., he had an eſpecial pardon. This nobleman diſpoſed of his patrimony in England, and purchaſed

purchaſed a large eſtate in the barony of Lecale, in Ireland, from Mountjoy Blount, earl of Devon; or rather, according to Noble, in his Hiſtory of the Houſe of Cromwell, made an exchange thereof. He died in 1607, and was buried in the abbey church of Down Patrick. He is ſaid to have had two wives; one a daughter of ---- Umpton, eſquire; and, ſecondly, Frances, daughter of William Rugge, eſquire, of Norfolk.* By his firſt wife he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Shelton, of Shelton, in Norfolk; and afterwards to Thomas Fitz-Hughes, of Oxfordſhire, eſquire.*

* Brydges' Memoirs, p. 308.

By his ſecond lady he had Frances, married to Sir John Wingfield, of Tickencote, co. Rutland; Anne, wife of Sir †William Wingfield, and Thomas, his ſon and heir; which

† Brydges' Mem. p. 308. Dugd. Hys. Edward.

Thomas ſucceeded, and was ſummoned to parliament, 18th James I. and in 1625, was by Charles I. created viſcount Lecale, and in 1644, earl of Ardglaſs, in Ireland. He was a very loyal man; and took the contrary ſide from his friend lord Eſſex, the parliament general. He died in 1653, and was buried at Tickencote beforementioned. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Meverell, of Throwleigh, in Staffordſhire, eſquire; by whom he had iſſue three daughters: Frances and Jane, who died young; and Mary, who married William Fitz-Herbert, of Tiſſington, in com. Derby, eſquire; alſo three ſons, viz. Wingfield, Vere Eſſex, and Oliver. Which

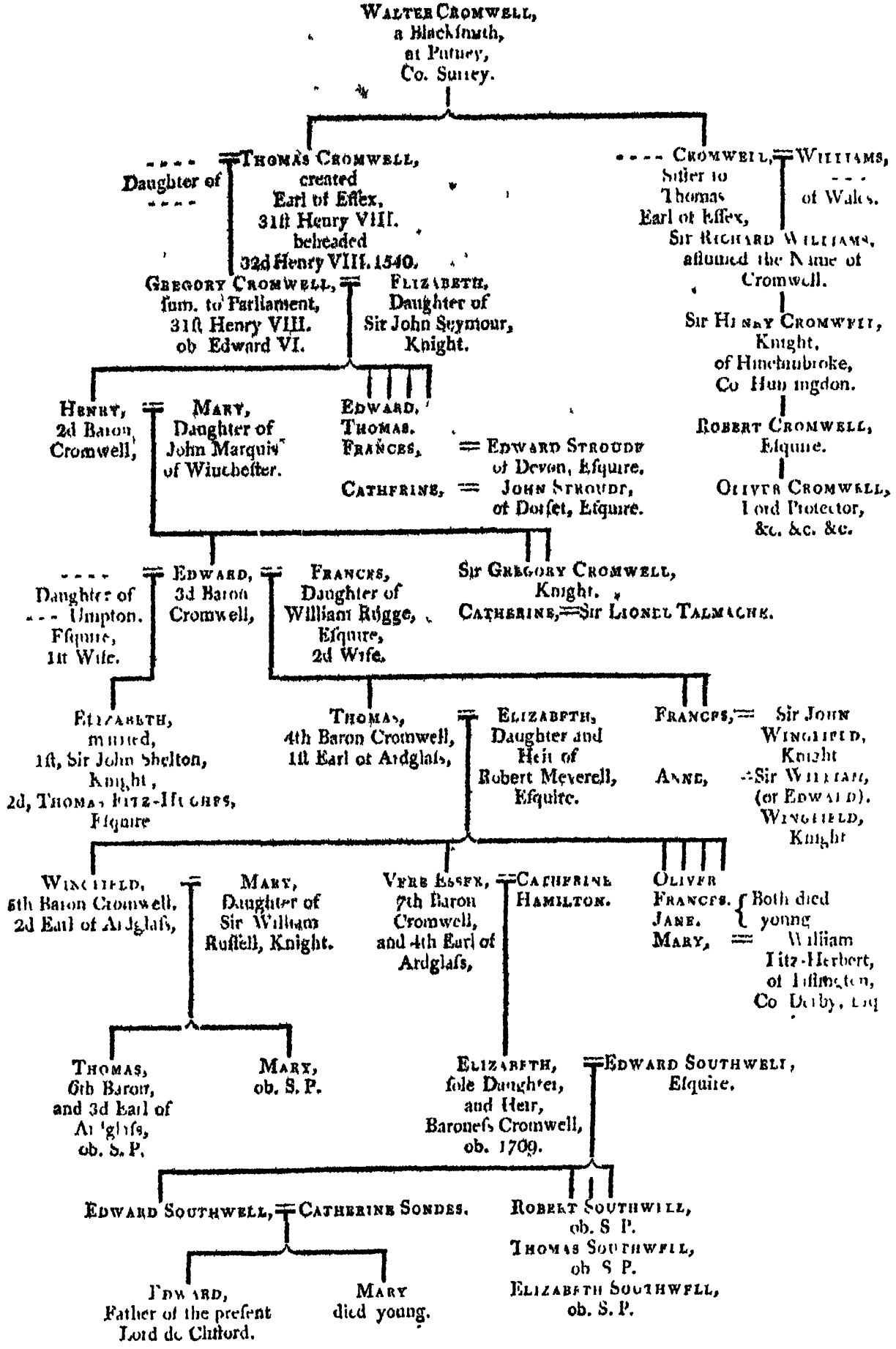
Wingfield was his ſucceſſor; who by Mary, daughter of Sir William Ruſſel, knight, of Strenſham, in com. Wigorn, had Thomas, his only ſon, and a daughter, Mary; and dying in 1668, the ſaid

Thomas ſucceeded him, who married a daughter of Dr. Michael Boyle, archbiſhop of Dublin, and lord chancellor of Ireland, but died without iſſue. April 11th, 1682, and was buried at Ilam, in Staffordſhire. Wherefore the honours devolved upon his uncle,

Vere Essex, born October 2d, 1623, who married Catherine,

* In Noble's Houſe of Cromwell, p. 10, ſhe is called daughter of William Pegge, of Norfolk.

daughter


Walter Cromwell, a Blackſmith, at Putney, Co. Surrey.
---- Daughter of ----
Thomas Cromwell, created Earl of Eſſex, 31ſt Henry VIII. beheaded 32d Henry VIII. 1540.
---- Cromwell, Siſter to Thomas Earl of Eſſex,
Williams, --- of Wales.
Sir Richard Williams, aſſumed the Name of Cromwell.
Gregory Cromwell, ſum. to Parliament, 31ſt Henry VIII. ob Edward VI.
Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Seymour, Knight.
Sir Henry Cromwell, Knight, of Hinchinbroke, Co Huntingdon.
Henry, 2d Baron Cromwell,
Mary, Daughter of John Marquis of Winchester.
Edward, Thomas. Frances,
Cathrine, = John Stroudr, of Dorſet, Eſquire.
= Edward Stroudr of Devon, Eſquire.
Robert Cromwell, Eſquire.
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, &c. &c. &c.
---- Daughter of --- Umpton. Eſquire, 1ſt Wife.
Edward, 3d Baron Cromwell,
Frances, Daughter of William Rugge, Eſquire, 2d Wife.
Sir Gregory Cromwell, Knight.
Catherine, = Sir Lionel Talmache.
Elizabeth, married, 1ſt, Sir John Shelton, Knight, 2d, Thomas Fitz-Hughes, Eſquire
Thomas, 4th Baron Cromwell, 1ſt Earl of Ardglaſs,
Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Robert Meverell, Eſquire.
Frances, = Sir John Wingfield, Knight
Anne, = Sir William, (or Edward). Wingfield, Knight
Winchfield, 5th Baron Cromwell, 2d Earl of Ardglaſs,
Mary, Daughter of Sir William Ruſſell, Knight.
Vere Eſſex, 7th Baron Cromwell, and 4th Earl of Ardglaſs,
= Catherine Hamilton.
Oliver
Frances. } Both died
Jane. } young
Mary, = William Fitz-Herbert, of Tiſſington, Co Derby, Eſq
Thomas, 6th Baron, and 3d Earl of Ardglaſs, ob. S. P.
Mary, ob. S. P.
Elizabeth, ſole Daughter, and Heir, Baroneſs Cromwell, ob. 1709.
= Edward Southwell, Eſquire.
Edward Southwell, = Catherine Sondes.
Robert Southwell, ob. S P.
Thomas Southwell, ob S P.
Elizabeth Southwell, ob. S. P.
Edward, Father of the preſent Lord de Clifford.
Mary died young.

daughter of ---- Hamilton (afterwards married to Richard Price, eſquire); by whom he left iſſue Elizabeth, his ſole daughter and heir, born December 3d, 1674, and deceaſing November 26th, 1687, without iſſue male, the Iriſh titles of Lecale and Ardglaſs, are now conſidered extinct; but that of Cromwell being an Engliſh barony in fee, was enjoyed by his daughter, the ſaid Elizabeth; who at the funeral of queen Mary, and the coronation of queen Anne, walked in thoſe proceſſions as baroneſs Cromwell. She married Edward Southwell, Eſquire, principal ſecretary of ſtate of the kingdom of Ireland; by whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons, Edward, Robert, and Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth; but died in childbed, 28th March, 1709, and was buried at King's Weſton.[d] Since when, the barony of Cromwell has remained a dormant title, but appears to be veſted in the family of Southwell lord de Clifford.

DACRE.

Arms—G. three Eſcallops Ar

William de Dacre, of Dacre, in Cumberland, in the 20th of Henry III. executed the office of ſheriff of that county, and died the 52d of Henry III (1268). To whom ſucceeded

Ranulph de Dacre, his ſon and heir; who married Joane de Lucy, and died the 14th of Edward I. leaving

William, his ſon and heir, then twenty years old; who, the 32d Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Scotland; and the ſame year obtained a charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands at Dacre, in com. Cumb. and at Halton, in com. Lanc. He married Joane, daughter and heir[e] of Benedict Garnet,[e] and deceaſed the 12th

[e] Dugdale, Vol. II. p 2.

[d] Her three younger children, Thomas, Robert, and Elizabeth, died ſoon after her

[e] Nicolſon and Burne, in their Hiſtory of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, call her different to Dugdale, viz. Daughter of Sir William Bluet.

of Edward II. (1319), having had ſummons to parliament, from 28th Edward I. to the ſaid year, inclusive; when Ranulph de Dacre, his ſon and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands. Which

RANULPH, the 4th of Edward III. was ſheriff of Cumberland, and governor of Carliſle, and the 8th of Edward III. obtained livery of all thoſe caſtles and manors in Annandale (in Scotland, part of the poſſeſſions of Roger de Kirke-Patric. His wife was Margaret, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon, baron of Gilleſland (whoſe anceſtor had acquired that honour by marriage with the heireſs of Vaux), by whom he had iſſue ſeveral ſons; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 14th Edward II.[1] to the 12th of Edward III. and died the enſuing year, the 13th Edward III. being then ſeized of the manors of Ithyngton Burgh, upon the Sands, and Kirk Oſwald, like wiſe of the town of Dacre, and many other very conſiderable lordſhips and advowſons of churches;) William, his ſon and heir, being then twenty-two years of age; who died iſſueleſs the 35th of Edward III. (having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 24th to the 34th of Edward III. inclusive), and was ſucceeded by

RALPH, his brother and heir, then rector of the church of Pretlecotes, and at that time forty years of age; who doing his homage had livery of his lands, and alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 36th to the 47th of Edward III. inclusive; ſoon after when he died, viz. the 49th Edward III. (1375), leaving

HUGH, his next brother and heir who had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 50th of Edward III. to the 7th of Richard II. inclusive, in which year he departed this life, leaving, by Ela his wife, daughter of Alexander lord Maxwell, his ſon and ſucceſſor

WILLIAM, at that time twenty-ſix years of age; who thereupon had livery of his inheritance, his homage being reſpited, by reaſon he

[1] Sir William Dugdale ſays, William, father of this Ralph, had ſummons to parliament, from the 24th of Edward I. to the 12th of Edward II. inclusive, but in his liſts of Summons, the name of William is not to be found any of thoſe years. This Ralph was the firſt of his name who had ſummons to parliament, and that only from the 11th of Edward II. according to the ſaid liſts of Summons.

Collins's Baronage, Dacre Caſe.

was in the king's ſervice in Scotland. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th of Richard II. to the 22d, when he died,[z] leaving Thomas, his ſon and heir, twelve years old, by Joane his wife, daughter of James earl Douglas.

Which THOMAS, the 10th of Henry IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, and alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 14th of Henry IV. to the 33d of Henry VI. incluſive.

By Philippa his wife, daughter to Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland, he had iſſue Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, who died before him; Ranulph, and Humphrey; and deceaſing the 15th January, the 30th of Henry VI. Ranulph, his ſaid ſecond ſon, was found to be his next heir male, and then twenty-ſix years of age.

Which RANULPH adhering to king Henry againſt thoſe of the houſe of York, then in arms, had ſummons to parliament, the 38th of Henry VI. but the ſcene ſoon changing, was afterwards ſlain in the battle of Towton, and was, by act of parliament, began at Weſtminſter, 4th November, 1ſt Edward IV. attainted, and all his poſſeſſions forfeited to the crown.

But by this forfeiture the barony of Dacre was not affected; for, it is to be obſerved, that Thomas, the eldeſt ſon as before-mentioned, having died in his father's lifetime, left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Bowes, eſquire, an only daughter, Joan, who married Sir Richard Fienes, chamberlain to king Edward IV. who, upon her grandfather's death, became baron Dacres jure uxoris. But a diſpute ariſing between her and her uncle Humphrey, the next heir male, who was poſſeſſed of Gilleſland, and other capital manors, by virtue of a fine levied by Thomas her grandfather, in favour of the heir male, the difference was finally agreed to be left to the arbitration of king Edward IV. who heard the cauſe, and confirmed to Sir Richard

[z] Dugdale, and alſo Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, ſtate, he died the 22d of Richard II. yet in Dugdale's Lifts of Summons to Parliament, the name of William de Dacre appears from the 7th of Richard II. to the 23d of Richard II. incluſive, and from thence in the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 5th of Henry IV.

Fiennes, and his lady Joan, the ſame place and precedency in parliament as her ſaid grandfather enjoyed; and decreed to them divers manors and caſtles, which were in diſpute. But Gilleſland, the ancient ſeat of the Vaux's, with ſeveral conſiderable eſtates, was adjudged to Sir Humphrey, who at the ſame time was created a baron, with place next below Sir Richard Fiennes and the lady Joan; and for diſtinction, ſtyled lord Dacre of Gilleſland, as Sir Richard was lord Dacre.[h] (Vid. Dacre of Gilleſland.)

FIENES LORD DACRE.

Arms—Az Three Lions Rampant, O.

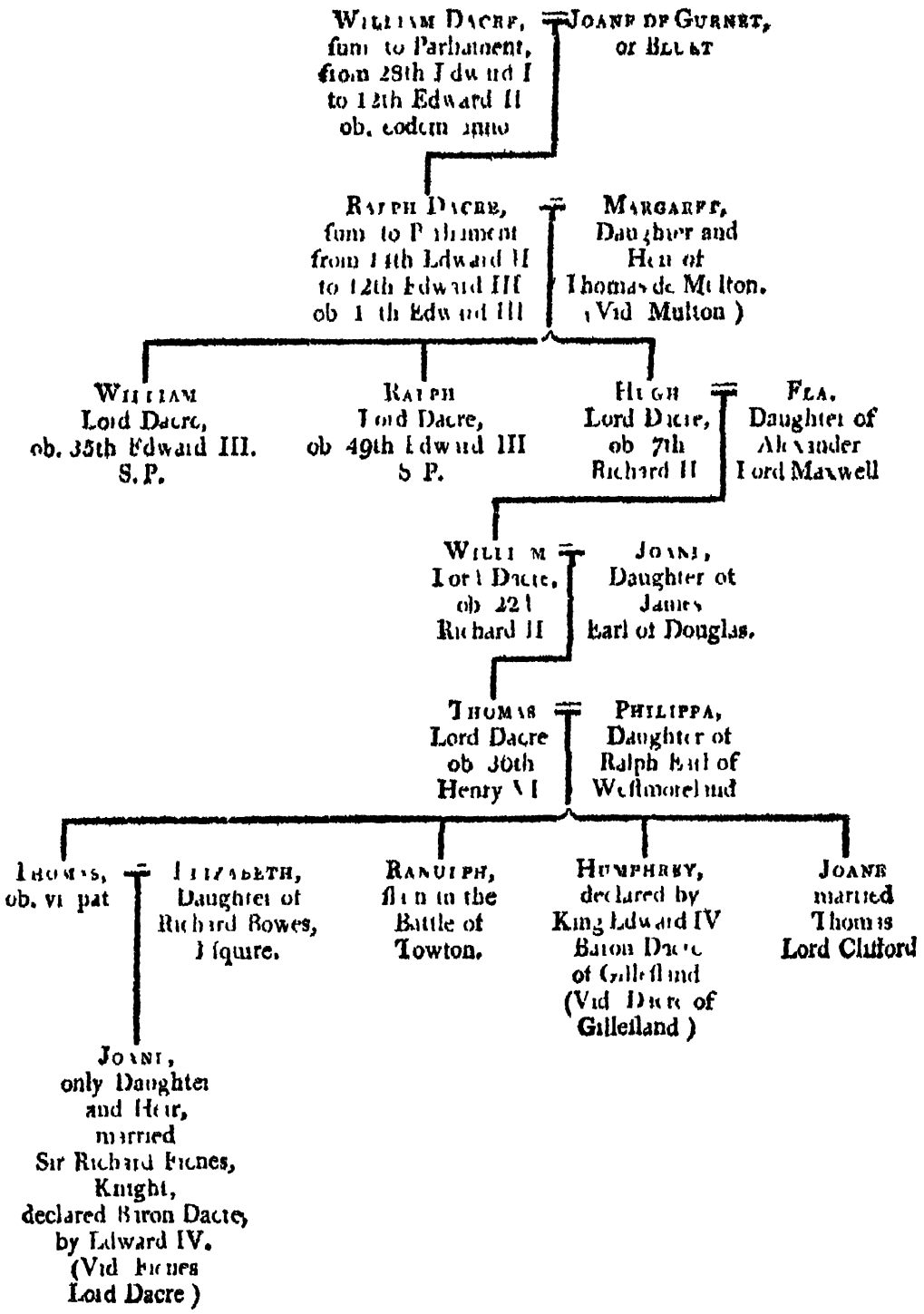
The firſt of this ancient family with whom Dugdale begins his account, is Ingelram de Fienes, deſcended from John de Fienes, hereditary conſtable of Dover caſtle, temp. Will. Conq. which Ingelram was ſlain at the ſiege of Acre, *temp. Richard I. His wife was Sybill, daughter and heir of Pharamus, ſon of William, ſon of Geffery, ſon of Euſtace earl of Bolain, brother of Godfrey king of Jeruſalem, by whom he had iſſue William, his ſon and heir, father of another Ingelram, whoſe ſon (Edmonſon ſays ſecond ſon), Giles, married the heireſs of Filiol, of Old Court, in Suſſex, and had iſſue John, who married Joan, daughter and heir of John Jordain, and was father of another John, who deceaſed in 1351; leaving by Maud his wife, daughter of John Monceaux, of Herſt-Monceaux, in com. Suſſex, William, his ſecond ſon, who married Joan, third ſiſter and coheir to William de Say; and dying in 1360, was ſucceeded by William, his only ſon, who, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Batiſford, had iſſue Sir Roger, and Sir James Fienes, the immediate anceſtor of

* Edmonſon.

Dugdale does not give this deſcent down to Sir William in a direct line, but breaks off therein.

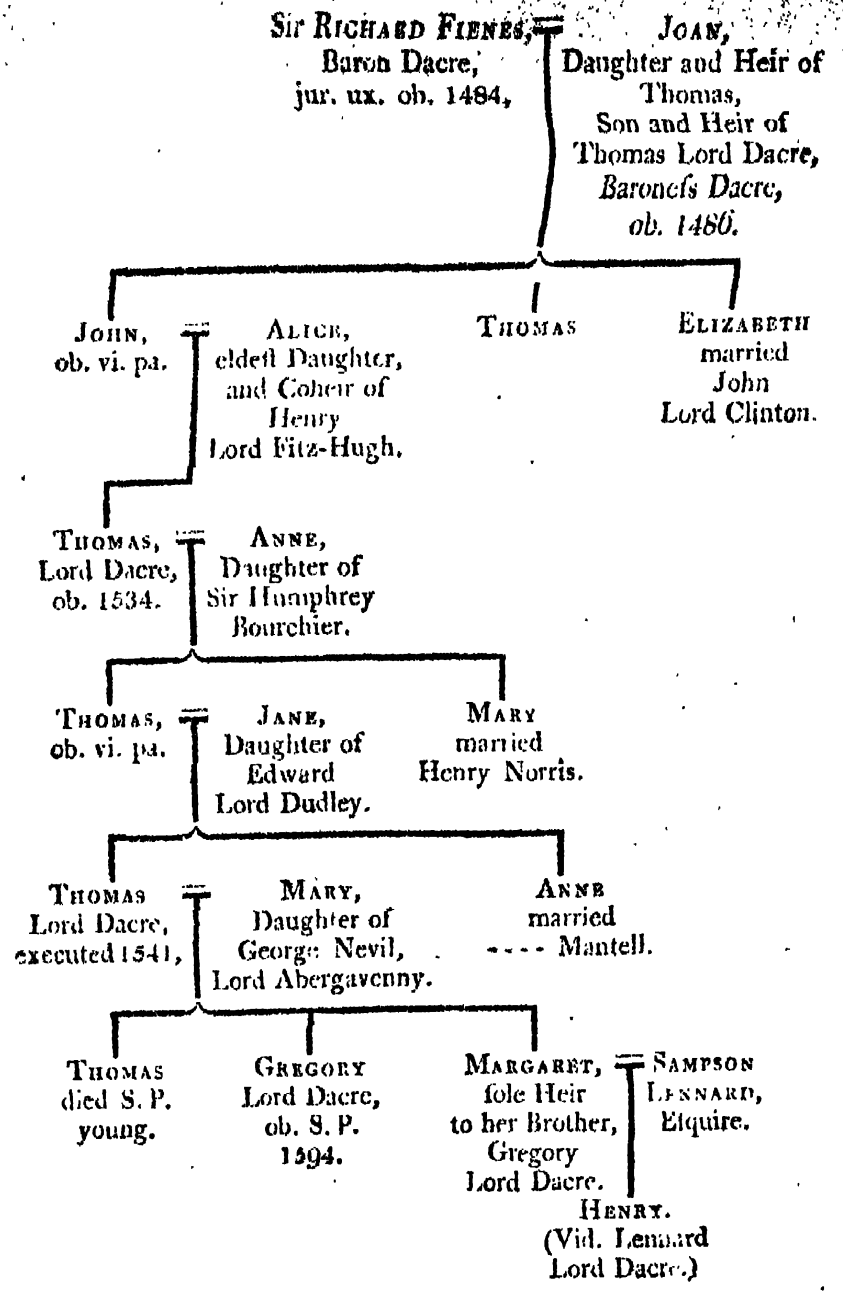
[h] The true name of the family it is ſaid, was D Acre, from one of them who ſerved at the ſiege of Acre, or (Ptolemais), in the Holy Land, who, from his achievements there, having received the name of the place, imparted the ſame, at his return, to his habitation in Cum-

the


William Dacre, sum to Parliament, from 28th Edward I to 12th Edward II ob. eodem anno
Joane de Gurnet, or Bellet
Ralph Dacre, sum to Parliament from 14th Edward II to 12th Edward III ob 1 th Edward III
Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Thomas de Multon. (Vid Multon)
William Lord Dacre, ob. 35th Edward III. S.P.
Ralph Lord Dacre, ob 49th Edward III S P.
Hugh Lord Dacre, ob 7th Richard II
Ela, Daughter of Alexander Lord Maxwell
William Lord Dacre, ob 22 Richard II
Joane, Daughter of James Earl of Douglas.
Thomas Lord Dacre ob 30th Henry VI
Philippa, Daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland
Thomas, ob. vi pat
Elizabeth, Daughter of Richard Bowes, Esquire.
Joane, only Daughter and Heir, married Sir Richard Fienes, Knight, declared Baron Dacre, by Edward IV. (Vid Fienes Lord Dacre)
Randulph, slain in the Battle of Towton.
Humphrey, declared by King Edward IV Baron Dacre of Gilleland (Vid Dacre of Gilleland)
Joane married Thomas Lord Clifford

Sir

DACRE.


Sir RICHARD FIENES, Baron Dacre, jur. ux. ob. 1484,
JOAN, Daughter and Heir of Thomas, Son and Heir of Thomas Lord Dacre, Baroness Dacre, ob. 1486.
JOHN, ob. vi. pa.
ALICE, eldest Daughter, and Coheir of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh.
THOMAS
ELIZABETH married John Lord Clinton.
THOMAS, Lord Dacre, ob. 1534.
ANNE, Daughter of Sir Humphrey Bourchier.
THOMAS, ob. vi. pa.
JANE, Daughter of Edward Lord Dudley.
MARY married Henry Norris.
THOMAS Lord Dacre, executed 1541,
MARY, Daughter of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.
ANNE married ---- Mantell.
THOMAS died S. P. young.
GREGORY Lord Dacre, ob. S. P. 1594.
MARGARET, sole Heir to her Brother, Gregory Lord Dacre.
SAMPSON LENNARD, Esquire.
HENRY. (Vid. Lennard Lord Dacre.)

the Say and Sele line; but Sir Roger, by Elizabeth, ſiſter of Sir John Holland, knight, was father of Sir Richard Fienes, of Herſt-Monceaux, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas, eldeſt ſon and heir of Thomas lord Dacre, in whoſe right he was declared baron Dacre; and by that title had ſummons to parliament. He died in 1484, having iſſue John and Thomas, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John lord Clinton. But the ſaid John, his eldeſt ſon, having died in his lifetime, left iſſue by Alice his wife, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, Thomas, his ſon and heir; and heir alſo to his grandfather, whom he ſucceeded. Which

Vid Fienes, Lord Say and Sele.

Vid. Dacre.

THOMAS, the 10th of Henry VII. was made a knight of the bath; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 11th of that reign to the 21ſt of Henry VIII. deceaſed the 26th thereof. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bourchier; by whom he had iſſue a ſon, Thomas, and a daughter, Mary, married to Henry Norris; which Thomas died before him, leaving, by Jane his wife, Thomas, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Anne, wife of ---- Mantell. This Thomas ſucceeded his grandfather; but the 33d of Henry VIII going one night to chace the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, with other perſons in a frolic (uſual among the young people in that day), and a fray enſuing between ſome of them (for he happened to be in a different part of the park), and the park keepers, one of the latter was killed. All that were concerned in the frolic being tried for the murder, he was found guilty as an acceſſary, and ſuffered death for it. We are, however, told, that it was his eſtate that cauſed his deſtruction; the courtiers who coveted that, rather exaggerating than mitigating the offence to the king, of himſelf prone enough to ſeverity.

He was but twenty-four years of age when he ſuffered, and left iſſue by Mary his wife, daughter of George lord Abergavenny, two ſons; viz. Thomas, who died young: and Gregory, his ſucceſſor; as alſo a daughter, Margaret.

This GREGORY lord Dacre, was the laſt of the Fienes name, and together with his ſiſter, were reſtored by act of parliament His wife

wa-

was Anne, ſiſter to the lord treaſurer Buckhurſt; but he died the 36th of Elizabeth, without iſſue, leaving Margaret, his ſiſter and heir, who married Sampſon Lennard, eſquire, and transferred the title of Dacre into that family. (Vid. Lennard lord Dacre.)

LENNARD LORD DACRE.

ARMS—Or, on a Feſs Gules, three Fleur de Lys of the firſt.

THE family of Lennard were long conſiderable in Kent, and reſided at Chevening, as far back as the reign of Henry VI. GEORGE LENNARD was father of John, who married Anne, daughter and heir of John Bird, of the county of Middleſex, whoſe grandſon, John, was ſheriff of Kent, the 12th of Elizabeth; and was father of Sampſon Lennard, his eldeſt ſon, who married Margaret, ſiſter and ſole heir to Gregory Fienes, her brother, lord Dacre. Which Margaret having laid claim to the barony, was allowed and declared baroneſs Dacre, the 2d of James I. and dying in 1611, aged ſeventy, left iſſue by her ſaid huſband, Sampſon Lennard, four ſons, viz. Henry and Gregory, Thomas and John, who died S. P; alſo five daughters; viz. Anne, married to Herbert Morley, of Glynde, in Suſſex, Mary, to Sir Ralph Boſville, of Seven Oaks, in Kent; Margaret, to Sir Thomas Waller, of Groombridge, co. Suſſ. by whom ſhe was mother of Sir William Waller, the famous parliamentarian general, temp Charles I.; Elizabeth, to Sir Francis Barnham, knight; and Frances, to Sir Robert More, of Lotheſley, in Surrey.

HENRY LENNARD, eldeſt ſon, on the death of his mother Margaret, ſucceeded as lord Dacre; and the 13th of James I. was one of the peers that ſat on the trial of Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet (that king's great favourite). He died the 14th of James I. 1616, having iſſue by Chryſogona his wife,* daughter of Sir Henry Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, in Kent, knight, three ſons, Richard, Edward, and Fienes; the

* Cecily in Morant's Eſſex, Vol I p 80.

two

two laſt of whom died S. P.; and four daughters, viz. Margaret, wife of Sir Anneſly Wildgooſe, of Bridge Court, Suſſex, knight, Penelope, of Sir William Brooke, K. B.; Philadelphia, of Sir Thomas Parker, of Ratton Court, Suſſex, knight; and Barbara,* of Sir Philip Stapleton, knight.

* Barlow's Peerage, Vol II p 150

Richard, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father. He rebuilt the ſeat of Chevening on a plan of Inigo Jones, and died in 1630; leaving by Elizabeth, his firſt wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, eldeſt ſon of Sir Nicholas, of Paulers Perry, in com. Northamp. by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, K. G. temp. Henry VIII. four ſons; viz. Francis, Richard, Thomas, and Henry; which three laſt died S. P.; and by Dorothy, his ſecond wife, daughter of Dudley lord North, a ſon, Richard Lennard (who took the name of Barrett, in purſuance of the will of his kinſman, Edward Barret, lord Newburgh), and a daughter, Catherine, who married Chaloner Chute, of the Vine, in the county of Southampton.

Succeſſor to his father was Francis, his eldeſt ſon; who, in the civil war, temp. Charles I. ſided with the parliament at the beginning of the rupture, but at laſt declined acting with them, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed their meaſures. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Paul viſcount Banning, and by her (who, after his death, was created counteſs of Shepey for life), had iſſue three ſons; viz. Thomas, Francis, and Henry; and three daughters, of whom, Philadelphia married Daniel O'Brian, viſcount Clare; Elizabeth, John Brabazon, earl of Meath; and Margaret died unmarried.

Vid B.

Thomas, on the deceaſe of his father in 1662, became the next lord Dacre; and the 26th of Charles II. was created earl of Suſſex. He married Anne Palmer, alias Fitz-Roy, daughter of Barbara ducheſs of Cleveland, born before ſhe and her huſband, Roger Palmer, earl of Caſtlemain, were ſeparated, but acknowledged by Charles II. as his natural daughter, who aſſigned her the royal arms, with the batoon ſiniſter.

This earl, though poſſeſſed of many amiable qualities, yet by indulging

dulging himſelf in the levities of the court, where he was one of the lords of the bedchamber, by deep play, and other acts of imprudency, very much hurt his eſtate; a great part of which he ſold at different times, particularly his noble ſeat at Herſt-Monceaux, in Suſſex. He died in 1715; leaving by Anne his wife, two daughters, and coheirs (for Charles and Henry, his ſons, died infants); viz. Barbara, who married Charles Skelton, a lieutenant-general in the French ſervice (eldeſt ſon of Bevil Skelton, ſon and heir of Sir John Skelton, lieutenant-governor of Plymouth, which Bevil was envoy to the States General in the reign of James II. whoſe fortune he followed into France, and was comptroller of his houſehold there), and died without iſſue; and Anne Lennard, who became ſole heir, and was married three times; viz. firſt, to her couſin, Richard Barnett; ſecondly, to Henry Roper, lord Teynham, to whom ſhe was third wife; and, thirdly, to Robert Moore, a younger ſon of Henry earl of Drogheda. This lady, ſoon after the death of her firſt huſband, Richard Barrett, ſold, with the conſent of her ſiſter Barbara (then living), Chevening and Dacre, with other eſtates in Kent and Cumberland, and dying in 1755, her ſon, Thomas Barrett Lennard, by her firſt huſband, became lord Dacre.

Which THOMAS married Anna-Maria, ſiſter to Charles Pratt, lord Camden, and afterwards lord high chancellor of Great Britain; by whom he had iſſue one daughter, Anna-Barbara, who died in 1749, aged only ten years; and his lordſhip dying in 1786 without any other child, the barony of Dacre devolved on Charles Trevor Roper, grandſon of Anne baroneſs Dacre, by her ſecond huſband, Henry Roper, lord Teynham; and he dying S. P. in 1794, his ſiſter, Gertrude, married to Thomas Brand, eſquire, of the Hoo, in co. Hertf. became his heir, and is now baroneſs Dacre.

DACRE OF GILLESLAND.

HUMPHREY DACRE, the next heir male of this ancient family, having (as before obſerved), been adjudged to have the ſeat and territory of Gilleſland, was thenceforth, for diſtinction ſake, called lord Dacre of the North, as the other family was the lord Dacre of the South. This Humphrey ſtrenuouſly ſupported the cauſe of the houſe of York (in whoſe behalf his elder brother, Ralph, had been ſlain at the battle of Towton), and for his good ſervices, the 9th of Edward IV. had conferred upon him the office of maſter foreſter of the foreſt of Inglewode, in com. Cumb. to hold during life; and having been ſummoned to parliament, the 22d of Edward IV. and 1ſt of Richard III. deceaſed the 1ſt of Henry VII. leaving

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, his ſucceſſor; who, the 1ſt of Henry VIII. was conſtituted warden of the marches; and the 4th of Henry VIII. commanded a body of horſe, with which he performed excellent ſervice at the memorable battle of Flodden Field, where the Scots were ſignally defeated, and their king ſlain.[1] He married Elizabeth, grand-daughter and ſole heir of Ralph baron Greyſtock; and the 22d Henry VII. had ſpecial livery of her inheritance. He was a knight of the garter, and in much eſtimation with Henry VIII. from the 1ſt year of whoſe reign to the 17th, he had ſummons to parliament; in which year he died, leaving iſſue, William, his ſon and heir, and Humphrey; alſo three daughters, viz. Mary, married to Francis earl of Shrewſbury; Margaret, to Henry lord Scrope, of Bolton; and Jane. Which Vid Greyſtock.

WILLIAM, by the title of lord Dacre of Gilleſland and Greyſtock,

[1] Some hiſtorians aſſert the king was not killed in the battle, but was only wounded, and eſcaped therefrom.

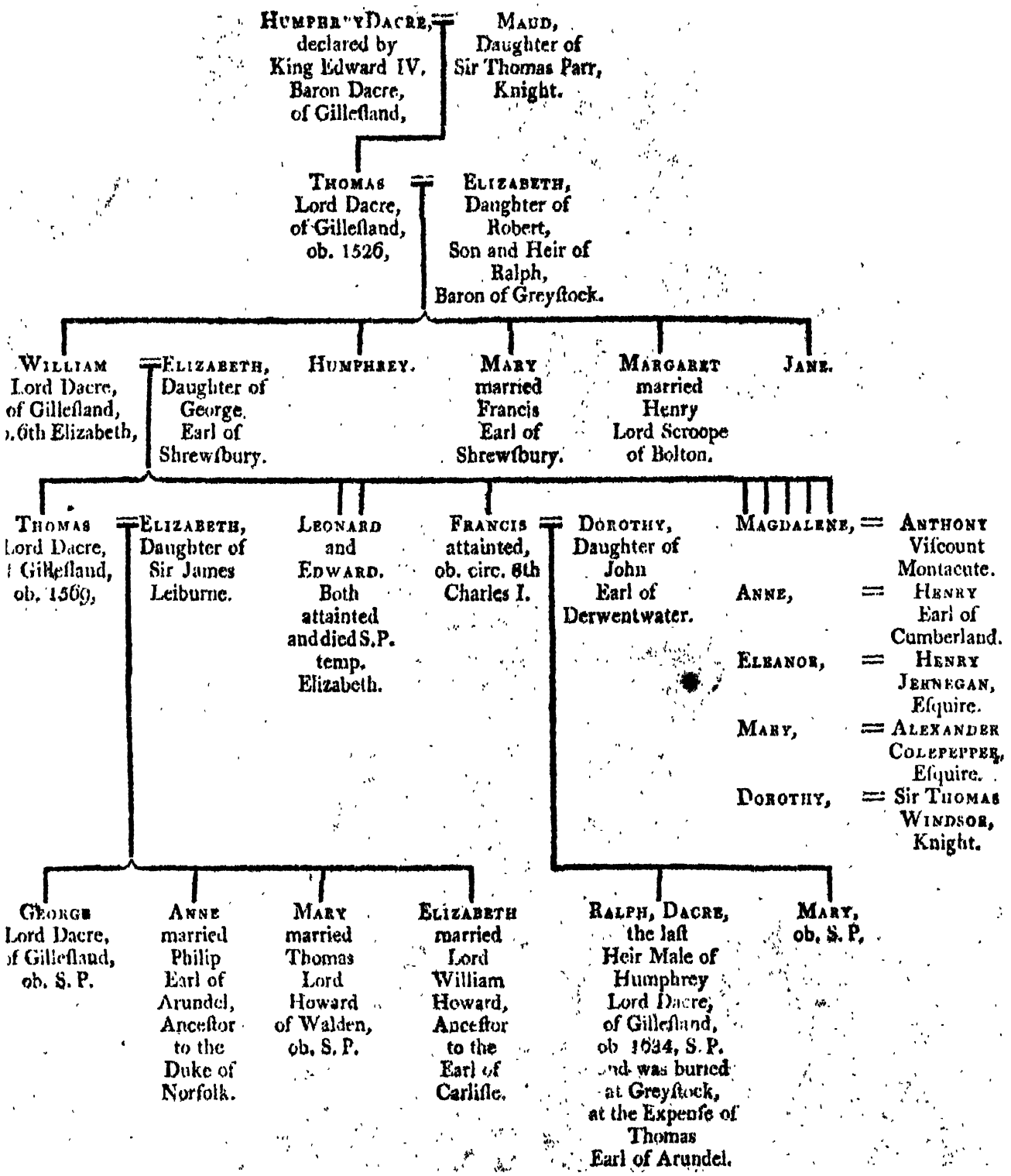
had a ſpecial livery of all the lands of his inheritance. The 25th of Henry VIII. he had a difference with the lord Morley on point of precedency; when, by judgment of the houſe of lords, it was determined the lord Morley ſhould ſit next above him. The 28th of Henry VIII. he was accuſed of treaſon by Sir Ralph Fenwick; but on trial by his peers was acquitted. The 3d of Edward VI. he was warden of the Weſt Marches, and governor of Carliſle; ſo alſo the 1ſt of Mary, and the 1ſt of queen Elizabeth. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George earl of Shrewſbury, by whom (departing this life the 6th of Elizabeth), he had iſſue four ſons, and five daughters, as in the Table; and was ſucceeded by Thomas, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Leiburne, of Cunſwick, in Weſtmoreland, and died ſoon after his father, viz. the 8th of Elizabeth, leaving iſſue a ſon, George, and three daughters. Which George, by the fall of a wooden horſe whereon he practiſed to leap, was unfortunately killed under age, whereby his three ſiſters became his coheirs; of whom, Anne, the eldeſt, married Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, ſon and heir of the duke of Norfolk; and Elizabeth, the youngeſt, married the lord William Howard, ſon of the ſame duke, but by another wife; Mary, or Margaret, the other daughter, died unmarried (although by Dugdale, and others, ſaid to have married another ſon alſo of the ſaid duke).[k] But this fact ſeems evident, from the partition of the inheritance between the ſaid Anne and Elizabeth only, in right of whom the earl of Arundel ſettled at the Dacre eſtate at Greyſtock, in whoſe name and family it ſtill continues; and the lord William Howard ſettled at Naworth, from whom is deſcended the preſent earl of Carliſle; whoſe titles are, baron Dacres of Gilleſland, viſcount Morpeth, and earl of Carliſle.

On the death of George lord Dacre, his uncle Lennard claimed as heir in tail male, but being unable to ſucceed, he joined with the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, in their endeavours to reſcue

k This ſon was Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, afterwards earl of Suffolk. Certain, however, it is, that if he did marry the ſaid Mary, or Margaret, ſhe died without iſſue.

the

DACRE.


Humphrey Dacre, declared by King Edward IV. Baron Dacre, of Gillesland,
Maud, Daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, Knight.
Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, ob. 1526,
Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert, Son and Heir of Ralph, Baron of Greystock.
William Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, 16th Elizabeth,
Elizabeth, Daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Humphrey.
Mary married Francis Earl of Shrewsbury.
Margaret married Henry Lord Scroope of Bolton.
Jane.
Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, ob. 1569,
Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir James Leiburne.
Leonard and Edward. Both attainted and died S.P. temp. Elizabeth.
Francis attainted, ob. circ. 6th Charles I.
Dorothy, Daughter of John Earl of Derwentwater.
Magdalene, = Anthony Viscount Montacute.
Anne, = Henry Earl of Cumberland.
Eleanor, = Henry Jernegan, Esquire.
Mary, = Alexander Colepepper, Esquire.
Dorothy, = Sir Thomas Windsor, Knight.
George Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, ob. S. P.
Anne married Philip Earl of Arundel, Ancestor to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mary married Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, ob. S. P.
Elizabeth married Lord William Howard, Ancestor to the Earl of Carlisle.
Ralph, Dacre, the last Heir Male of Humphrey Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, ob 1634, S. P. and was buried at Greystock, at the Expense of Thomas Earl of Arundel.
Mary, ob. S. P.

the queen of Scots, then in England, in cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury; but he was attainted f r high treaſon, and baniſhed, and died S. P. the 23d of Elizabeth. His brother, Edward, was attainted at the ſame time, but died before him, the 21ſt of Elizabeth. The ſurviving brother, Francis, was alſo attainted at the ſame time, and for the ſame cauſe, but lived a long time after; for he only died the 8th Charles I. leaving a daughter, Mary, who lived to a very great age, but died without iſſue; and a ſon, Ranulph, or Randal, who died two years after his father, S. P. In the pariſh regiſter of Greyſtock, in the year 1634, is the following entry, viz. (buried)

"Randal Dacre, eſquire, ſonne and hyre to Francis Dacre, eſquire, deceaſed, being the youngeſt ſonne of the late lord William Dacre, deceaſed, being the laſt hyre male of that lyne; which ſaid Randal dyed at London, and was brought downe at the charges of the right honourable Thomas earle of Arundell and Surreye, and earle marſhall of England."

DARCY, OR D'ARCIE.

ARMS—Az. Semée of Croſs Croſslets, and three Cinquefoils, Ar.

THIS ancient family is ſaid to be deſcended from NORMAN D'ARCIE, or D'ARECI, who came into England with the Conqueror. Which Norman was progenitor of Philip D'Arcy, a loyal baron, who the 34th of Henry III. is repreſented to have been the accuſer of Sir Henry de Bathe, knight (an eminent judge of that time), for his unfaithfulneſs and corruption in point of judicature. This Philip deceaſed the 48th of Henry III. leaving, by Iſabel his wife, ſiſter and coheir to her brother, Roger Bertram, of Mitford, Norman, his eldeſt ſon and heir; who, although amongſt the rebel barons at their defeat at Eveſham, was yet afterwards received into favour, and had ſummons to parliament the 22d of Edward I. and died ſoon after. He was father

Vid. Bertram of Mitford.

of

of Philip, of John (of whom hereafter), and of Robert, his third ſon, ſeated at Stallingburgh, in com. Linc. whoſe daughter, Margaret (by Joan his wife), married John Argentine.

PHILIP, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father Norman, and was in the inſurrection of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, the 15th of Edward II. yet made his peace. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 25th to the 34th of Edward I inclusive, and by Eleanor his wife, left iſſue, Norman, Robert, and John, who both died S. P., and two daughters, viz Julian, who married Sir Philip de Limbery, and Agnes, wife of Sir Roger Pedwardine.

NORMAN was his father's ſucceſſor, with whom he was alſo in the inſurrection of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, but had pardon for his tranſgreſſion, and died the 14th of Edward II. leaving Philip, his ſon and heir, who died S. P whereby his aunts, Julian and Agnes, became his heirs.

The male line of the eldeſt branch thus failing, the next to be noticed is John, the younger brother of Philip, father of the laſt Norman.

Which JOHN was a perſon of great action and eminency in his time, was employed on ſeveral embaſſies to the court of France, and the 14th Edward III. was conſtituted juſtice of Ireland for life, and alſo afterwards conſtable of the Tower of London for the ſame term. He was often in the wars of France, Ireland, and Scotland; and had ſummons to parliament from the 28th of Edward I. to the 16th of Edward III inclusive. He was twice married; firſt, to Emeline, daughter and heir to Walter Heron, by whom he had John, Roger, from whom are derived the Darcies of Eſſex, and Adomar. His ſecond wife was Joan, daughter of Richard Burgh, earl of Ulſter (widow of Thomas earl of Kildare), by whom he had iſſue a ſon, William, from whom the Darcies of Ireland are deſcended; and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of James Butler, earl of Ormond. And dying the 21ſt Edward III. his eldeſt ſon,

JOHN, was his ſucceſſor, who had cuſtody of his majeſty's liberty

of

of Holderneſs, in the co. of York, and was conſtable of the Tower of of London. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 22d to the 28th of Edward III. and dying the 30th of the ſame reign, left iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Nicholas Meinil, two ſons, John and Philip, of whom the eldeſt died young; alſo a daughter, Iſabel. Jacobs names another ſon, Thomas, buried at Heynings. Vid Meinil.

PHILIP, the ſecond ſon, therefore became heir to his brother, and had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 21ſt of Richard II. inclusive, when he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, knight, and had iſſue three ſons; John, Thomas, and Philip, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Of which ſons

JOHN, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him; and had ſummons to parliament, from the laſt year of Richard II. to the 12th of Henry IV. inclusive; and deceaſed the year following, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry lord Grey de Wilton, two ſons, Philip and John. Which Philip died under age in 1418, having had by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, two daughters, his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, wife of Sir James Strangeways, the Younger, knight; and Margery, of Sir John Coniers, knight. (Vid. Coniers.)

The male line of the family was next continued by JOHN, brother of the ſaid Philip lord D'Arcy. Which John was father of Richard, who died in his lifetime, leaving iſſue, William, his ſon and heir; who by Eutemia, daughter of Sir John Langton, had Thomas, his ſon and ſucceſſor, who, the 1ſt of Henry VIII. had the dignity of a baron conferred upon him through the king's favour, by writ of ſummons to parliament; the ancient title enjoyed by his anceſtors, having merged in the daughters and coheirs of Philip lord D'Arcy, who died in 1418, as before-mentioned.

But this THOMAS lord Darcy, after having experienced many ſignal marks of his ſovereign's grace and eſtimation, was at length beheaded on Tower Hill, the 30th of Henry VIII, on ſuſpicion of having traitorouſly delivered up the caſtle of Pontfret to the Yorkſhire men;

who were then in arms, and in open inſurrection, by the name of the "Pilgrimage of Grace."

He married, firſt, Dowſabel, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Tempeſt, of Ridleſdale, in com. Northumb. knight, by whom he had three ſons; George, Arthur, and Richard, and alſo a daughter, Mabilla. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, ſiſter of William firſt lord Sandys, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, that married Sir Marmaduke Conſtable, of Flamborough, in com. Ebor, knight.[l] Of the ſons,

GEORGE, the eldeſt, was knighted by Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Tournay; and the 2d of Edward VI. was reſtored in blood, with the title of lord Darcy, to himſelf and the heirs male of his body, and died 28th Auguſt, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary; leaving iſſue, by Dorothy his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Melton, of Aſton, in com. Ebor, knight,[m] divers daughters,* and

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 16th Elizabeth, was with Walter earl of Eſſex, in his expedition into Ireland, and died the 37th Elizabeth. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, in com. Derby, eſquire; and had iſſue, Michael, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, leaving John, his ſon and heir; who, on the deceaſe of his grandfather, ſucceeded him in the title. Which

JOHN married Roſamond, daughter of Sir Peter Freſchevile, of Stavely, in com. Derby, knight; by whom he had an only ſon, John, and two daughters, Roſamond and Elizabeth; who all died unmarried. Wherefore on the death of this lord, in 1635, without iſſue male ſurviving, the barony ceaſed with him, and remained extinct, till king Charles I. by letters patent, the 17th of his reign, declared,

l Collins makes Elizabeth Sandys the firſt wife: and affirms ſhe died 22d Auguſt, 1529. But Dugdale and Edmonton recite the wives in the order above given.

m After this reſtitution in blood, and limitation of the barony to the iſſue male of George lord Darcy, this line has been commonly called the lord Darcy of Aſton, probably in contradiſtinction to the lord Darcy of Chiche. (Vid. Darcy of Chiche.)

reſtored.

reſtored, and confirmed unto Sir Conyers Darcy, knight, grandſon of Arthur, ſecond ſon to Thomas lord Darcy, beheaded temp. Henry VIII. the ſtyle, title, and dignity of baron Darcy. Which

ARTHUR, the 1ſt and 5th of Elizabeth, had ſummons to parliament, by the deſignation of "*Arth. Darcie de Darcie Chl'r.*"* And by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Bedington, in com. Surr K. G. had ten ſons, and five daughters, as mentioned in the Table of Deſcent.† Whereof Sir Henry, the eldeſt, died without iſſue male, and Thomas, the ſecond ſon, thereby became the chief heir male of the family. Which

* Dugd. Liſts of Summons.

† Vid Tab. Genealog.

THOMAS having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John lord Coniers,‡ died 3d James I. leaving

‡ Vid Conyers.

Sir CONYERS DARCY, his ſon and heir, who in his father's lifetime had received the honour of knighthood.

This Sir Conyers Darcy had his chief ſeat at Hornby Caſtle, in com. Ebor; and being the principal male branch of his houſe, ſet forth in a petition to king Charles I. that after the attainder of Thomas lord Darcy, his great grandfather, Sir George Darcy, his eldeſt ſon, had been reſtored in blood by king Edward VI. and obtained the dignity of lord Darcy to himſelf and his iſſue male; which dignity, by the death of John lord Darcy, of Aſton, S. M. P. in 1635, had become extinct: and that being grandchild, and heir male to Sir Arthur Darcy before ſpecified; and ſon and heir of Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John lord Coniers, deſcended from Margery, daughter and coheir of Philip lord Darcy, who died in 1418, he humbly prayed his majeſty would be pleaſed to confirm to him the ſaid title and dignity of lord Darcy. Which his ſaid majeſty did graciouſly condeſcend to, by letters patent, dated 10th Auguſt, in the 17th year of his reign; wherein the ſtyle, title, and dignity of lord Darcy, were declared to be reſtored and confirmed to the ſaid Coniers Darcy, and the heirs male of his body; and he had ſummons to parliament accordingly. His lordſhip married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellaiſe, by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons, and ſeven daughters; as in the Table

annexed; and deceaſing in 1653, his honours devolved upon his eldeſt ſon,

CONIERS DARCY, who, in 1682, by Charles II. was raiſed to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Holderneſs. His wife was - - - - - - - daughter and heir of Thomas Rokeby, of Skyers, in co. York, by whom he had iſſue five daughters, and one ſon; who, upon his deceaſe, in 1689 became his ſucceſſor. Which ſon

CONIERS, ſecond earl of Holderneſs, only ſurvived his father about three years. He was four times married: by the firſt, third, and fourth, he had no iſſue, but by the ſecond, Frances, daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Berkſhire, he had three ſons; John, Philip, and Charles; which two laſt died S.P. and John, the eldeſt, died in his father's lifetime; leaving by Bridget, daughter of Robert Sutton, lord Lexington, two ſons, Robert and Coniers, and two daughters; of whom one married Sir Ralph Milbank, baronet, and the other, Wardel George Weſtby, eſquire.

ROBERT ſucceeded his grandfather; and on the acceſſion of George I. was appointed lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkſhire. He married Frederica, eldeſt ſurviving daughter, and coheir of Meinhardt duke of Schomberg: and had iſſue two ſons, one of whom died young, and a daughter, married to William marquis of Lothian. His lordſhip dying in 1722, was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon,

ROBERT, fourth earl of Holderneſs, who was appointed governor to their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales and duke of York; and was alſo lord warden of the Cinque Ports; and likewiſe, in 1751, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. He married Mary, daughter of the ſieur Doublet, one of the nobles of Holland, and departing this life in 1778, without iſſue male, the earldom of Holderneſs is preſumed extinct. But the barony of Coniers being a barony in fee, became veſted in his lordſhip's daughter, the lady Amelia, who married Francis, late duke of Leeds, from whom ſhe was divorced, and married afterwards to John Byron, eſquire;

quire; but in her iſſue by the ſaid duke, the title is now merged.

DEINCOURT.

Arms—Az. a Foſs indented between 10 Billets Or. 4 in Chief, 6 in Bafe.

Walter D'Eincourt, at the time of the Norman conqueſt, having merited well of the victorious duke, obtained from him, as a reward for his ſervices, ſixty-ſeven lordſhips in ſeveral counties, whereof Blankney, in com. Linc. was his principal ſeat, and head of his barony. He was ſucceeded by

Ralph, his ſon,[a] who founded the priory of Thurgarton, in Nottinghamſhire, and left iſſue by Baſilia his wife, three ſons; viz. Walter, Hugh, and Ralph; and a daughter, Aelinda, wife of Thomas D'Arcy.

Walter was a great benefactor to St. Mary's abbey, in York; and had for his ſucceſſor John, his ſecond ſon, for Walter, his eldeſt, had died in his lifetime, S. P.

Which John, by Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph Murdach, had iſſue three ſons; Oliver, William, and Nicholas. Of whom

Oliver was, the 6th of Richard I. in the king's ſervice in Normandy, and died the 3d of John. When another

Oliver was his heir, who joined with the reſt of the rebellious barons who oppoſed king John; and by Nichola his wife, niece to Nichola de Haya (a great woman in Lincolnſhire), had

[a] He was brother to that William, to whom belongs the ancient inſcription in the church of Lincoln, viz.

"Hic jacet Willelmus filius Walteri Aincurienſis, conſanguineus Remigii, Epiſcopi Lincol-
"nienſis, qui hanc eccleſiam fecit—præfatus Willielmus, regiâ ſtirpe progenitus, dum in cu-
"riâ regis Willelmi (filii magni regis Willelmi, qui Angliam conquiſivit), aleretur, in ka-
"lendas Novembris obiit."

John,

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who, on the death of his father, the 30th of Henry III. paying £.100 for his relief, had livery of his inheritance. But the 42d of the ſame reign he was dead, for then did

EDMUND DEINCOURT, his ſon and heir, anſwer £.70 for twenty-five knights fees, on levying the ſcutage of Wales. He was in the wars of Gaſcoigne and Scotland, temp. Edward I. ſo likewiſe the 4th of Edward II. This Edmund having had iſſue one only ſon, named alſo Edmund, and he an only daughter, called Iſabel, conſidering that his name and arms deſcending to her would be extinguiſhed, was ſo very ſolicitous that they ſhould ſurvive and be remembered, petitioned king Edward for liberty to make over his manors and arms to whomſoever he pleaſed; which requeſt the king accordingly complied with, and gave him letters patent to that effect. Wherefore, by virtue of this licence, the ſaid Edmund did alien his lands and tenements aforeſaid, to one William, ſon of John Deincourt, and to his heirs begotten, &c. and in default of heirs, to John, brother to the ſaid William.

Which WILLIAM, on the deceaſe of Edmund,* the 1ſt of Edward III. was ſummoned to parliament as baron of Biankney, the ſame year; having, in purſuance of the aforeſaid ſettlement, had livery of the manor of Blankney, and various others. The 20th of Edward III. he was in the battle of Durham, where the Scots were ſo greatly defeated, and David, their king, taken priſoner. After which, he was alſo in the wars of France, and died about the 3d of Richard II. When

WILLIAM, his grandſon (ſon of William, his ſon, who died in his lifetime), was found his heir; but he deceaſed ſoon after, viz. the 5th of Richard II. leaving Alice his widow, ſurviving, and

* Although Dugdale, in his Baronage, does not mention Edmund de Deincourt to have had ſummons to parliament, yet, in his Liſts of Summons, he includes the name of Edmund Deincourt, from 22d Edward I. to the 20th Edward II. and alſo the name of John Deincourt, in the 4th and 5th of Richard II. (Vid. Appendix, Liſts of Summons.)

RALPH,

RALPH, his ſon and heir, only one year old; which Ralph, the 3d of Henry IV. died under age, without iſſue, and

*JOHN, his brother, was his heir, then above twenty years of age: who, the 7th of Henry IV. making proof of his majority, had livery of his inheritance. He ſeems alſo to have deceaſed very young, for he died the very ſame year. His wife was Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert de Grey, of Rotherfield; and his ſucceſſor was

* Born ult. February, 5th. Richard II

Vid Grey of Rotherfield

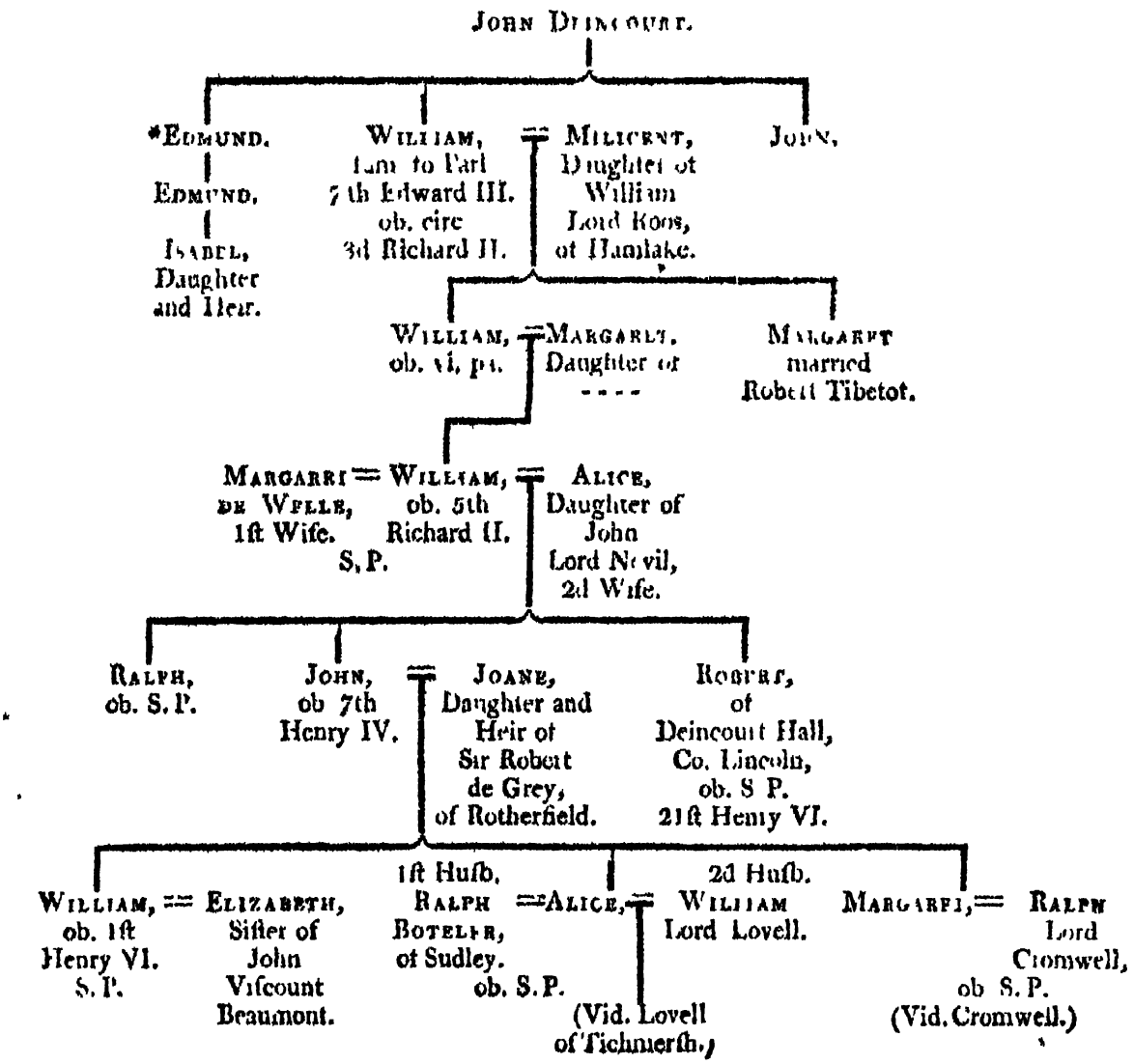
WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, then three years old; which William alſo deceaſed, ſcarcely twenty-one years of age, the 1ſt of Henry VI. without iſſue; leaving Alice and Margaret, his ſiſters and heirs; of whom, Alice married, firſt, Ralph lord Boteler, of Sudley; and, ſecondly, ſhe was wife of William lord Lovel; and the other, of Ralph lord Cromwell.

Vid Lovel and Cromwell.

Dugdale mentions, that John, the father of this laſt William, had a brother, Robert, who dying the 21ſt of Henry VI. ſeiſed of a certain manor, called Deincourt Hall, in com. Linc. the ſaid Alice and Margaret were his couſins and heirs.

Thus ſeems to have terminated the line of Deincourt, concerning whoſe name and arms, Edmund (as before obſerved, temp. Edward II.) was ſo anxious to perpetuate the remembrance: which ſurname is now probably quite extinct, and would be drowned in oblivion, were it not for books and an hiſtorian.

DEINCOURT.



* Edmonson makes this Edmund to be Brother to William.

DE LA POLE.

Arms—Az a Feſs between three Leopards Heads O.

The firſt of this name of whom mention is made, was William de la Pole, a merchant at Hull, who had iſſue two ſons, Richard,[r] and William, who was alſo a merchant at Ravens-rod, in Yorkſhire, and afterwards living at Kingſton-upon-Hull, was the firſt mayor of that town, and founded the monaſtery of St. Michael, near the ſame. This William being very rich, lent king Edward, when at Antwerp, ſeveral thouſand pounds of gold, for which reaſon he was made ſecond baron of the king's exchequer, and had given to him, by deed, the ſeignory of Holderneſs, with many other lands then belonging to the crown, and was, moreover, made a banneret. And being called Sir William de la Pole, ſenior, knight, died the 40th of Edward III. leaving by Catherine his wife, daughter to Sir John Norwich,

Michael de la Pole, his ſon and heir; who doing his homage, had livery of the lands whereof his father died ſeiſed, and became a perſon of great note in his time: though, as Walſingham ſays, "as a merchant himſelf, and the ſon of a merchant, he was better verſed in merchandize, than ſkilled in martial matters." Nevertheleſs, it is ſaid, he greatly ſignalized himſelf in the wars of France; and in the 2d of Richard II. was made admiral of the king's fleet northward.

The 6th of Richard II. he was conſtituted chancellor, and keeper of the great ſeal; and having had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 39th of Edward III. to the 8th of

[r] This Richard had iſſue, John, his ſon and heir, who, by Margery, ſiſter and heir of John Peverel, of Caſtle-Aſhby, in com. North had John, his ſon and heir, who married Joane, daughter and heir to John lord Cobham,* and had iſſue, Joane, Lady Cobham, ſole daughter and heir, who became the wife of Reginald Braybroke, and by him had one ſole daughter and heir, Joane, married to Thomas Brooke, in her right lord Cobham.

* Vid Cobham

Richard II. inclusive; he was further raised to the dignity of earl of Suffolk, by letters patent, dated the 6th of August, the 9th of Richard II.[a] But as this rise to so great an height and power was rapid, so was his fall as speedy; for, the following year, being complained of by the commons in parliament, for divers misdemeanours and frauds, and in particular, for purchasing of lands while chancellor, in deception of the king; and being found guilty, he was adjudged worthy of death, and to forfeit his estate. Nevertheless, upon the dissolving the parliament, he weathered the storm; and, through the favour of the king, lost only the office of Chancellor.

Fresh discontents, however, arising between the young king and his nobles, the great lords put themselves in arms, and met at Harringey Park, near Highgate; whence coming to Westminster-Hall, they accused the earl of Suffolk, with others, of treason. Hereupon, to avoid the danger, he fled the kingdom privily to Calais, and was fain to seek a safe asylum in some part of France; for certain it is, that on being summoned to answer the charge in parliament, he never appeared, and was outlawed.

He was a knight of the garter, and died in exile at Paris, the 12th of Richard II. leaving, by Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Wingfield, knight, Michael, his son and heir, and a daughter, Anne, married to Gerard, son of Warine lord L'Isle. Which

MICHAEL, the 21st of Richard II. obtained the judgment against his father to be annulled; and the 1st of Henry IV. was fully restored to the castle and honour of Eye, and other the lands of his father; as also to the earldom of Suffolk, with a declaration, that in case he should die without issue male, the said inheritances should resort to the next heir male of the body of Michael, his father.

The 5th of Henry IV. on the death of Richard de la Pole, his bro-

[a] In Collins's Parliamentary Precedents, p. 30, he says, when De la Pole was created earl of Suffolk, by the same patent his wife was created by name (a form not usual), countess for term of her life.

ther,

ther, S. P. he was found his heir, and doing his homage, had livery of thoſe lands whereof the ſaid Richard died ſeiſed. After this, the 9th of Henry IV. he was in the ſervice of that king beyond ſea, ſo alſo in the wars of France, the 3d of Henry V. in which year he died of a flux at Harfleur. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry earl of of Stafford, and left iſſue

MICHAEL, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, who ſurvived him but a ſhort time; being unfortunately ſlain in a month after, at the ever memorable battle of Agincourt, the 25th October, 3d Henry V. leaving only iſſue female, viz. three daughters; whereof Catherine was a nun, and Elizabeth and Iſabel both died before the 10th of Henry V. unmarried.[r] Whereupon the honour of Suffolk devolved upon

WILLIAM, his brother, and next heir male, who, the 6th of Henry V. making proof of his age, had livery of his inheritance, his homage being reſpited. During the laſt part of the glorious reign of Henry V. he ſerved with much reputation in the wars of France, and was made a knight of the garter. Upon the death of that king, he was left in France with the earl of Saliſbury, for the defence of the Engliſh acquiſitions there; and the 3d of Henry VI. upon the taking of the city of Main, was made governor thereof. After this, with the earl of Saliſbury, he took ſeveral places, but had no ſucceſs at the ſiege of Orleans; and at laſt was taken priſoner, with his brother John, at Terjeaux, by the French (Alexander, another of his brothers, being at the ſame time ſlain.)

The 21ſt of Henry VI. in conſideration of his manifold ſervices, he obtained a grant to himſelf, and Alice his wife, and their iſſue male (in reverſion), of the honour of earl of Pembroke, in caſe Humphrey duke of Glouceſter ſhould happen to die without iſſue male. Furthermore, the 23d of Henry VI. he was created marquis of Suffolk, by cincture with a ſword, and putting a coronet of gold upon his head,

[r] Though Dugdale writes that theſe two daughters died ſingle, yet Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 210, aſſerts, that Elizabeth married John de Foix, earl of Kendal, and died S. P., and Iſabel married - - - - lord Morley, and deceaſed his wife S. P.

and obtained a grant to himſelf, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the manors of Neddyng and Kettilberſton, to hold by the ſervice of carrying a golden ſceptre, with a dove on the head of it, upon the coronation-day of the king's heirs and ſucceſſors; as alſo, another ſceptre of ivory, with a golden dove on the head thereof, upon the day of the coronation of the then queen, and all other queens of England in time to come. Moreover, he was, the 26th of Henry VI. (June 2d), created duke of Suffolk. Which advancement is reputed to have been, for adviſing the murder of the duke of Glouceſter.

Be the truth of this, however, as it may, his honours and great power were now drawing to an end: for affairs, both at home and abroad, ſucceeding unproſperouſly, he was charged with ſeveral miſ-managements; waſte of the public treaſure, the foul murder of the good duke Humphrey, and loſs of divers provinces in France, with many other high crimes and miſdemeanours, for which he was committed to the Tower; and though the queen interpoſed, and got him releaſed, yet the people were ſo enraged, that to pacify them the king baniſhed him the realm. Whereupon putting to ſea at Ipſwich, with purpoſe to ſail to France, he was intercepted in his paſſage, and boarded by the captain of a ſhip of war belonging to the duke of Exeter (then conſtable of the Tower of London); and being brought into Dover road, had his head cut off on the ſide of the cock boat, 28th Henry VI. 1449, and was attainted.

It is recorded of this William, that when his father and three brothers had loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country in the French wars, he (as we read in the parliament rolls of the 28th of Henry VI.) ſpent thirty whole years in the ſame wars; and for ſeventeen years together, never came home. Once he was taken priſoner, whilſt only a knight, and paid £.20,000 ſterling, for his ranſom; fifteen years was he a privy counſellor, and thirty years a knight of the garter.

It is ſaid, that he firſt married the counteſs of Hainault privately, and by her had a daughter, who became the wife of ---- Barentine; but

but that afterwards, ſolemnly taking to wife Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer (widow of Sir John Philip, knight), by whom he had vaſt poſſeſſions, ſhe proved that daughter married to Barentine to be a baſtard. By the ſaid Alice he left

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who having married Elizabeth, ſiſter to Edward IV. the ſaid king, by reaſon that his father's title of duke of Suffolk was utterly void by his attainder, renewed the ſame title to him and his iſſue male, by letters patent, dated 23d May, 3d Edward IV. After when, the 11th of Edward IV. he was one of the lords then aſſembled in parliament, who did recogniſe the title of prince Edward, eldeſt ſon of that king, and made oath of fidelity to him. He was a knight of the garter, and the 1ſt of Henry VII. conſtituted governor of Wallingford caſtle; ſoon after which, viz. 7th Henry VII. he died, having had iſſue five ſons; viz. John, earl of Lincoln; Edmund (of whom hereafter); Humphrey, a prieſt; Edward, archdeacon of Richmund; and Richard; as alſo four daughters, namely, Catherine, wife of William lord Stourton; Anne, a nun at Sion; Dorothy, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Lovel, lord Morley. Of the ſons,

JOHN, the eldeſt, the 7th of Edward IV. (his father then living), was, by a ſpecial charter, dated the 13th of March, in regard to his nearneſs of blood to that king, created earl of Lincoln; and the 2d of Richard III. was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. After when, by his uncle, the ſame king Richard, he was declared heir apparent to the crown, in caſe of the death of his own ſon, prince Edward.

Being therefore ſo eminent a branch of the houſe of York, he utterly diſreliſhed the earl of Richmond's attaining the crown, and preſently broke out in rebellion againſt him, to his own ruin; for his whole army was utterly routed at the battle of Stoke, and he himſelf, with his principal confederates, there ſlain, anno 1487 (2d Henry VII.) Dying thus in his father's lifetime, S. P. his next brother, Edmund, became heir to the title of Suffolk; and on his father's deceaſe ſucceeded thereto. Which

EDMUND

EDMUND was rather more loyal than his brother John; for, the 12th of Henry VII. he appeared in arms, with the earl of Essex, the lord Mountjoy, and others, against the Cornish rebels; who having made a great insurrection, were at length vanquished in the battle of Blackheath in Kent. He was a knight of the garter. But being a man of an high spirit, valiant, and arraigned for killing an ordinary person in his wrath, though he received a pardon for the fact, yet did he not present himself to a public trial, that he forsook the kingdom without leave, and repaired to his aunt, Margaret duchess of Burgundy, whose court was open to all the enemies of king Henry. From thence, however, he returned again into England, and was at the nuptials of prince Arthur with Catherine of Spain. But, nevertheless, he once more went over to Flanders, where he remained in exile, until Philip duke of Burgundy (against the laws of hospitality, as they then termed it), delivered him up to king Henry, who solemnly promised him his life; but had no sooner got him into his hands, than he clapped him into prison, where he continued till the 5th of Henry VIII. When that prince not thinking himself bounden to observe all the promises of his father, caused this unfortunate nobleman to be dispatched out of the way, and beheaded on Tower Hill, the 30th of April, 1513: thereby satisfying all uneasy scruples of mind touching the pretensions of the house of York to the crown; and removing certain jealous fears, which from the good affection of the people to that house, might be otherwise entertained.

The issue of this Edmund, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard lord Scrope, was an only daughter, Anne, who became a nun, in the Minoresses, without Aldgate, in the suburbs of London. Wherefore

RICHARD, his younger brother, who then lived under banishment in France, assumed the title of duke of Suffolk; but he (who was the last heir male of the family that is noticed), according to the French writers, commanded 6000 French at the siege of Therouene, when assaulted by Henry VIII. After which, he was slain bravely fighting

in

in the battle of Pavia, anno 1524, where Francis, king of France, was defeated and taken priſoner by Charles V. emperor of Germany. For his ſingular valour, it is related, he was admired by his very enemy, the duke of Bourbon; who beſtowed upon him a ſplendid funeral, and was himſelf one of the mourners.

DELAWAR.

Arms—G. Semée of Croſs Croſslets fitchée, and a Lion rampant Ar.

The firſt mention made by Dugdale of this family, is the 8th of king John, when he ſays, John le Warre held the lordſhip of Briſtolton, by the ſervice of half a knights fee. His ſon

Jordan was amongſt the rebel barons, temp. Henry III. but made his peace after the battle of Eveſham; to whom ſucceeded John, and to him

Roger le Warre, who married Clarice, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of John de Tregoz,* baron of Ewyas Harold, in Hereford-ſhire,; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 27th Edward I. to the 4th of Edward II. incluſive, deceaſed the 14th of the ſame reign; leaving John, his ſon and heir. Which

* Vid. Tregoz.

John was in the van of the Engliſh army at the famous battle of Creſſy; and was alſo in the great ſea-fight at Sluys in Flanders. His wife was Joan, daughter of Robert, and ſiſter and heir to Thomas de Greſley;† and having been ſummoned to parliament, till the 16th of Edward III. died the 21ſt of the ſame king, leaving Roger, his grandſon, his heir and ſucceſſor (viz. ſon of John, his eldeſt ſon, who died before him, by Margaret, daughter of Robert de Holland.) Which

† Vid. Greley.

Roger, in the 30th of Edward III. was at the celebrated battle of

* His name firſt appears in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, 22d Edward I. and after this, not until the 27th of Edward I.

Poictiers,

Poictiers, where the French army was completely defeated, and John, the French king, with the dauphin, his eldeſt ſon, taken priſoners.

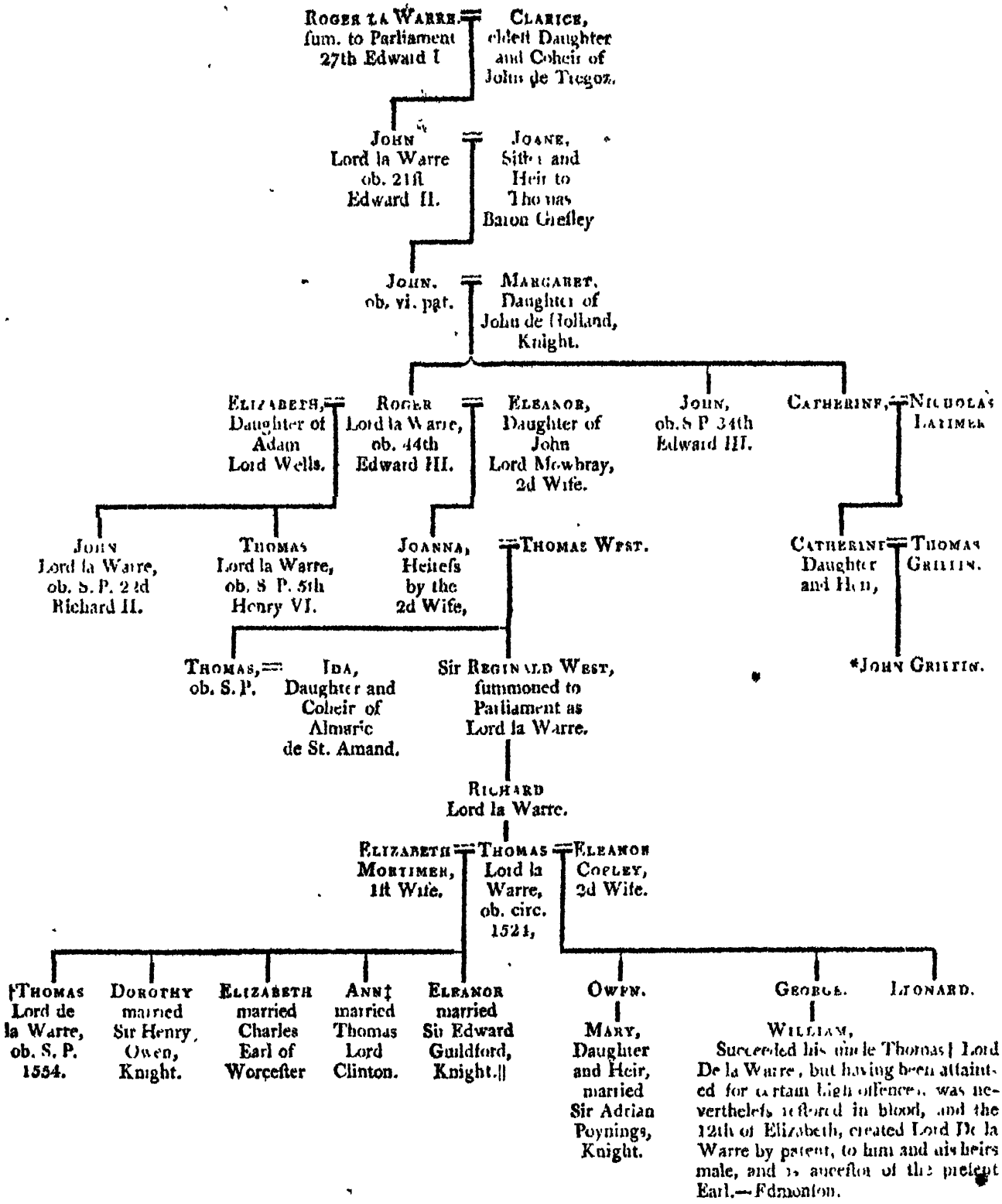
Touching the capture of the ſaid king, it is recorded, that much contention took place, as he moſt courageouſly defended himſelf; and the preſs being very great, ſuch as knew him cried, "Sir, yield, or you are dead." Whereupon he yielded, as Froiſard relates, to Sir Dennis Morbeck, a knight of Artois, in the Engliſh ſervice; but being forced from him, more than ten knights and eſquires challenged the honour of taking him. Among theſe, Sir Roger le Warr, and Sir John Pelham (anceſtor of the dukes of Newcaſtle of that name, and of the lords Pelham and Yarborough), were moſt concerned: in memory, wherefore, of ſo ſignal an action, the lord La Warr had the crampet, or chape of his ſword, for a badge (or memento), of that honour; and Sir John Pelham had the buckle of a belt as a mark of the ſame honour. Having thus ſerved in the wars with great fame, and having been ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, as his anceſtors had been, he departed this life the 44th of Edward III. By Elizabeth, his firſt wife, daughter of Adam lord Wells, he had iſſue

JOHN, his ſucceſſor, who was in the wars of Gaſcoigne with prince Edward, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 44th of Edward III. to the 21ſt of Richard II. and died the year following without iſſue; leaving Thomas, his brother and heir. Which

THOMAS was a prieſt, and rector of the church at Mancheſter; and had ſummons to parliament, but deceaſed alſo iſſueleſs the 4th or 5th of Henry VI. Whereupon the title devolved upon

Sir REGINALD WEST, ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Weſt, by Joan his wife, ſiſter of the half blood to the ſaid John and Thomas, ſucceſſively lords Delaware, and daughter of the aforeſaid Roger lord Delaware (who died the 44th of Edward III.), by his ſecond wife, Eleanor, daughter of John lord Moubray. And here it is be remarked, the king conferred the honour upon the iſſue of the half blood before the whole; as the annexed Table will ſhew. Yet why Sir William

Dugdale



* In Collins' Baronies in Fee (p. 228), the deſcent is as above given. But Edmonſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, recites the Inq P. M. the 5th Henry VI. to run thus, "That John Griffin was the heir general of Thomas Lord de la Warre, viz. ſon of Thomas, ſon of Catherine, daughter of Catherine, ſiſter to John, father of Roger, father of the ſaid Thomas Lord de la Warre," and then thirty years of age, and upwards.

‡ She is only mentioned by Collins, Barlow, and the Engliſh Compendium. But not noticed by Edmonſon, Jacob, or Dugdale.

|| His Daughter and Heir, Jane, married John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

Dugdale ſhould make this remark, or Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, ſhould quote it, ſeems rather matter of marvel; for ſure it is, that according to the accepted law of deſcent, touching baronies in fee, the iſſue of the laſt baron ſeiſed of the title, whether from a firſt, ſecond, or third wife, muſt have a right to ſucceed before the iſſue of a ſiſter of the ſame baron, and therefore the claim of Weſt was not founded upon any ground of an extraordinary nature.

It is to be obſerved, that Sir Reginald Weſt had an elder brother, Thomas, who married Ida, one of the daughters and coheirs of Almeric de St. Amand, baron of Wydehay, in com. Berks, but dying S.P. the ſaid Reginald became his heir.[t]

DENNY LORD DENNY.

Arms—Vid. Denny Earl of Norwich.

In the 3d of James I. Sir Edward Denney was ſummoned to parliament amongſt the peers of the realm: and by letters patent, 24th October, 2d Charles I. was advanced to the degree of an earl, by the title of earl of Norwich; where a fuller account may be ſeen of him.

[t] Great grandſon to this Reginald Weſt was Thomas Weſt, lord Delaware, who died without iſſue 1554, whereupon the title fell to William Weſt, his nephew; but the ſaid William [illegible] diſpleaſure with him, [illegible] al life, was diſabled [illegible] death of Thomas lord de la Warre, his uncle aforeſaid, [illegible] aving before obtained his pardon), he was created lord de la Warre by patent, and had place in parliament accordingly. To him ſucceeded his ſon Thomas, who challenged his right to the former ancient barony: on which point the opinion of the queen's counſel, the attorney and ſolicitor general, was taken, Whether the acceptance of the new creation by the ſaid William, did extinguiſh the ancient dignity; for at that time the ſame was not in him, by reaſon of the act of exclusion already mentioned, the 3d of Edward VI.? Which opinion of theirs was allowed (that it did not), by the lord chief juſtice and chief baron, and to ſignified to the lord keeper. Whereupon the lord Delaware had his ſeat by the precedency of his anceſtors. Collins' Parl. Preced. P. 121-2.

DESPENCER.

Arms---Quarterly Ar. and G. in ſecond and third a Fret, Or. over all a Bend S.

In the time of William the Conqueror, there was one Robert, who, from his office of ſteward[a] to the king, was called Robert le Despencer. He was brother to Urſo de Abitot, then ſheriff of Worceſter; and was a man of great eminence, not only on account of his poſt, but as being a baron, and poſſeſſing many lordſhips in Warwick, Lincoln, Glouceſter, and Leiceſterſhire; but whether he came into England with the Conqueror, whether he was of Britiſh or Norman extraction, and whether he was ever married and had iſſue, is not altogether certain. In the time of Henry I. there was one William le Deſpenſer; but whether he had that name as his ſon or ſucceſſor in office, we cannot ſay. The next of that name or office mentioned, is Thirſtine,[z] who is ſaid to have had four ſons; viz. Walter,

Vid. Abitot earl of Worceſter.

[a] The origin of this ſurname, and that of Stuart, in Scotland, ſeems to be of ſimilar foundation.

[z] In the time of Henry I. it was the cuſtom of the court, that books, bills, and letters ſhould be drawn and ſigned for ſervitors in court, concerning their own matters, without fee. But at this time Thirſtine, the king's ſteward, or Le Deſpenſer, as they then called him (from whom the family of the lords Spencer came), exhibited to the king a complaint againſt Adam of Yarmouth, clerk of the ſignet; for that he refuſed to ſign, without a fee, a bill paſſed for him. The king firſt heard Thirſtine, commending the old cuſtom at large; and charging the clerk for exacting ſomewhat contrary thereunto, for paſſing his book. Then the clerk was heard; who briefly ſaid, "I received the book, and ſent unto your ſteward, deſiring only of him to beſtow upon me two ſpice cakes made for your own mouth; who returned for anſwer, he would not: and thereupon I denied to ſeal his book."

The king greatly diſliked the ſteward for returning this negative; and forthwith made Adam ſit down upon the bench, with the ſeals and Thirſtine's book before him, but compelled the ſteward to put off his cloak, to fetch two of his beſt ſpiced cakes for the king's own mouth; to bring them in a fair white napkin, and with low curtſie to preſent them to Adam, the clerk.

Which

Walter, Almeric, Hugh, and Geffery; from one of whom, probably, was deſcended

HUGH DESPENCER, who was the moſt conſiderable of thoſe who bore that ſurname, temp. Henry III. in whoſe reign he made a great figure; having been chief juſticiary of England, and governor of ſeveral principal caſtles. But he at length ſided with the barons, and was one of thoſe to whoſe cuſtody the king (after he was made captive at the battle of Lewes), was committed; and at laſt loſt his life at the battle of Eveſham, in 1266. He married Aliva, daughter to Philip Baſſet of Wicomb, and widow of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, by whom he had

Vid. Baſſet of Wycomb.

HUGH, his ſon, called Hugh Deſpencer, ſenior, to diſtinguiſh him from Hugh, his ſon, who had always the addition of junior.

Theſe, his ſon and grandſon, roſe to an amazing height of power and proſperity in the reigns of Edward I. and II. eſpecially in that of the latter, whoſe great favourites they were; and over whom they had ſuch an abſolute aſcendency, that they turned him which way ſoever their ambition, covetouſneſs, revenge, or caprice prompted them; and thereby, at length, plunged both him and themſelves in the gulph of irrevocable ruin. The elder was advanced to the title of earl of Wincheſter, the 15th of Edward II.; and the younger was ſtyled earl of Glouceſter, in right of his wife, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter. But the barons ſhocked at the pride and covetouſneſs of both theſe Deſpencers, took up arms, with the earl of Lancaſter at their head, and demanded their baniſhment, to which the king was obliged to conſent: but in a ſhort time they were recalled, and became more powerful than ever. Their arrogance and oppreſſions, however, having rendered them odious to the people in the greateſt degree; the queen and young prince, who

Vid. Clare earl of Glouceſter.

Which being accordingly done, the king commanded Adam to ſeal and deliver him his book, and made them friends; adding this ſpeech:

"Officers of the court muſt gratifie and ſhew a caſt of their office not only one to another; but alſo to ſtrangers, whenſoever need ſhall require." Camden's Remains.

had

had gone over to France, and dare not return for fear of them (through their inſtigation having been proclaimed traitors, and baniſhed), underſtanding how the diſpoſitions of the people were affected, ventured over; and landing at Harwich, with thoſe lords, who through the prevalency of theſe two powerful favourites, had ſuffered exile, raiſed a conſiderable army, in conſequence whereof the Spencers were taken, tried, and executed: the elder (then ninety years of age, with hoary locks), at Briſtol, in ſight of the king and of his own ſon, Hugh. in October 1325; and the younger at Hereford, on a gallows fifty feet high. It is ſaid by ſome writers, that the body of the elder was hung up with two ſtrong cords for four days, and then cut to pieces, and given the dogs; and that his head was ſent to Wincheſter, becauſe he had the title of that place. The ſentence paſſed upon the younger was, "To be drawn upon an hurdle, with drums and trumpets, throughout the city of Hereford, and then to be brought into the market-place, and there to be tied on an high ladder, that every one might ſee him; and in the ſame place a great line to be made, and his privy members to be cut from him (becauſe he was reputed an heretic), and ſo to be burnt before his face; then his heart to be taken out, and caſt into the fire; then to be hanged, beheaded, and quartered." Which ſentence having been executed, his head was ſent to London, and his quarters to four other places.

Hugh le Despencer, eldeſt ſon of the laſt mentioned Hugh, who was ſtyled lord of Glamorgan, had ſummons to parliament, and was made a knight banneret by Edward III. but died S. P. in 1349; and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Edward, eldeſt ſon of Edward his next brother, who died before him; which Edward was a knight of the garter, and the 47th Edward III. the duke of Lancaſter making an expedition into France, commanded the rear of the army. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 31ſt to the 39th of Edward III. and dying the 49th of the ſame reign, left

Thomas, his ſon and heir; who, the 21ſt of Richard II. was created earl of Glouceſter, by reaſon of his deſcent from Gilbert de

Clare

Clare (as before ſaid), earl of Glouceſter. He married Conſtance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, and obtained from king Richard II. the grant of many manors: but in the parliament, the 1ſt of Henry IV. he was degraded from his honour, and diſpoſſeſt of moſt of his eſtates. And not long after, when he purpoſed going abroad, being taken at Briſtol, and condemned to die by a vote of the houſe of commons, he was carried into the market-place, and there beheaded by the rabble. The year following he was adjudged a traitor[y], by the name of Thomas late lord Spencer, and to forfeit all his lands which he held in fee, the 1ſt of Henry IV. as alſo all his goods and chattels. His iſſue were, a ſon, Richard, who died at the age of fourteen, S. P. and two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who died an infant; and Iſabel, who married, firſt, Richard Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, and after earl of Worceſter; and, ſecondly, Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Henry, duke of Warwick, who had an only daughter, Anne, who died in her infancy.

Vid. Beauchamp earl and duke of Warwick.

The barony of Deſpencer thus paſſed by Iſabel, the heireſs of that family, to Beauchamp lord Abergavenny, and earl of Worceſter; and by the heireſs of Beauchamp, along with the title of Abergavenny, to Nevil, who, by virtue of this alliance, held the barony of Deſpencer merged in that of Abergavenny.

Vid. Bergavenny.

From the family of Nevil (as ſhewn under the title of Abergavenny), it devolved upon that of Fane, where it again lay dormant in the earldom of Weſtmoreland, until John Fane, the ſeventh earl of that ſurname, died without iſſue, when the earldom deſcended to the next heir male, but the barony of Deſpencer fell to his nephew, Francis Daſhwood, ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter, Mary, by Sir Francis Daſhwood, baronet, her huſband.

[y] Of what he was guilty doth not directly appear; but he ſeems to have been an adherent with the earls of Kent, Saliſbury, and Huntingdon, who deſigned the ſurpriſal of king Henry IV. at Windſor.

DASHWOOD BARON LE DESPENCER.

ARMS—Ar. on a Feſs double cotiſed Gules, three Gryphons Heads eraſed O.

THE family of Daſhwood is of no very ancient or noble lineage. Of which was SAMUEL DASHWOOD, of Rowney, near Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, eſquire, who had two wives; from the ſecond whereof deſcended the baronets of that name, of Northbroke, in co. Oxon; and from the firſt, Francis Daſhwood, eſquire, his ſecond ſon, who was a Turkey merchant, and an alderman of the city London: he was father of Sir Francis, his youngeſt ſon, created a baronet in 1707; who, by Mary, his ſecond wife, daughter of Vere, and eldeſt ſiſter and heir to her brother, John, ſeventh earl of Weſtmoreland, who died S. P. in 1762, had iſſue a ſon, Francis beforementioned.

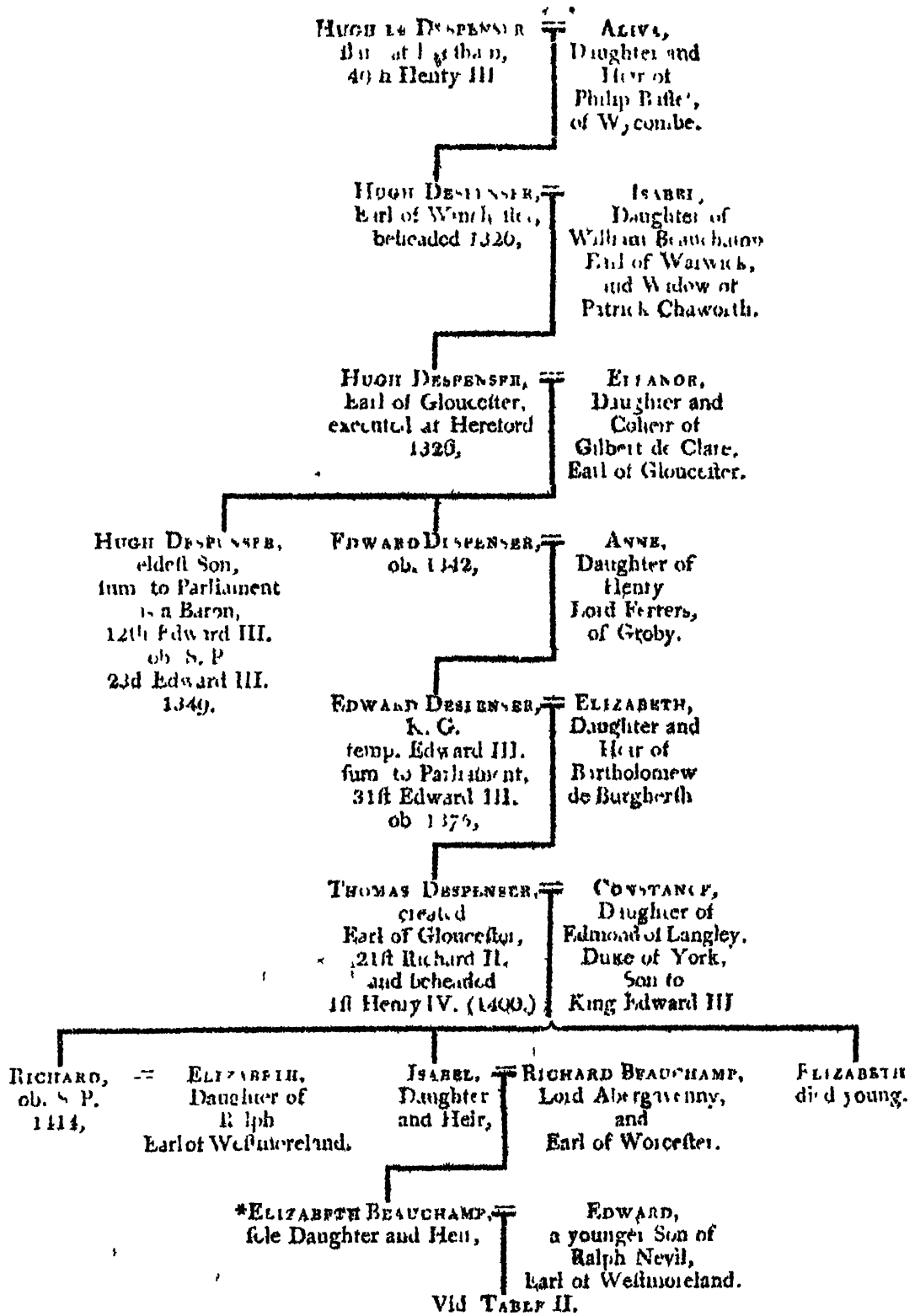
Which Francis, in right of his mother, had ſummons to parliament as baron le Deſpencer. He was one of the joint poſtmaſters general in 1766, and alſo lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum, of the co. of Bucks; but was not a nobleman particularly known, or diſtinguiſhed for any very eminent talents or brilliant actions. His wife was Sarah, daughter and coheir of Thomas Gould, of Ivo, co. Bucks, by whom he had no iſſue;* and dying in 1781, was ſucceeded in the barony by his ſiſter Rachæl, who married Sir Robert Auſten, of Bexley, in Kent, baronet; but dying alſo iſſueleſs, the title devolved upon Sir Thomas Stapleton, baronet, whoſe grandmother, Catherine, was daughter and

* Although his lordſhip had no legitimate iſſue, yet it ſeems he had ſeveral natural children, who bore his name; of whom Rachæl Fanny Antonia Daſhwood (by a Mrs. Barry), in 1794, was married to Matthew Allen Lee, eſquire, a young man of genteel family, yet ſmall fortune, and known in the faſhionable world by the appellation of Handſome Lee. But from this gentleman a ſeparation took place in 1795; ſince when, ſhe has not been a little celebrated, and a ſubject of inconſiderable public converſation, by reaſon of her proſecution of the two brothers, Lockhart and Lauden Gordon, for forcibly taking her from her houſe, in Bolton Row, Piccadilly; a trial which excited very general curioſity, and came on at the aſſizes at Oxford, March 6th, 1804, when they were both acquitted.

heir

DESPENCER.

TABLE I.



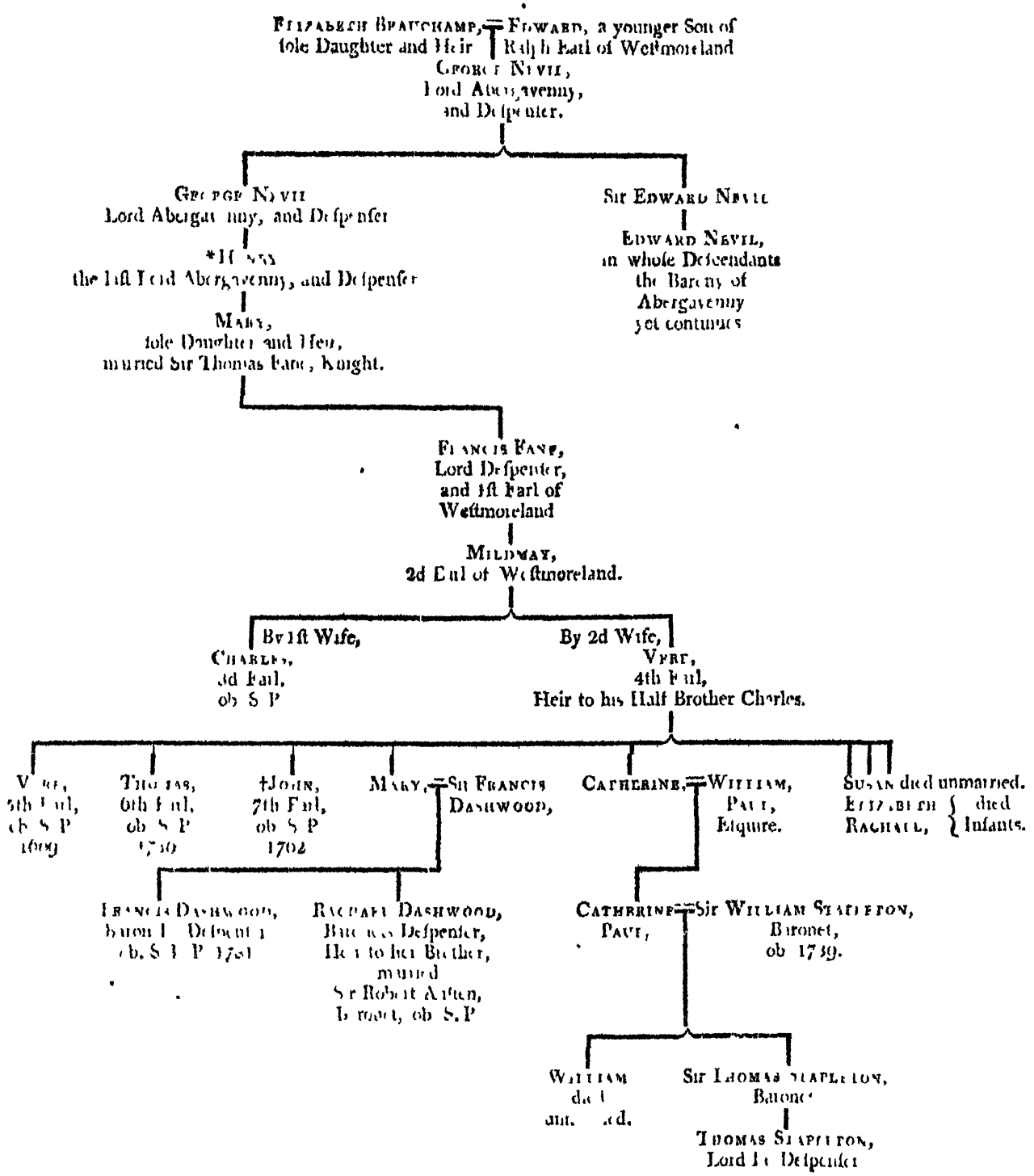
Vid TABLE II.

* By this marriage the baronies of Despenser and Abergavenny were acquired; but that of Despenser was not used until the claim of Fane, in 1603.

[To face p. 108.]

DESPENCER.

TABLE II.

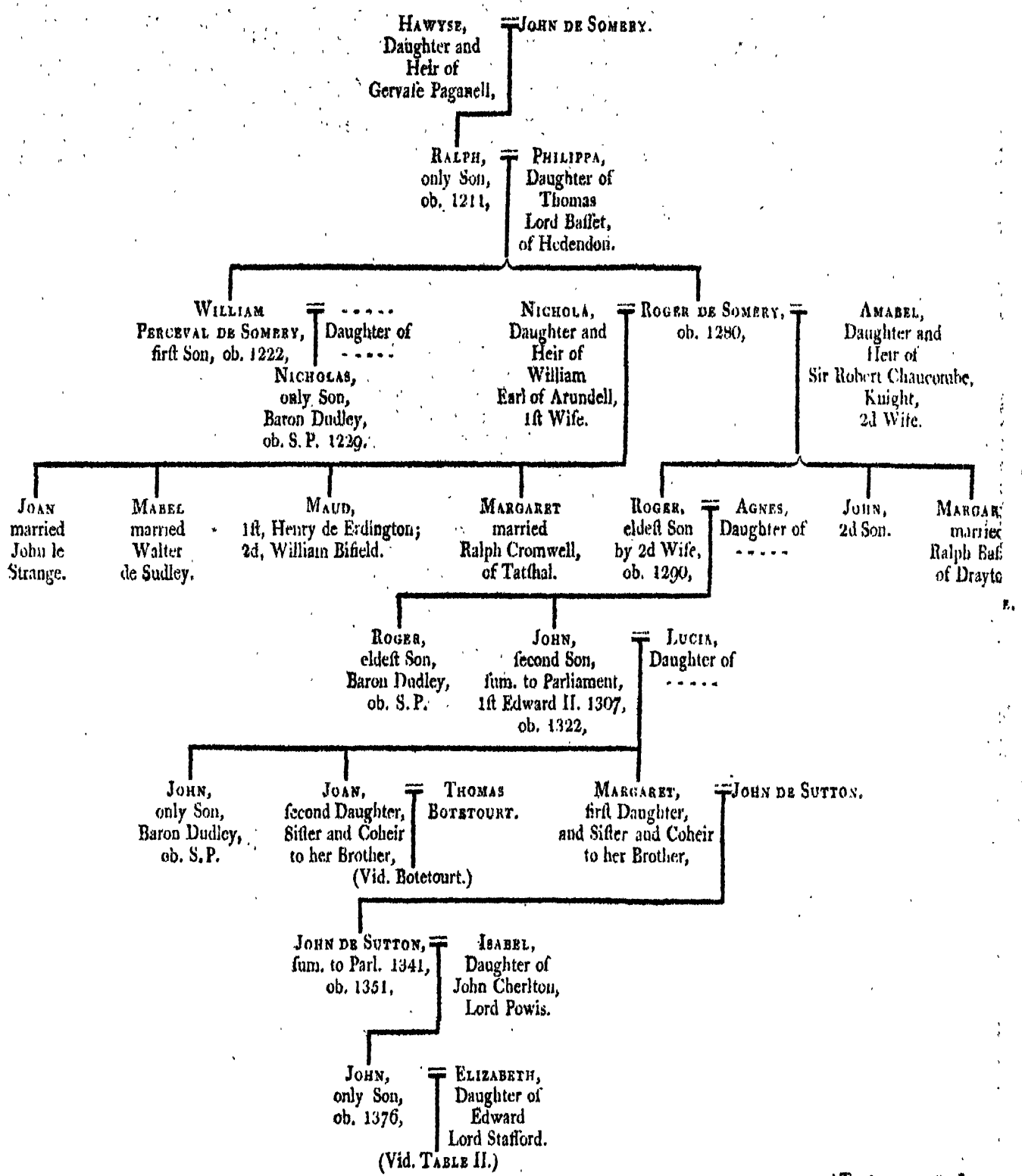


* On his decease, a contention arose between Mary, the sole daughter and heir of this Henry Lord Abergavenny and Despenser, and Sir Edward Nevil, on whom the castle of Abergavenny had been entailed; which, to end the dispute, King James I confirmed the barony of Abergavenny to Nevil, but gave that of Despenser to Fane with precedency of the other, anno primo

† On the decease of this line; S. P the Earldom of Westmoreland went to the next heir male, but the title of Despenser being a Barony in Fee, descended upon the daughters and heirs of Vere, the 4th Earl.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

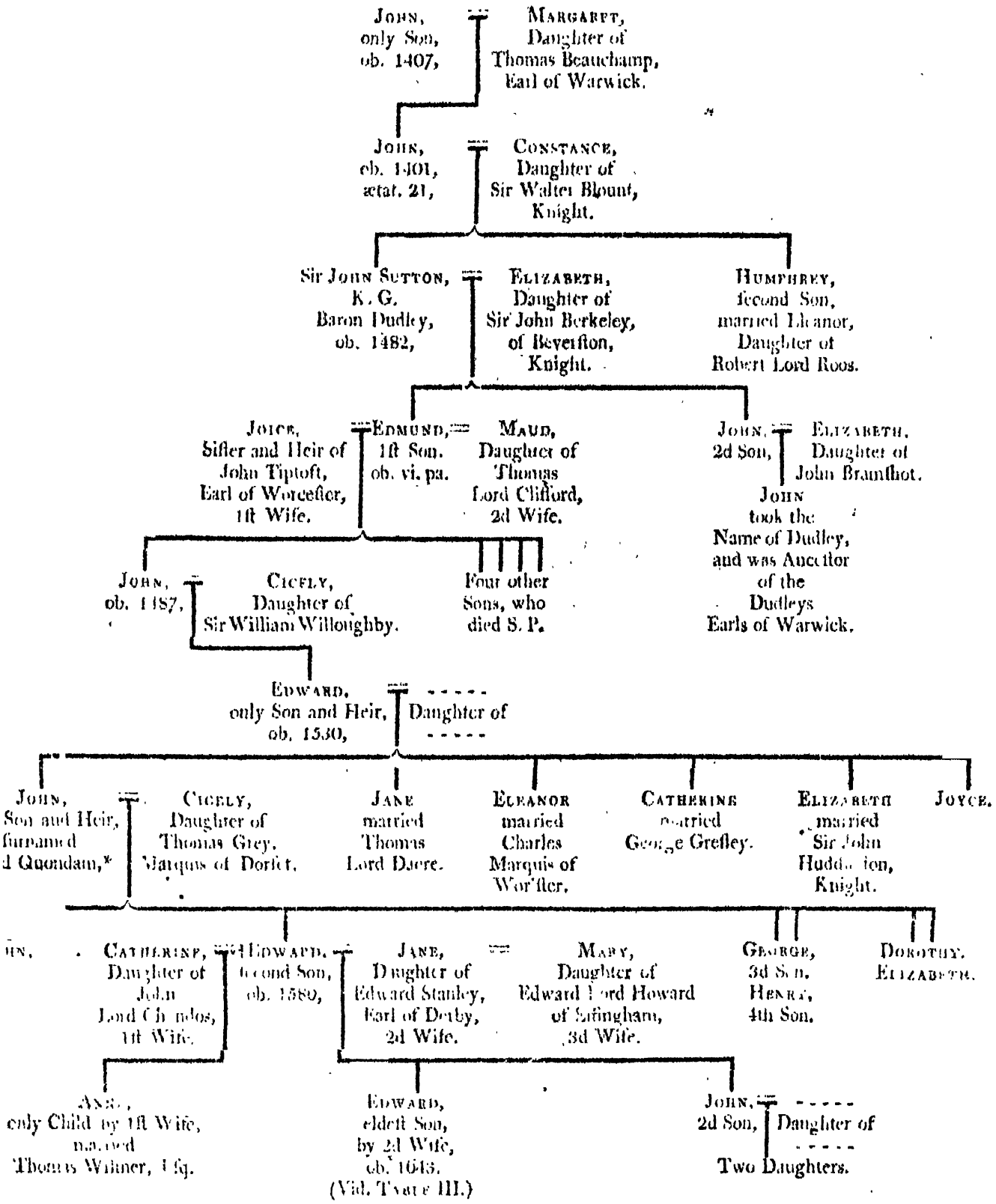
TABLE I.



[To face p. 471.]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

TABLE II.

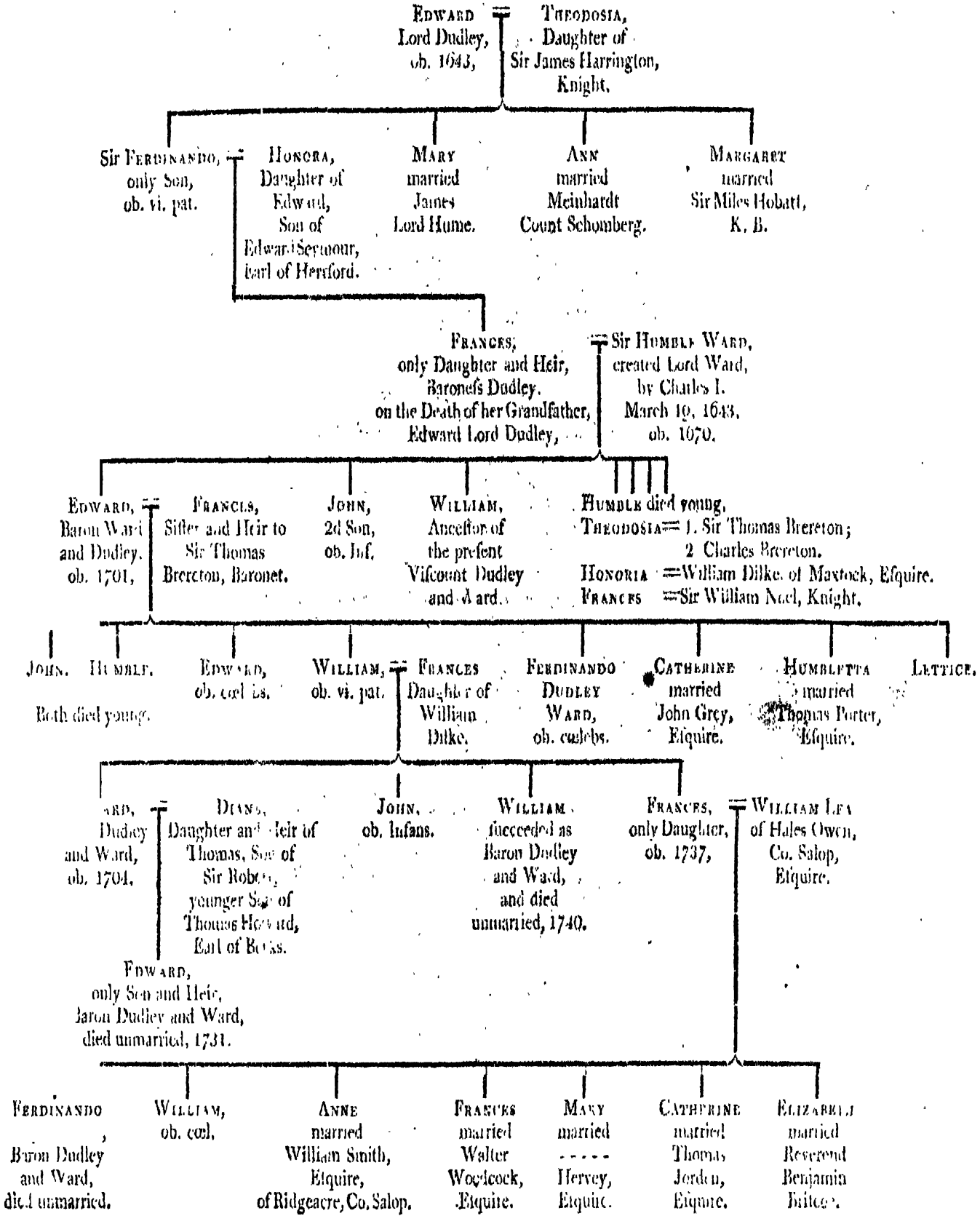


* So called, by reason of his selling the castle of Dudley to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

† Restored to the castle of Dudley by patent, 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 3d Philip and Mary.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

TABLE III.



heir of William Paul, of Braywick, co. Berks, by Catherine his wife, ſiſter of Mary, eldeſt daughter of Vere Fane, earl of Weſtmoreland; married, as beforementioned, to Sir Francis Dashwood baronet.

SOMERI BARON OF DUDLEY.

Arms—O. Two Lioncels paſſant Az.

In the time of king Stephen, mention is made of a Stephen de Sumeri, who had anciently a barony in Cambridgeſhire.

After when, is noticed John de Someri, who married Hawyſe, ſiſter and heir of Gervaſe Paganel, baron of Dudley, in the county of Stafford;* and was ſucceeded by

Vid. Paganel, Vol. I.

Ralph de Someri, his ſon, who died the 12th of king John; when Margaret, his widow, paid a fine of 300 marks, to have an aſſignation of her dowery.

William, ſon and heir of Ralph, was under age at the time of his father's death, and in ward for his barony; which conſiſted of ten knights fees, and three parts. He died the 6th Henry III. whoſe ſon and heir alſo dying S. P. (the 13th Henry III.), viz. Nicholas, the inheritance came to his uncle

Roger de Someri, who married Nichola, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel.* In the contention between Henry III. and his barons, he ſtoutly adhered to the king, and was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Lewes. By his firſt wife, Nichola, before-named, he had iſſue only four daughters, who were heirs to their mother; viz. Joane, wife of John le Strange; Maude (or

* Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

* Edmonſon, differing from Dugdale, makes her daughter and heir of Gervaſe Pagnell; and ſome authorities make him a younger ſon of Robert Bellamont, earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, and to have married Felice, daughter and heir of Athelſtan Dodo, ſon of Geffery, ſon of Athelſtan Dodo, who built the caſtle of Dudley, from whom it was ſo denominated.

Mabel), of Walter de Suley; another Maude, of Henry de Erdington; and Margery, of Ralph Cromwell. But by his second wife, Annabil, daughter and heir of Robert de Chaucombe (widow of Gilbert de Segrave), he had two sons, Roger and John; and a daughter, Margaret, married to Ralph Basset of Drayton. Which

Roger succeeded his father (who died the 1st Edward I.) and died the 19th Edward I. leaving

Roger, his son and heir, and Agnes his wife, surviving. But this Roger deceased S. P. wherefore

John, his brother, became his heir; who, the 15th Edward II. departed this life without issue, leaving his two sisters, viz. Margaret, wife of John de Sutton, and Joane, the wife of Thomas Botetourt, his heirs; and Lucia his wife, surviving.

Upon partition of the inheritance, the castle of Dudley, with the manor of Seggesley, Chace of Pensnet, and manor of New Swynford Regis, in com. Stafford; as also the town of Dudley, in com. Wigorn, became the purparty of Margaret, married to John de Sutton, as beforementioned. But as Dugdale and Edmonson both disagree in their statement, we here present the narration of the former, and give the Table of Descent of the latter.*

* Vid Tab. Genealog.

SUTTON BARON OF DUDLEY.

Arms—Ar. a Cross Patonce Azure.
O. a Lion Rampant double quevée, Vert.

John de Sutton, beforementioned, who married Margaret, one of the sisters and coheirs of John de Somerie, baron of Dudley, was son of Richard de Sutton, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Rotheric, the son of Griffin * which Richard was the son of Hugh de Sutton, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Patrick, lord of the moiety of the barony of Malpas, in the county of Chester.

* Vid Malpas among the Barons of Cheshire, Vol. I.

This

This John de Sutton, the 19th Edward II. paſſed away all his right to the caſtle and Manor of Dudley, and other lands, to Hugh, ſon of Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter; but this grant being extorted from him whilſt in priſon, under pretence of his adherence to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, in the 1ſt of Edward III. he obtained reſtitution of them all. To him ſucceeded

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, in a deed, bearing date the 12th Edward III. ſtyles himſelf the ſon of John de Sutton, lord of Dudley. He had ſummons to parliament, the 16th Edward III. but no more; and died 33d of Edward III. leaving iſſue by Iſabel, daughter of John de Cherlton, lord Powis,

JOHN, his ſon and heir; which John was father of another

JOHN, who, the 12th of Richard II. was in the wars of France, and died the 8th Henry IV. leaving

JOHN, his ſon and heir, then in minority, who afterwards, at the ſolemn funeral of Henry V. carried the ſtandard; and the 2d Henry VI. bore the title of baron of Dudley. The 6th of Henry VI. he was made lieutenant of Ireland, in which, and other employments, he merited well; and the 22d of Henry VI. in conſideration of his accumulated ſervices, he had a grant of £. 100 per annum, out of the petty cuſtoms of the port of London. Being a firm adherent to the houſe of Lancaſter, he was ſurprized at Glouceſter by Richard duke of York, and ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Ludlow: after when, at the battle of Bloreheath, he was ſorely wounded, and in regard of his large expenſes, and conſtant endeavours for that king's intereſt, he obtained various grants of divers lordſhips, and alſo of the ſtewardſhip of the lordſhips of Montgomery, Chirbury, &c. to be executed by himſelf or deputy, for life. Yet at length, notwithſtanding his uncommon fidelity to Henry VI. (to whom he was likewiſe treaſurer), he ſo far complied with Edward IV. (after he obtained the crown), that he firſt received a diſcharge for all the debts he then owed the crown, and afterwards, in regard of his integrity to him, had a further grant of other immunities. Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI.

he was created a K. G.; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 18th Henry VI. to the 22d Edward IV. incluſive, died the ſame year, 1482. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverſtone, and widow of Edward Charlton, lord Powis, he had iſſue three ſons; viz. Edmund; John, who took the name of Dudley, and became anceſtor of the Dudleys earls of Leiceſter and Warwick;* William, biſhop of Durham;[b] and alſo a daughter, Margaret, who married George Longville, of Little Billing, in com. Northumb. Eſquire. Which Edmund, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's lifetime, leaving iſſue by Joice, his firſt wife, ſiſter and coheir to John Tiptoſt, earl of Worceſter, John, his ſon and heir, and four younger ſon; viz. Arthur, Jeffery, Thomas, and George; and a daughter, Alianor, wife of Charles Somerſet, earl of Worceſter. By Maud, his ſecond wife, daughter of Thomas lord Clifford, he had two ſons; viz. Thomas, who married - - - - - - daughter and coheir to Lancelot Threlkeld, of Gerworth; and Richard, a clerk; alſo four daughters, namely, Joice, wife of William Middleton, of Stokelde, in com. Ebor, eſquire; Margaret, of Edward lord Powis; Alice, of Sir John Ratcliffe, of Ordſale, in com. Lanc. knight; and Dorothy, of Sir John Muſgrave, knight. But

* Vid. Dud. duke of Northum. earl of Leiceſt. and earl of Warwick.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, was ſucceſſor to his grandfather, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt of Richard III. to the 3d of Henry VII. and died ſoon after; leaving by Cecilie his wife, daughter of Sir William Willoughby, knight,

EDWARD, his ſon and heir, who was created a knight of the garter, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th of Henry VII. to the 21ſt of Henry VIII. incluſive. He was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his ſon and heir; of whom it is related, that being a man of weak intellects, he entangled himſelf ſo in debts, that John Dudley, lord L'Iſle (afterward duke of Northumberland), thirſting after Dudley

[b] The Hiſtory of Weſtminſter Abbey mentions a monument to the memory of William Dudley (alias Sutton), biſhop of Durham, ſon of John lord Dudley; which William died circ. 1482.

Caſtle

Caſtle, the chief ſeat of this ancient family, contrived by a crafty mortgage to diſpoſſeſs him thereof. After, when, this poor lord became expoſed to the mere charity of his friends for ſubſiſtence; ſpending his time in unwelcome viſits among them, being frequently called the "Lord Quondam:" a lively inſtance, that honour is no further eſteemed than for the grandeur and wealth that ſupports it. To whom ſucceeded

EDWARD, his ſon and heir; who found ſuch favour from queen Mary, that by her letters patent, dated the 1ſt of Philip and Mary, ſhe reſtored to him all the lands purchaſed by Dudley, and then in the crown, by the attainder of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. Which grant ſhe afterwards much enlarged; and alſo made him lieutenant of the caſtle of Hampnes, in Picardy, for life. His firſt wife was Catherine, daughter of John Brydges, lord Chandos of Sudley, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Wylmer, eſquire. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter of Edward earl of Derby, by whom he had two ſons, Edward and John. But ſurviving the ſaid Jane, he married again to Mary, daughter of William lord Howard of Effingham, and dying the 28th Elizabeth, 1586, was ſucceeded by his ſon

EDWARD, beforementioned, who married Theodoſia, daughter of Sir James Harrington, knight, by whom he had three daughters; viz. Mary, wife of James earl of Hume; Anne, married to count Schomberg, a German, father (by her), of the famous general, Frederick duke of Schomberg, ſlain at the battle of the Boyne, July 1ſt, 1690; and Margaret, married to Sir Miles Hobart, K. B.; beſides a ſon, Ferdinando, made a knight of the bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, 1610. Mr. Porry, at the end of a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated London, July 17th, 1610, ſays, "Sir Ferdinando Dudley, heir to the lord Dudley, was yeſterday married to my lord Beauchamp's only daughter, who hath £.5000 in preſent to her marriage, and ſhall have £.5000." This Sir Ferdinando died in his father's lifetime, 22d November, 1621, leaving an only daughter and heir,

Vol berg

Winwood's Mem. III, 191.

FRANCES,

FRANCES, for whom her grandfather had little regard (as it ſeems), betaking himſelf wholly to a concubine, on whom he begot divers children, and ſo far waſted his eſtate in ſupport of her and them, that he left not much of that fair inheritance which had deſcended to him; and even it ſo clogged with debts, that for the diſengaging thereof, he married the ſaid Frances, his grand-daughter and heir, to Humble Ward, the only ſon of William Ward, a wealthy goldſmith of London, jeweller to the late queen; and deceaſing the 28th June, 1643, was buried in St. Edmund's church, at Dudley, afterwards pulled down in the time of the civil war, by reaſon of its nearneſs to the caſtle.[c]

WARD BARON OF DUDLEY.

ARMS.—Quarterly 1 and 4 Or. Two Lioncels Paſſant Az. for Somery; 2 and 3 Chequy Or and Az. for Ward.

FRANCES baroneſs Dudley beforementioned, was with her huſband, Humble Ward, eſquire, at Oxford, when her grandfather, Edward Sutton, baron Dudley, died. Which Humble Ward meriting much for the ſeaſonable ſupplies he brought his majeſty, king Charles I. in the time of his great diſtreſs, was firſt of all knighted, the 24th January, 1643; and on the 24th March next enſuing, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Ward of Birmingham, in com. Warw. He died in 1670, leaving his ſaid lady, Frances baroneſs Dudley, ſurviving; who deceaſed in 1701, being then very aged. Her iſſue were three ſons, and four daughters; viz. Edward; John, who died an infant; William of Willingworth, anceſtor to the preſent viſcount Dudley and Ward; Anne, who died unmarried; Theodoſia, who married, firſt, Sir Thomas Brereton; and,

Collins, p 33. Vol. IV. edit. 1741.

But Collins, edit 1714, Vol II p 18, names
1. Honora,
2 Frances,
3. Theodoſia.

[c] Of this name (if not of the ſame ſtock), was Thomas Sutton, of Camps Caſtle, in the county of Cambridge, eſquire, founder of that great inſtitution, the Charter Houſe, in the city of London, which he moſt liberally endowed for the moſt noble purpoſes, as may be ſeen more at length in the charter of foundation, &c.

ſecondly,

ſecondly, Charles Brereton; Honora, wedded to William Dilke, of Maxtock, in com. Warw. eſquire; and Frances, to Sir William Noel, of Kirkby Mallory, in com. Leiceſt. baronet.

EDWARD, the eldeſt ſon, was ſucceſſor to his father as lord Ward, and to his mother as baron of Dudley. He married Frances, daughter to Sir William Brereton, ſiſter, and at length ſole heir to Sir Thomas Brereton, and had iſſue three ſons and three daughters; viz. Catherine, married to John Grey, third ſon of Henry earl of Stamford; Lettice, wife of Thomas Porter, eſquire; and Humbletta, who died an infant. Of the ſons, John, the eldeſt, died young, and Ferdinando, the youngeſt, unmarried; William, the ſecond ſon, died in his father's lifetime, May 16th, 1692, leaving by Frances his wife, daughter of William Dilke, of Maxtock, eſquire, by Honora, his aunt, three ſons; viz. Edward; John, who died young; and William; and alſo one daughter, Frances. Of theſe ſons,

EDWARD, the eldeſt, on the death of his grandfather, in 1701, became the ſecond lord Dudley and Ward; but departed this life ſoon after, in 1704, under age, leaving Diana his wife, daughter of Thomas Howard, of Aſhſted, in Surrey (ſon of Sir Robert Howard, knight, brother to the earl of Berks), then big with child of

EDWARD lord Dudley and Ward, who dying 1731, unmarried, his honours devolved upon

WILLIAM, his uncle, who alſo died unmarried in May 1740, whereupon the title of Ward deſcended to the next heir male, John Ward, of Sedgley Park, in com. Stafford, eſquire (as ſhewn in the Table);* and the barony of Dudley fell to the iſſue of his ſiſter Frances, who married William Lea, of Hales Owen, Grange, in com. Salop, eſquire; who had iſſue, viz. Ferdinando Dudley Lea. Which

FERDINANDO, baron of Dudley, dying unmarried, and his brother William doing the ſame, the barony remains in abeyance amongſt his five ſiſters, or their repreſentatives.

* Vid Tab. Genealog.

FAUCONBERG.

Arms—Ar. a Lion rampant Az.

THE firſt of this ancient family noticed, is PETER DE FALKEBERGE, ſon of Agnes de Arches, foundreſs of the houſe of nuns at Nun-Kelling, in Holderneſs, co. Ebor. Which Peter, by Beatrice his wife, it ſeems, had iſſue William, Walter, and Stephen, his ſons. Of whom

WALTER married Agnes, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Simon Fitz-Simon, of Brikeſworth, in Northamptonſhire (and Iſabel his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Cukeney, founder of Wellbeck Abbey, in com. Notts), and Stephen, his brother, married Petronill, another of the daughters and coheirs of the ſaid Simon Fitz-Simon. To Walter ſucceeded

PETER, his ſon and heir: who had iſſue Walter de Fauconberge, of Ryſe, in Holderneſs. Which

WALTER was governor of Plimpton caſtle, in com. Devon, the 8th Henry III. He married Agnes, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of Peter de Brus, of Skelton Caſtle, with whom (in the diviſion of the purparty), amongſt other poſſeſſions, he obtained the caſtle of Skelton. And having been ſummoned to parliament, according to Dugdale and others, from the 23d Edward I. till his death,[a] departed this life the 32d Edward I. His iſſue were ſeven ſons, and four daughters; viz. Alice, Laretta, Helewyſe, and Agnes; the ſons were Peter, who died

Vid. Brus of Skelton.

[a] If this ſtatement is correct, the ſaid Walter at the time of his death muſt have been at leaſt one hundred years of age: for admitting him to have been only twenty years old the 8th Henry III. when governor of Plympton, yet from then to the time of his death, the 32d Edward I. is a ſpace of eighty-one years, which added to the ſaid twenty, makes one hundred and one years. It is therefore more probable, that he was not ſummoned to parliament, but Walter his ſon, father of the laſt Walter, who deceaſed the 12th Edward II.

young;

young; Walter; Francis; (another) Peter; Alexander (which Peter and Alexander were friars preachers); John; and Patrick. Of these,

WALTER succeeded his father, and married Isabel, daughter of the lord Roos of Hamlake; by whom he had six sons, Peter, Walter, John, and William, the other two dying at their birth, and four daughters; Agnes, Lauretta, Ivetta, and Jonetta. Of these sons, Peter died young, and

WALTER having married Anastasia, daughter of Ralph de Nevil, was made a knight of the bath, by Bathing, the 34th Edward I. with prince Edward, and divers other eminent persons. The 7th of Edward II. he was in the wars of Scotland; and having been summoned to parliament, from the 32d Edward I. to the 12th Edward II. died the same year, leaving John, his son and heir, and Alice, then his wife, surviving. Which

JOHN, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, the 13th Edward II. the 7th Edward III. he was in the wars of Scotland; so the 12th of Edward III. in those of Flanders; the 15th he was sheriff of Yorkshire, and the 16th governor of Berwick upon Tweed; and having had summons to parliament, from the 9th to the 23d Edward III. died the same year, leaving

WALTER, his son and heir, then at age, who had livery of his inheritance, and also summons to parliament, from the 24th to the 36th Edward III. inclusive; and died the same year, leaving by Maud, his first wife, sister and coheir to William de Pateshull, Vid Pateshull

THOMAS, his son and heir; Isabel, his second wife (sister to John Bigot), surviving. Which Thomas does not appear to have had summons to parliament. The 43d of Edward III. he was with William de Windsore in the expedition then made into Ireland; and the 50th of the same reign, was in the wars of France. He had issue a son, John, who married, but died issueless, in his lifetime. Wherefore Joan, his daughter, became his heir, who married Sir William Nevill, knight. Vid Nevil lord Fauconberg,

Of this family was WILLIAM DE FAUCONBERGE, great grandſon to Stephen (brother to the firſt Walter), who had ſummons to parliament, 28th Edward I. but not after.* But of him or his poſterity, nothing further is commemorated.

* Vid. Fa. Edw. I.

NEVIL LORD FAUCONBERG, AND EARL OF KENT.

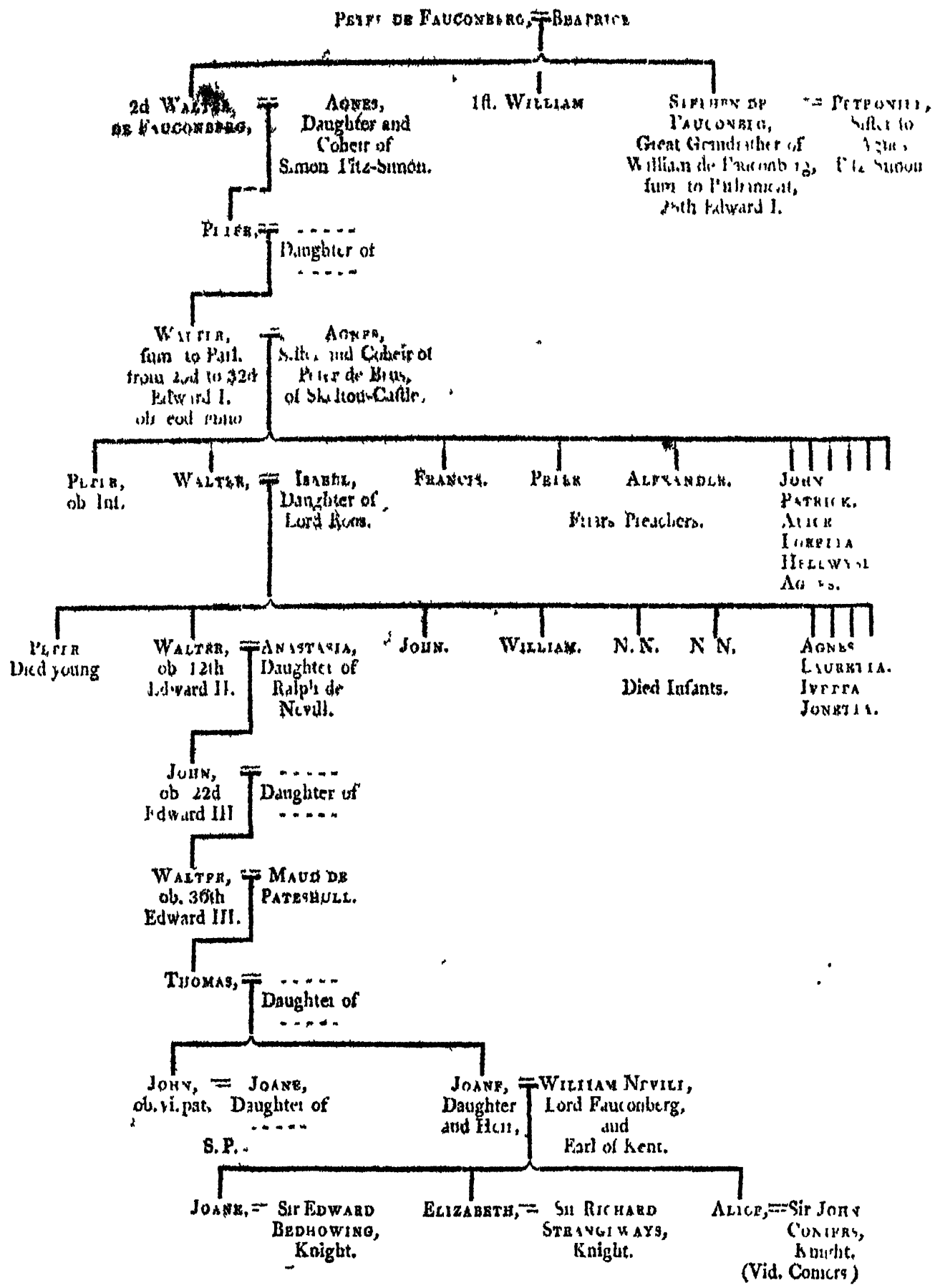
ARMS - G a Saltier Arg. a Mullet S. for difference.

WILLIAM NEVILL, who married Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas de Fauconberge, was a younger ſon of Ralph Nevil, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland. He was a perſon of moſt eminent valour; which he manifeſted in a very high degree at the ſiege of Orleans, in France, the 9th of Henry VI. But at length being ſent ambaſſador into Normandy, to treat of peace, he was perfidiouſly ſeized upon by the French, and detained a priſoner, which he continued for ſome time. In the 35th of Henry VI. however, he was again in the wars of France; and in the 1ſt of Edward IV. ſupporting the pretenſions of that prince againſt the houſe of Lancaſter (though himſelf a Lancaſtrian by blood), he fought valiantly for him at the battle of Towton, where the army of king Henry was totally defeated with immenſe ſlaughter.

Wherefore, in conſideration of his ſervices and merits, he was made lord admiral of England, and advanced to the title of earl of Kent. He was alſo a knight of the garter; but did not long enjoy his exaltation: dying about the 3d Edward IV. and leaving only female iſſue, the earldom of Kent expired with him, but the barony of Fauconberg deſcended to his daughters; who were, Joane, wife of Sir Edward

* In an old inquiſition, it was found that Henry de Fauconberge held the manor of Cukeney, in Nottinghamſhire, by ſerjeanty for ſhoeing the king's horſe when he came to Mansfield, which was formerly a place where our kings were wont frequently to retire to, for the ſake of hunting.

Bedhowing.


Peter de Fauconberg, = Beatrice
2d Walter, de Fauconberg,
Agnes, Daughter and Coheir of Simon Fitz-Simon.
1st. William
Stephen de Fauconberg, Great Grandfather of William de Fauconberg, sum to Parliament, 26th Edward I.
= Petronill, Sister to Agnes Fitz Simon
Peter, = ----- Daughter of -----
Walter, sum to Parl. from 22d to 32d Edward I. ob. eod. anno
= Agnes, Sister and Coheir of Peter de Brus, of Skelton-Castle.
Peter, ob. Inf.
Walter, = Isabel, Daughter of Lord Ross.
Francis.
Peter
Alexander.
Friars Preachers.
John
Patrick.
Alice
Laurentia
Hellewysa
Agnes.
Peter Died young
Walter, ob 12th Edward II.
= Anastasia, Daughter of Ralph de Nevill.
John.
William.
N. N.
N. N.
Died Infants.
Agnes
Laurentia.
Ivetta
Jonetta.
John, ob 22d Edward III
= ----- Daughter of -----
Walter, ob. 36th Edward III.
= Maud de Pateshull.
Thomas, = ----- Daughter of -----
John, ob. vi. pat. S. P.
= Joane, Daughter of -----
Joane, Daughter and Heir,
= William Nevill, Lord Fauconberg, and Earl of Kent.
Joane, = Sir Edward Bedhowing, Knight.
Elizabeth, = Sir Richard Strangways, Knight.
Alice, = Sir John Conyers, Knight. (Vid. Conyers)

Bedhowing, knight; Elizabeth, of Sir Richard Strangeways, knight; and Alice, of Sir John Coniers, knight.

FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

Arms—Vaire O. and G.

When Robert Ferrers, ſixth and laſt earl of Derby, of that ſurname, was diveſted of his earldom and honours, Vid. Ferrers earl of Derby

John, his ſon, was afterwards ſummoned to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, by the title of Baron Ferrers of Chartley; being ſo denominated from one of the chief manors of his inheritance, which devolved to the Ferrers family by the marriage of Agnes, one of the coheirs of Ranulph earl of Cheſter (who built the caſtle of Chartley), with William de Ferrers, fourth earl of Derby.

The 22d of Edward I. upon the death of his grandmother, Margaret, daughter and coheir to Roger de Quinci, earl of Wincheſter, he had livery of thoſe lands which in right of her deſcended to him. This John, like his father, was of an haughty and turbulent ſpirit, and joined with the earl of Hereford, and others, in their oppoſition to the collection of certain ſubſidies granted to the crown; but for theſe diſloyal proceedings he, however, afterwards obtained a pardon. The 26th of Edward I. he attended the king into Scotland; and grew into ſuch favour, that the year following he had ſummons to parliament. The 5th of Edward II. he was conſtituted ſeneſchal of Aquitaine; and the 18th of the ſame reign he deceaſed,[t] leaving by Hawyſe de Muſcegros, his wife (through which alliance he greatly increaſed his eſtate), Robert, his ſon and heir. Which

Robert was of a martial ſpirit, and ſerved often in the wars of

[t] Edmonſon ſays he died the 10th Edward II. and that his wife was Hawyſe, daughter and heir of Robert de Muſcegros, lord of Charlton, in co. Somerſet.

Scotland

Scotland and France with great reputation. The 23d of Edward III. he was preſent in the glorious victory obtained over the French army at Creſſy: but the year following he deceaſed. Dugdale only mentions him to have been once ſummoned to parliament, viz. 16th Edward III. Of his iſſue, Robert, his younger ſon, married the heireſs of Butler of Wemme,* and John, his eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor. Which

*Vid Ferrers of Wemme

JOHN was in the wars of Gaſcony, and died abroad the 41ſt Edward III. leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, widow of Fulke le Strange,

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, then in minority, of whom little is after ſaid. He deceaſed the 1ſt Henry V. leaving, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Edward lord Spencer,

EDMUND, his ſon, who ſucceeded him, being then of full age. He was with that warlike monarch Henry V. in moſt of his great victories and ſucceſſes over the French; and died the 14th Henry VI. poſſeſſed of a very great eſtate, which was much augmented by his marriage with Ellen, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Roche (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Bermingham),† with whom, amongſt other poſſeſſions, he obtained the manor of Caſtle-Bromwych, in com. Warw. To this Edmund ſucceeded

† Vid Bermingham

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, then twenty-three years of age, who doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance the ſame year. He died the 28th Henry VI. leaving an only daughter,

ANNE, then married to Walter Devereux, eſquire, his ſole heir to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley. But the lands which by the entail were limited to the heir male, devolved on his brother Edmund.

DEVEREUX BARON FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

* Vid Devereux earl of Eſſex

OF this noble family, under the head of Devereux Earl of Eſſex, the reader will find a more detailed account.* The barony of Ferrers having been merged therein, until the death of Robert Devereux, the laſt

last earl of Essex of that surname, who dying without issue, anno 1646, his two sisters were his heirs to the said barony of Ferrers of Chartley, the earldom becoming extinct, and the viscounty of Hereford devolving to the next heir male. But in 1678, Sir Robert Shirley, baronet,[g] grandson of the lady Frances,* sister and coheir to the said Robert earl of Essex, obtained a declaration from Charles II. of the barony of Ferrers of Chartley, to him and his heirs, together with the same place and precedence in parliament, as the ancient barons of that name; and had summons to parliament accordingly.

* Collins Baronies in Lee p. 111.

SHIRLEY BARON FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

His majesty, Charles II. having been pleased to recognize the ancient barony of Ferrers of Chartley, in this family, by reason of the marriage of Sir Henry Shirley with one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, and sister and coheir to Robert, her brother, as beforementioned,

Robert, grandson to the said Sir Henry Shirley, after having been summoned to parliament by the aforesaid style, was yet further advanced by queen Anne, anno 1711, to the dignities of viscount Tamworth and earl Ferrers. Wherefore the barony of Chartley once more became immerged, and lay dormant in the earldom of Ferrers, until

Robert, son and heir of the said Robert Shirley, first earl Ferrers, dying in his father's lifetime, left issue three sons, who died issueless; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married James Compton, earl of Northampton; which Elizabeth, on the decease of her grandfather, thereby succeeded as baroness Ferrers of Chartley.

g In Collins, and other Peerages, Shirley is said to be derived from Dorothy, the youngest sister and coheir of earl Robert; and so says Dugdale, Vol II. p. 181. Yet Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, states as we have given it.

COMPTON

COMPTON BARONESS FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

JAMES COMPTON, earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth his wife, baroneſs Ferrers of Chartley, in her own right, had iſſue one ſon, George, ſtyled lord Compton, who died young, and three daughters; Jane and Anne, who deceaſed unmarried, and Charlotte: alſo another ſon, George, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, who died infants. Wherefore the lady Charlotte being the ſole ſurviving daughter and heir of her mother, became on her deceaſe baroneſs Ferrers of Chartley, and married George viſcount Townſhend, one of the four generals at the ſiege of Quebec; who, on the unfortunate death of general Wolfe, ſucceeded to the command of the Britiſh army in Canada. Since then, his lordſhip has been raiſed to the dignity of a marquis. By this lady, who was his firſt wife, he had George, his eldeſt ſon and heir.

TOWNSHEND BARON FERRERS OF CHARTLEY.

WHICH GEORGE, on the deceaſe of his mother, in 1770, ſucceeded to the barony of Ferrers of Chartley, and had afterwards ſummons to parliament accordingly. But having been ſince created earl of Leiceſter, the barony is again immerged in that ſuperior title.

ROBERT

TABLE I.

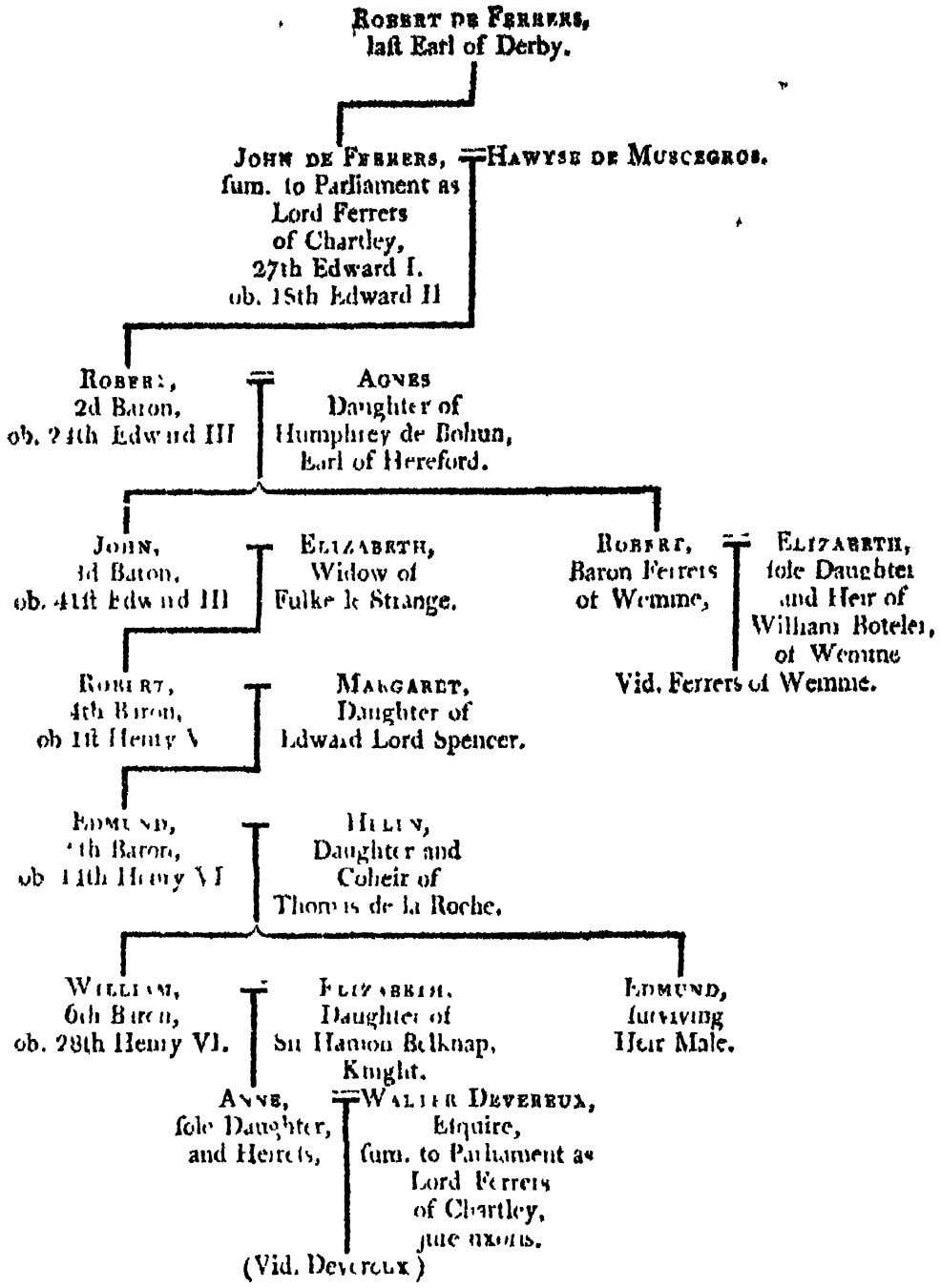
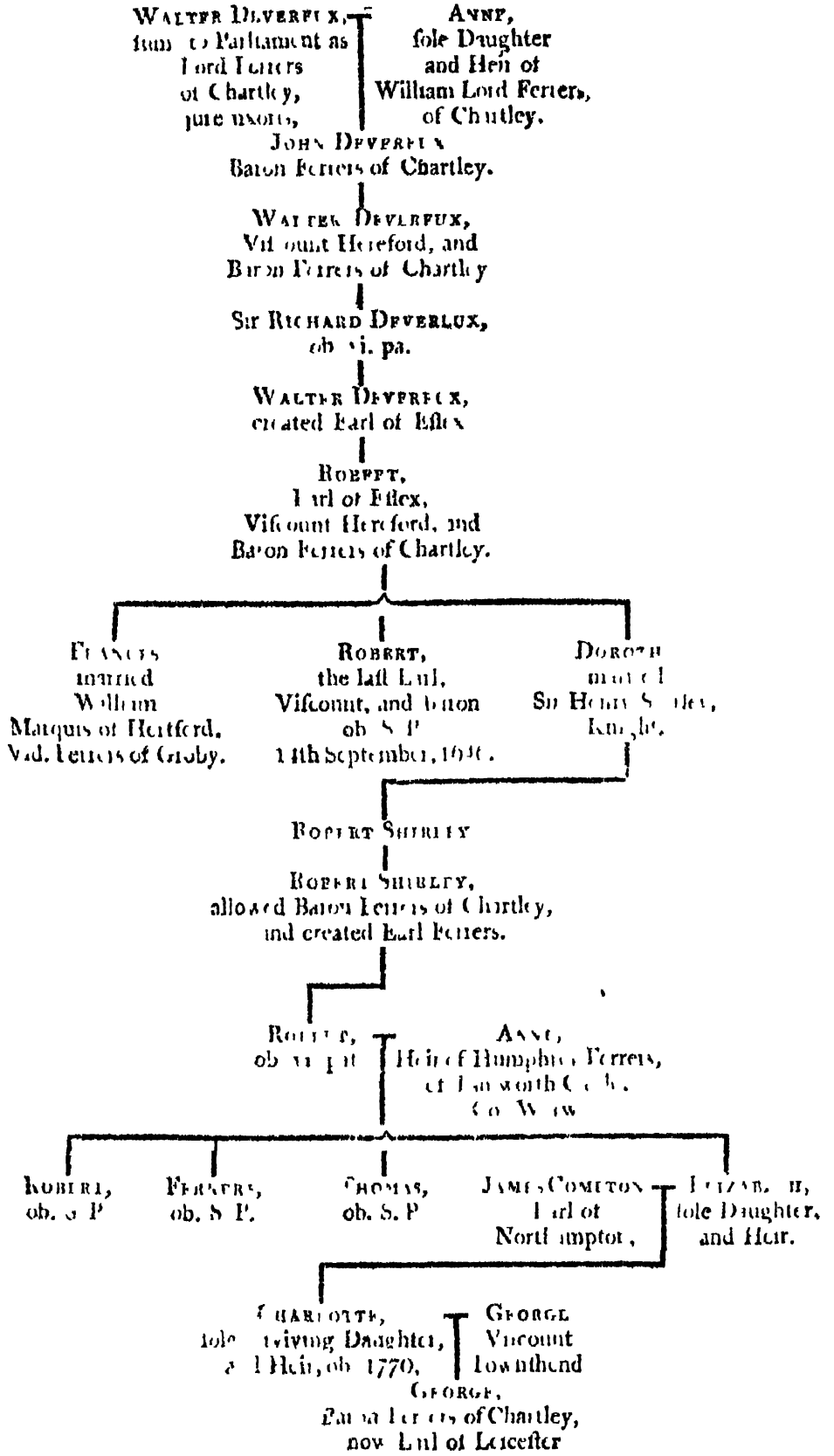

ROBERT DE FERRERS, last Earl of Derby.
JOHN DE FERRERS, sum. to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Chartley, 27th Edward I. ob. 18th Edward II
HAWYSE DE MUSCEGROS.
ROBERT, 2d Baron, ob. 24th Edward III
AGNES Daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
JOHN, 3d Baron, ob. 41st Edward III
ELIZABETH, Widow of Fulke le Strange.
ROBERT, Baron Ferrers of Wemme,
ELIZABETH, sole Daughter and Heir of William Botelet, of Wemme
Vid. Ferrers of Wemme.
ROBERT, 4th Baron, ob 1st Henry V
MARGARET, Daughter of Edward Lord Spencer.
EDMUND, 5th Baron, ob 11th Henry VI
HELEN, Daughter and Coheir of Thomas de la Roche.
WILLIAM, 6th Baron, ob. 28th Henry VI.
ELIZABETH, Daughter of Sir Hamon Belknap, Knight.
EDMUND, surviving Heir Male.
ANNE, sole Daughter, and Heiress,
WALTER DEVEREUX, Esquire, sum. to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Chartley, jure uxoris.
(Vid. Devereux)

TABLE II.


WALTER DEVEREUX, summoned to Parliament as Lord Ferrers of Chartley, jure uxoris,
ANNE, sole Daughter and Heir of William Lord Ferrers, of Chartley.
JOHN DEVEREUX Baron Ferrers of Chartley.
WALTER DEVEREUX, Viscount Hereford, and Baron Ferrers of Chartley
Sir RICHARD DEVEREUX, ob. vi. pa.
WALTER DEVEREUX, created Earl of Essex
ROBERT, Earl of Essex, Viscount Hereford, and Baron Ferrers of Chartley.
FRANCES married William Marquis of Hertford, Vid. Ferrers of Groby.
ROBERT, the last Lord, Viscount, and Baron ob. S. P. 14th September, 1646.
DOROTH married Sir Henry S[illegible], Knight.
ROBERT SHIRLEY
ROBERT SHIRLEY, allowed Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and created Earl Ferrers.
ROBERT, ob. vi. pat.
ANNE, Heir of Humphrey Ferrers, of Lamworth Co. Co. Warw.
ROBERT, ob. S. P.
FERRERS, ob. S. P.
THOMAS, ob. S. P.
JAMES COMPTON Earl of Northampton,
ELIZAB. II, sole Daughter, and Heir.
CHARLOTTE, sole surviving Daughter, and Heir, ob. 1770,
GEORGE Viscount Townthend
GEORGE, Baron Ferrers of Chartley, now Lord of Leicester

FERRERS OF GROBY.

Arms—Gules Seven Maſcles Voided, Or. (The Arms of Quincy.)

William de Ferrers, brother to Robert, the ſixth earl of Derby, (who was diveſted of his earldom, as before remarked),* had by gift of Margaret, his mother, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter,† the manor of Groby, in com. Leiceſt. being part of her inheritance; whereupon he bore the arms of the ſaid Roger de Quincy. The 48th Henry III. he was one of the rebel barons then in arms; but the 50th Henry III. returning to obedience, he was received into favour. His firſt wife was Joan, daughter to Hugh le Deſpenſer; by whom he had William, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Anne, married to John lord Grey of Wilton; and dying the 16th Edward I. left Eleanor, his ſecond wife, ſurviving, and was ſucceeded by

* Vid Ferrers earl of Derby.

† Vid Quincy earl of Winton.

Vid Grey of Wilton.

William, his ſon, aforeſaid, who, the 25th Edward I. was ſummoned to parliament amongſt the peers of the realm, and afterwards, during his life, by the name of William de Ferrers de Groby Chivaher; being the firſt who brought the dignity of a baron to this branch of his family. He was in the wars of France and Scotland, and died the 18th Edward II. leaving, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John lord Segrave,

Henry, his ſon and heir, twenty-two years old; who doing his homage, had the ſame year livery of his inheritance. This Henry had frequently a command in the king's armies in Scotland, and in conſideration of his good and acceptable ſervices, by letters patent, dated 18th May, 11th Edward III. had a grant of ſeveral manors (in the counties of Bucks, Derby, and Eſſex), to himſelf and his iſſue male, with the conſent of the prelates, earls, and barons, then aſſembled in parliament; all which, on his deceaſe, devolved on his ſon, William.

And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 4th to the 16th Edward III. he died the year following, leaving the ſaid William, and Iſabel his wife, fourth daughter and coheir of Theobald de Verdon, ſurviving. Which Iſabel departed this life the 23d Edward III.

Vid. Verdon.

WILLIAM, as ſucceſſor to his father, the 28th Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. In the 29th of Edward III. being in the expedition then made into France, he was of the retinue of Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk; whoſe daughter, Margaret, he married; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 28th to the 43d Edward III. died 1372, the 47th Edward III. leaving Henry, his ſon and heir, and Margaret, his ſecond wife, daughter of Henry de Percy, and widow of Robert, ſon of Gilbert de Umfravil, earl of Angus, ſurviving. Which

Vid. Ufford earl of Suffolk.

HENRY, temp. Richard II. was often in the wars of France; and upon the death of William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, his mother's brother, was found to be one of his next heirs. The 8th of Richard II. he was retained to ſerve the king in the wars of Scotland for forty days, being at that time a banneret. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 11th of Richard II. in which year he died, Joan his wife (daughter of lord Poynings), and William, his ſon and heir, ſurviving. Which

Vid. Do.

WILLIAM had iſſue two ſons; viz. Henry, his eldeſt, who died in his lifetime; and Thomas, his ſecond ſon, who marrying Elizabeth, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Sir Baldwin Frevil,* of Tamworth, in co. Warw. had, in her right, the caſtle of Tamworth, and other lands.[h]

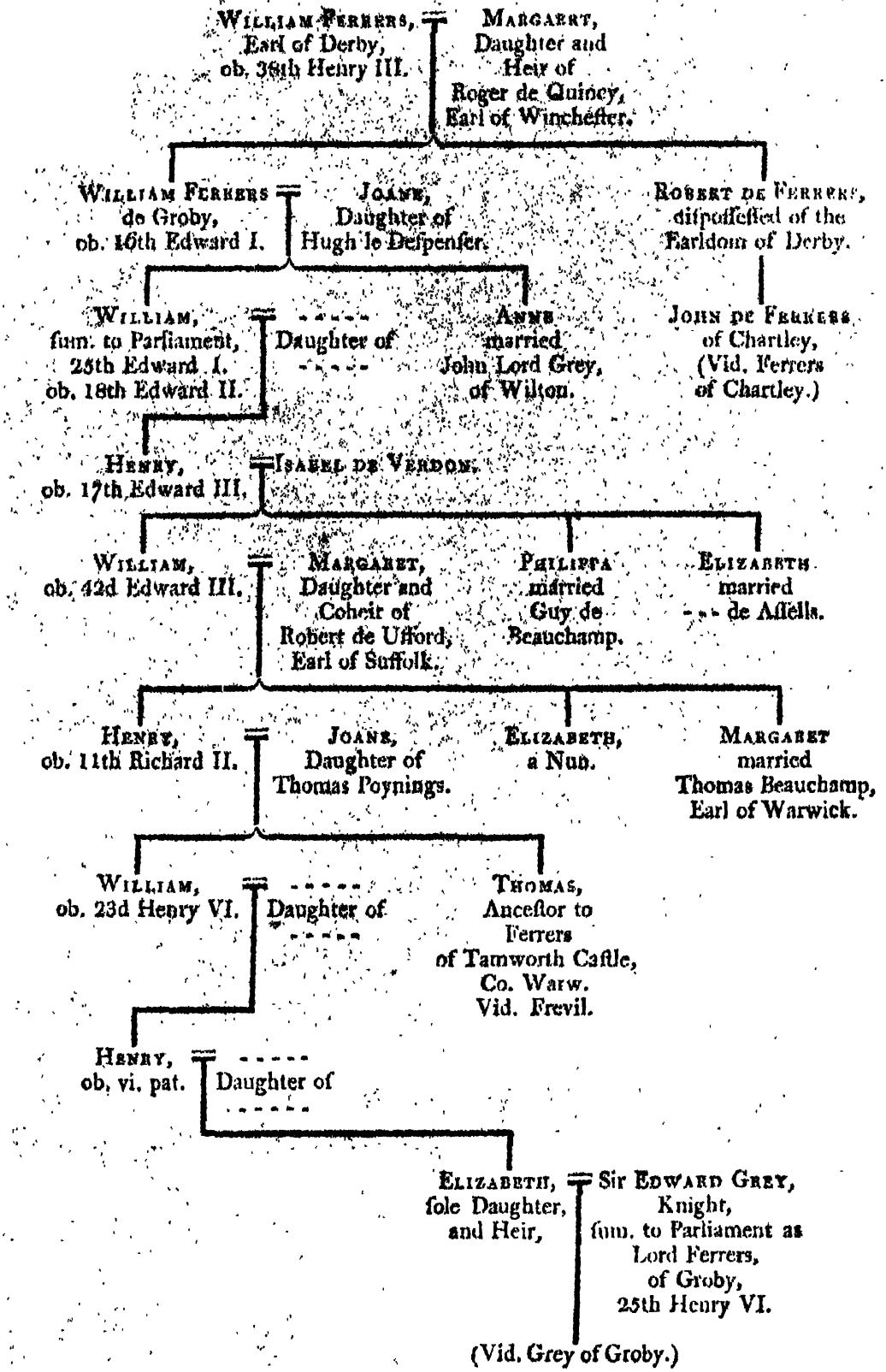
*Vid Frevil, Vol. I.

This William, lord Ferrers of Groby, the laſt of his name, the 4th Henry V. was retained by indenture to ſerve the king in the wars of France, where he was preſent at many of the glorious achievements

h This family for a long time flouriſhed at Tamworth Caſtle, until by a female heir the ſaid eſtate was carried in marriage to Shirley, from whom, by a female heir again, it has at length become conjoined with the title of Ferrers of Chartley; which title, together with the aforeſaid caſtle, are now the inheritance of the earl of Leiceſter. Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.

in

FERRERS.


William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, ob. 38th Henry III.
Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester.
William Ferrers de Groby, ob. 16th Edward I.
Joane, Daughter of Hugh le Despenser.
Robert de Ferrers, diſpoſſeſſed of the Earldom of Derby.
William, ſum. to Parliament, 25th Edward I. ob. 18th Edward II.
----- Daughter of -----
Anne married John Lord Grey, of Wilton.
John de Ferrers of Chartley, (Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.)
Henry, ob. 17th Edward III.
Isabel de Verdon.
William, ob. 42d Edward III.
Margaret, Daughter and Coheir of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.
Philippa married Guy de Beauchamp.
Elizabeth married --- de Aſſells.
Henry, ob. 11th Richard II.
Joane, Daughter of Thomas Poynings.
Elizabeth, a Nun.
Margaret married Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
William, ob. 23d Henry VI.
----- Daughter of -----
Thomas, Anceſtor to Ferrers of Tamworth Caſtle, Co. Warw. Vid. Frevil.
Henry, ob. vi. pat.
----- Daughter of -----
Elizabeth, ſole Daughter, and Heir,
Sir Edward Grey, Knight, ſum. to Parliament as Lord Ferrers, of Groby, 25th Henry VI.
(Vid. Grey of Groby.)

in that reign; and having had ſummons to parliament, to the 23d of Henry VI. incluſive, died the ſame year, leaving

Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Edward Grey, knight, his grand daughter and heir (viz. daughter and heir of Henry, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, as beforementioned), which Sir Edward thereupon had ſummons to parliament, in her right, as lord Ferrers of Groby, 25th Henry VI. (Vid. Grey of Groby.)

GREY OF GROBY, alias BARON FERRERS OF GROBY.

Arms—Barry of Six Arg and Az. Three Torteauxes in Chief, and a Label of Three Points Ermine.

The firſt of this line of the Grey family was Sir Edward Grey, knight, eldeſt ſon of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, by Joane, his ſecond wife, daughter and heir to William lord Aſtley.* Which

* Vid Aſtley.

Sir Edward having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry, ſon of William lord Ferrers of Groby, had thereupon ſummons to parliament as baron Ferrers of Groby, the 25th of Henry VI. and from thence to the 33d of the ſame king, in about three years after when he died; viz. 18th December, 30th Henry VI. leaving Sir John Grey, knight, his ſon and heir; Edward, a ſecond ſon, afterwards called lord Liſle; Reginald, a third ſon, ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, and Anne, a daughter, married to Sir Edward Hungerford, knight.

Vid Grey, viſcount Liſle.

Sir John, the eldeſt ſon, was ſlain on the king's part at the battle of St. Alban's, 39th of Henry VI. leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of Richard Widville, earl Rivers (afterwards wife of

king

† It ſeems, that upon the death of her huſband, Sir John Grey, ſhe became a ſuitor to Edward IV. for ſome lands which had been given to her in jointure; when the king was ſtruck with her beauty and gracefulneſs, that he on his part became a ſuitor to her for her

band

king Edward IV.) two ſons, Sir Thomas and Sir Edward; which laſt was beheaded at Pomfret the 1ſt of Richard III.

Sir THOMAS was a knight of the garter; and on Auguſt 12, 1472, the 12th of Edward IV. the king, in reſpect to his mother, created him earl of Huntingdon, and on the 18th of April, the 15th of his reign, advanced him to the further dignity of marquis of Dorſet, only "per Cincturam Gladii et Capæ Honoris impoſitionem." On which day he ſat at the upper end of the table among the knights, in St. Edward's chamber; and in 22d of Edward IV. had livery of his lands without making proof of his age. But on the death of king Edward, becauſe of his affinity to the young princes, he was ſuſpected by their uncle, the duke of Glouceſter, and was attainted the 1ſt of Richard III. When, having taken ſanctuary, and eſcaped his enemies, he fled the kingdom into Britany, to the earl of Richmond; who having afterwards obtained the crown, ſent for him to return; and the 1ſt of Henry VII. he was reſtored. In the 7th of Henry VII. he was with the army ſent to aſſiſt the emperor Maximilian againſt the French; and the 11th of Henry VII. was one of the commanders who vanquiſhed lord Audley, and the rebel army at Blackheath. After when, about the 17th of Henry VII. he died, leaving by Cecile his wife, daughter and heir of William lord Bonvile and Harrington (whereby thoſe baronies fell to him and his heirs), ſeven ſons, and eight daughters, as in the Table of Deſcent."[1] Of whom

Vid Bonvile

[1] Vid Tab. Genealog.

THOMAS, the eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor; who, the 3d of Henry VIII. was ſent, with three of his brothers, and an army of 10,000 men, into Spain, and the 5th of Henry VIII. he, and four of his brothers, was with the duke of Suffolk in France, at a Juſt at St Denis, where he obtained ſingular honour, as he alſo did in thoſe renowned tournaments, the 12th of Henry VIII. on the interview, in Picardy, between

hand but ſhe, it is ſaid, wiſely anſwered him when he became importunate, "That as ſhe got account herſelf too high to be his wife, ſo ſhe did think herſelf too good to be his harlot." The reſult, however, is well known, that the king married her, and thereby drew upon him the wrath of the earl of Warwick, which had nearly loſt him the poſſeſſion of his kingdom.

Henry

Henry and Francis, the French king. The 22d of Henry VIII. he was one of those lords who signed the celebrated letter to pope Clement, touching the king's divorce; and was also one who subscribed the forty-four articles of impeachment against cardinal Wolsey. Having no issue by his first wife, Eleanora, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John, he took to his second, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, of Bacton, in Kent, and by her had five sons,* and three daughters, mentioned in the Table. And[k] departing this life, anno 1530 (22d Henry VIII.) was[l] succeeded by Henry, his son and heir. Which

* Collins

HENRY was, by king Edward VI. made lord high constable of England, for three days only, by reason of the solemnity of the coro-

k This Thomas, marquis of Dorset, was esteemed the best general of those times for embattling an army, always observing the number, strength, and experience of his camp, and the nature and extent of the place, as well as the time, ground, persons, and quality of his enemies. And he was ever careful of good pay, lest his soldiers mutinied, of good diet and quarters, lest they failed, and of order, discipline, and temperance, lest they should be confused by sudden attacks, or enfeebled by sickness and distemper. His speech was soldierlike, plain, short, smart, and material; and notwithstanding the times could not endure his virtue, nor he their vices, he died full of honour at court, and applause in the country, with this monument from the king (Henry VIII.) "That honest and good man." The collegiate church of Astley, in the county of Warwick (founded by Thomas lord Astley, whose heiress general married the ancestor of this marquis), a most rare and beautiful piece of workmanship, having fallen down a new chancel was erected by the parishioners. When, on opening the vault where the body of the marquis was laid, a large and long coffin of wood was found, which at the curious desire of some, being burst open, the body, which had lain there seventy-eight years, appeared perfect in every respect, neither perished or hardened, but the flesh, in colour, proportion, and softness, alike to any ordinary corpse newly interred. The body was about five feet eight inches in length, the face broad, and the hair yellow. All which seemed so well preserved from the strong embalming thereof, that, as St. Gregory (writing upon the Canticles) saith, "Mortuorum corpora myrrha condita fuisse perhibentur ne putrescerent."

Anno 1608

l Of Leonard Grey, brother to this last-mentioned marquis, it appears he was a person of much consideration in his time, and the 27th of Henry VIII. was deputy in Ireland under Henry Fitz Roy, duke of Richmond, and in 1536, was created a viscount† of that kingdom by the title of viscount Graney. But the 31st of Henry VIII. divers articles of impeachment for high treason being exhibited against him, and being brought to trial, and confessing the same, he had his head cut off on Tower Hill, and was attainted in the parliament then holden.

† [illegible]

nation. In the 4th of the ſame king, he was made juſtice in eyre of all the king's [illegible]s, and the year following, warden of the Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Marche, towards Scotland. and further, the 11th of October, 1551, the 5th of Edward VI. he was created duke of Suffolk, and knight of the garter. But upon the death of king Edward VI through the ambition of Dudley duke of Northumberland, he was allured to the proclaiming of his daughter, the lady Jane Grey, to be queen, upon pretence of the late king Edward's deſignation of her ſo to be by his will. Through this imprudent weakneſs he brought ruin upon himſelf and family: for his daughter, with her huſband, the lord Guilford Dudley, loſt their lives upon the ſcaffold; and he himſelf, although in the firſt inſtance he was ſpared, yet afterwards joining in Wiat's inſurrection, was at length beheaded, the 23d of February (2d Mary), 1554. whereby all his honours became forfeited, together with his vaſt eſtate. By his firſt wife, Catherine, daughter of William earl of Arundel, he had no iſſue; but by his ſecond, Frances, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the French queen, his wife, who was ſiſter to king Henry VIII. he had three daughters: viz. Jane,[m] married to Guilford Dudley, fourth ſon of John duke of Northumberland; Catherine, to Henry Herbert, eldeſt ſon of William earl of Pembroke, from whom being divorced, ſhe married, ſecondly, Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford; and Mary, who married Martin Keys, groom porter to queen Elizabeth, and died S. P.

[m] In Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors, he terms her "This admirable young heroine," and the fineſt ornament of her ſex. The works of this lovely ſcholar's writing, he ſays, are four Latin Epiſtles, three to Bullinger and one to her ſiſter, the lady Catherine, which was written the night before her death, in a Greek Teſtament, in which ſhe had been reading, and ſent to her ſiſter. Her conference with Feckenham, Abbot of Weſtminſter, who was ſent to convert her to Popery. A Letter to Dr Harding, her father's chaplain, who had apoſtatiſed. A Prayer for her own uſe during impriſonment. Four Latin Verſes written in priſon "with a pin." Her Speech on the ſcaffold, and various others, of which mention is made by Baker and Hollingſhed.

Thus

Thus all the honours of this unfortunate duke, which were thus lost, did so remain until the accession of king James I. when, by letters patent, he bestowed a new barony (under the title of Grey of Groby), on Sir Henry Grey, of Pergo, son of the lord John Grey second* brother to this duke Henry, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. Wherefore Sir †Edward Walker, in his "Observations on the Inconveniences that have attended the frequent Promotions to Titles since King James came to the Crown," says, for example, had "King James either absolutely restored Sir Henry Grey, whom he "created lord Grey of Groby, to be marquis of Dorset, or left him a "knight as he found him, it is possible his grandson and great grand-"son, who have proved, especially the last, unparallelled rebels, might "have been loyal, or at least not have been able or considerable to "have acted as they have done."°

* [illegible] calls him 4th [illegible]

† Walker's Hist. Disc. Lond. 1705, Fol. p. 205.

FERRERS OF WEMME.

ARMS.—Vaire O. and G. a Lion passant Guardant of the first in a Canton.

THE first that bore this title was ROBERT, a younger son to Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley;* which said Robert, the 49th Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Boteler baron of Wemme, in com. Salop, by whom he obtained that lordship, together with that of Oversley, in the county of Warwick, and other considerable inheritances; and was summoned to parliament, by the distinction of Robert Ferrers de Wemme, the 49th and 50th Edward III.

* Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.

Vid. Boteler of Wemme.

* Amongst these were the ancient baronies of Astley, Bonvile, Harrington, and Ferrers of Groby, which being baronies in fee, would otherwise have descended to the heirs of the lady Catherine Grey, married to the earl of Hertford.

° This alludes to Henry Grey, earl of Stamford, who in the time of the civil war was one of the commanders of the parliament army against his majesty Charles I.

alſo the 1ſt and 2d of Richard II. ſhortly after when he died, viz. the 4th of Richard II. leaving

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, four years old, who afterwards married Joane, daughter of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter (by Catherine Swinford, firſt his concubine, and afterwards his wife); which Joane was married, ſecondly, to Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland. But this Robert died in his mother's lifetime, who ſurviving her firſt huſband, became the wife of Sir Thomas Molinton, knight, and by her teſtament, dated the 12th Henry IV. ſtyles herſelf baroneſs of Wemme. She deceaſed the ſame year, leaving Elizabeth, the wife of John, ſon of Ralph lord Greyſtock,* and Mary, the wife of Ralph, a younger ſon of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, her heirs; viz. daughters of Robert de Ferrers, her ſon by the ſaid Joane, daughter of John duke of Lancaſter, as ſaith the inquiſition. But the Fine Roll of 13th Henry IV. whereby the manor of Overſley was aſſigned to the ſaid Ralph Nevil, and Mary his wife, directly calls Mary one of the daughters and coheirs of the aforeſaid Elizabeth. Which if the moſt correct, then Robert, the ſon of Elizabeth de Ferrers, baroneſs of Wemme, died S. P. and the beforenamed Elizabeth Greyſtock, and Mary Nevil, were not his daughters, but his ſiſters, and heirs. Yet had they ſo been, inſtead of Elizabeth being eighteen, and Mary ſeventeen years old at her death, they muſt have been nearly forty each, if their age be calculated from the death of Robert de Ferrers, the 4th Richard II. Wherefore, of the two ſtatements made by Dugdale, in his Warwickſhire, p. 628; and that in his Baronage, Vol. I. p. 269, the laſt appears the beſt founded; and is likewiſe adopted by Sandford, in his Genealogical Hiſtory of the Royal Family; as alſo by Edmonſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum.

* Vid. Greyſtock.

Rot. F. 13th Henry IV. m. 11

The heireſs of the Nevil family married into that of Gaſcoigne (deſcended from the celebrated judge of that name, temp. Henry IV.) and the heireſs of Gaſcoigne married into that of Wentworth, which produced the great but unfortunate earl of Strafford (beheaded, temp. Charles I.); who, by reaſon of this deſcent was, among his other titles,

titles, denominated baron of Overſley. (Vid. Wentworth earl of Strafford.)

FITZ-HUGH.

Arms—Az. three Chevronels Braſed in Pale O. and a Chief of the Second.

Though this ſurname was not appropriated till the time of Edward III. yet their anceſtors were eminent perſons; of whom

Bardolf poſſeſſed Ravenſwath, with divers other lordſhips in Richmondſhire, temp. Will Conq. To whom ſucceeded

Akaris, his ſon, who, the 5th of Stephen, founded Fors Abbey, in Wenſlay Dale, in com. Ebor; and dying, anno 1161 (7th Henry II.) was there buried. He left iſſue two ſons, Hervey and Walter. Which

Hervey gave conſent, that Conan, then earl of Richmond, ſhould tranſlate the aforeſaid abbey to Eaſt Wilton, and there place it upon the verge of the river Jore, from which it was thenceforth called Jorevaulx. Hither he cauſed the bones of Akaris, his father, to be brought and entombed: after which, circ. 1182 (the 28th Henry II.) he deceaſed, leaving three ſons; Henry, Hugh, and William. Of whom,

Henry married Alice, daughter of Randolf Fitz-Walter (anceſtor to the barons of Greyſtoke), and departed this life 1201 (3d John), leaving iſſue

Randolf, his ſon and heir; whoſe wife was Alice, daughter and heir to Adam de Staveley, lord of Staveley. He died the 46th Henry III. (1262), and was buried at Jorevaulx Abbey; whoſe iſſue were two ſons, Henry and Adam. Which

Henry had alſo two ſons; viz. Randolf, who died S. P. and

Hugh, who ſucceeded to the inheritance, and died the 32d Edward I. (1304). To this Hugh ſucceeded

Henry;

HENRY; who being called Henry Fitz-Hugh, gave that ſurname to all his deſcendants. He was a perſon of high note and eminency in his time; was often in the wars of Scotland; and was the firſt of the name who had ſummons to parliament, which he had from the 14th of Edward II. to the 25th of Edward III. He married Eve, daughter of Sir John Bulmer, knight; by whom he had Henry, his ſon and heir, who died before him; leaving by Joane his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Fourneys, knight (ſiſter and heir to William Fourneys), two ſons, Henry and Hugh. Which Hugh wedded Iſabel, daughter of Ralph lord Nevil; but died S. P. And the ſaid

HENRY, on the deceaſe of his grandfather, the 30th Edward III. anno 1356, was his ſucceſſor. This Henry ſerved king Edward in the wars of France; and was one of the retinue of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 9th of Richard II. incluſive. His wife was Joane, daughter of Henry lord Scrope, of Maſham, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; John, who was ſlain in the battle of Otterburne (commonly called Chevy Chace); and Henry, his ſecond ſon. And deceaſing the 10th Richard II. the ſaid

HENRY was his heir, and the ſame year had livery of his lands. The 6th of Henry IV. he was joined in commiſſion with the biſhop of Bath and Wells, Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland, and others, to treat of peace with Scotland; and was alſo employed on other weighty and important embaſſies. On the coronation of Henry V. he was appointed to the office of conſtable of England for that ſolemnity; and was alſo made lord chamberlain of the king's houſehold, likewiſe employed to the grand council of Conſtance, at that time holden. The 6th of Heny V. he was at the ſiege of Roan; which was moſt valiantly and obſtinately defended by the French. It is ſaid of this Henry, that he travelled more than once to Jeruſalem; likewiſe to Grand Cairo, where the Souldan had his reſidence; and in his return, fought with the Turks and Saracens. The 9th of Henry V. he attended the king into France, being ſtill lord chamberlain of his houſehold,

houſehold, as alſo a knight of the garter. And having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 10th of Richard II. to the 2d of Henry VI. died the year following, the 11th January, 1424; leaving iſſue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Grey, knight* (ſon of Sir John Grey, of Rotherfield, knight, brother and heir of John Grey, called lord Marmion, one of the ſons of John lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by Lora his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to Herbert de St. Quintin), eight ſons; viz. Sir William Fitz-Hugh, knight, then twenty-ſix years of age; Sir John Fitz-Hugh, knight; Robert, biſhop of London; John, who died young; Henry, drowned in the river Humber; Ralph, who died in France, and Herbert and Richard, who died young. Alſo five daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who died an infant, Joane, wife of Sir Robert de Willoughby, knight; Eleanor, of Philip lord Darcy, and after of Thomas Tunſtal, Maud, wife of Sir William de Evre, Elizabeth, of Sir Ralph Grey, knight; and Lora, of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſtone, knight.

*Vid Grey of Rotherfield.

Sir WILLIAM, ſon and heir, was ſucceſſor to his father, in whoſe lifetime, viz. the 9th of Henry V. he was with that king in the expedition then made into France; temp. Henry VI. he was one of the commiſſioners to treat with the Scots, and one of the northern barons employed to ſtop their inroads. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th to the 29th of Henry VI. and died the 31ſt of the ſame reign. His wife was Margery, daughter of William lord Willoughby, of Ereſby; by whom he had iſſue, Henry, his ſon and heir, then twenty-three years of age, and five daughters; viz. Margery, wife of Sir John Milton, knight; Joane, of John lord Scrope, of Bolton; Eleanor, of Thomas lord Dacres; Maud, of William Bowes; Lora married, firſt to John Muſgrave, and after, to John (or Thomas), conſtable of Halſham; and Lucy, a nun at Deptford.

HENRY ſucceeded his father; and for his ſpecial ſervices, obtained a grant from Henry VI. of the ſtewardſhip and honour of Richmond, for life; as alſo the chief foreſterſhip of the New Foreſt. During the reign of that unfortunate monarch, he ſtood firm to the Lancaſtrian intereſt;

intereſt; yet, nevertheleſs, he was in much favour with Edward IV. after he had obtained the crown, and was employed by him on many occaſions, and affairs of great importance, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 33d of Henry VI. to the 9th of Edward IV. and died the 12th, anno 1471. He married Alice, daughter to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and had iſſue, Richard, Thomas, John, George, and Edward, and five daughters; viz. Alice, wife of Sir John Fiennes, knight, ſon of Richard lord Dacres; Elizabeth, married, firſt, to Sir William Parr, knight, and after, to Nicholas lord Vaux, Anne, wife of Francis Lovell, Margaret, of Robert Conſtable; and Joane, a nun at Dartford.

RICHARD, the eldeſt ſon, was ſummoned to parliament, 22d Edward IV. the 1ſt Richard III. and 1ſt and 3d of Henry VII. and was alſo governor of Richmond, Middleham, and Barnard caſtles, and died, leaving iſſue

GEORGE, his ſon and heir, and ſucceſſor, who had ſummons to parliament, the 1ſt and 3d Henry VIII. but died S. P. the year following, when Alice, wife of Sir John Fiennes, and Sir Thomas Parr, knight, ſon of Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Parr, knight, were found his next heirs.[1]

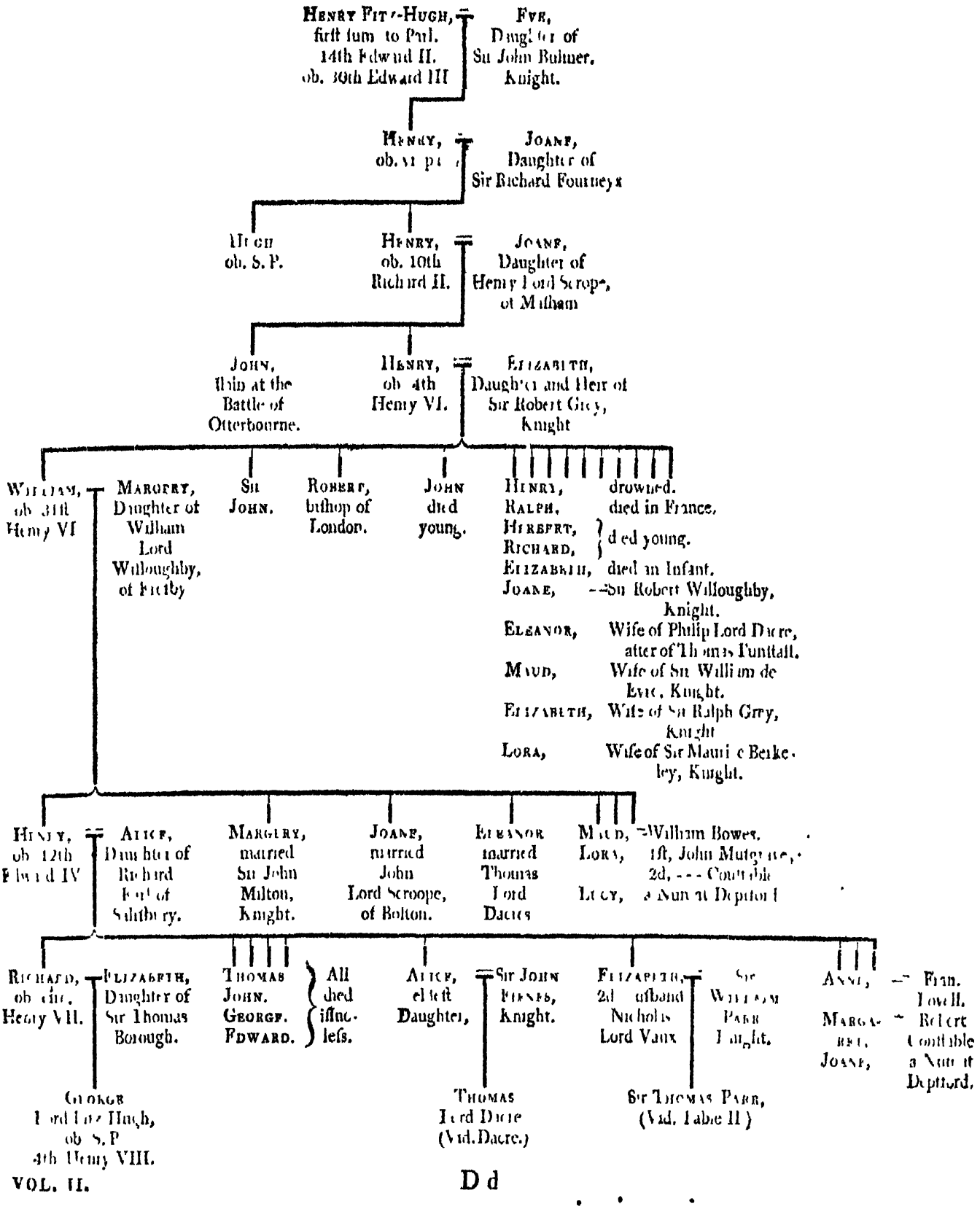
[1] By whom, according to Jacobs, ſhe had a daughter, Alice, her heir, who married Richard Sapcotts, of Elton, in the co. of Hunts, eſquire, whoſe grandſon, Sir Guy Sapcotts, of Elton, left iſſue an only daughter and heir, Anne, who married, firſt, Sir T. Broughton, of Tudington, in the co. of Bedford, knight, and, ſecondly, John Ruſſel, the firſt earl of Bedford of that surname.

[1] Mr. Collins, Edmondſon, and other peerage writers aſſert this barony of Fitz-Hugh with that of Marmion and of Quantin, to be veſted in the earl of Pembroke, yet upon reflection of the nature of the deſcent of a Barony in Fee, the reader will not, probably, ſee that ſuch a repreſentation is correct, for had they ever been allowed to the Herbert family a preference to the heir of Alice eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of Richard Lord Fitz-Hugh, whoſe ſon, George, died S. P. then the deſcent of them from the Herberts would be in the heir of Charlotte, only daughter and heir of Philip, the eighth earl of Pembroke, who died without iſſue male. Which Charlotte married and had iſſue, as in the Table more plainly appears.

HENRY

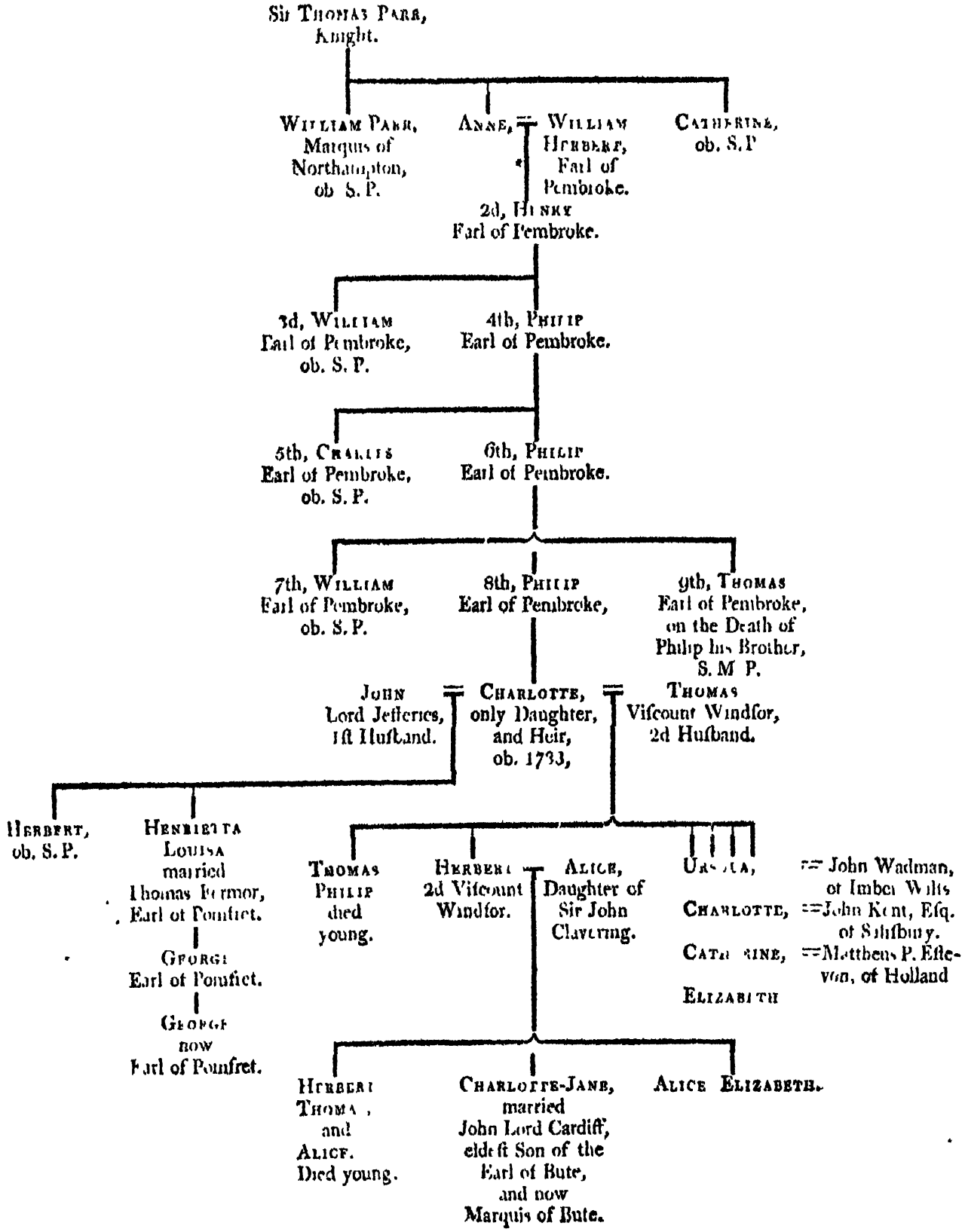
FITZ-HUGH.

TABLE I.



FITZ-HUGH.

TABLE II.



FITZ-PAIN.

Arms—G three Lions paſſant guardant in Pale; over all a Bend, Ar

THIS ancient family is deſcended from PAIN, brother to Euſtace Fitz-John, whoſe ſon, William, aſſumed the ſurname of Veſci.* Which

* Vid Veſci

PAIN had the whole territory of Ewias, in Herefordſhire, and was ſlain by the Welſh the 1ſt of king Stephen; who gave all his lands to Cecilie, his daughter, then wife of Roger, ſon of Milo of Glo'ſter, with whatever elſe ſhe had of the gift of Pain, her father, of the honour of Hugh de Lacy; alſo what Sibyl, wife of the ſaid Pain, had in dower, of his inheritance: another daughter, Agnes, was wife of - - - - de Montchenſy.

Vid Milo earl of Hereford

ROBERT, his ſon, aſſumed the ſurname of Fitz-Pain; and by that name was ſheriff of Dorſetſhire the 31ſt Henry II. and ſo till the 34th. He obtained a confirmation of all thoſe lands in Chillum, in com. Ebor, which Edward Fitz-John, his uncle, formerly held. To him ſucceeded

ROGER FITZ-PAIN, who, the 8th Henry III on the collection of the ſcutage of Montgomery, anſwered for fifteen knights fees He married Margaret (or Margery), eldeſt of the three ſiſters and coheirs of Alured de Lincolnia,† and by her acquired very conſiderable property, of which the manor of Ockford Fitz-Pain, in the co of Dorſet, was a part. On his deceaſe, the 22d of Henry III.

† Vid Lincolnia

ROBERT was his ſon and heir, who, the 30th of Henry III. had livery of his inheritance in Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, and Netherwent, in Wales. He was on the part of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, to whom he was very ſerviceable. He died the 9th of Edward I. when

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, had livery of his lands; and afterwards, the 25th of Edward I. had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, and ſo to the 8th of Edward II. inclusive. The 33d of Edward I. he was governor of Corfe Caſtle; and the 34th, made a knight of the bath (by Bathing), with prince Edward, whom he attended in the expedition then made into Scotland. The 1ſt of Edward II. he was governor of the caſtle of Wincheſter, and was alſo ſteward of the king's houſehold; after when he died, viz. the 9th of Edward II. At which time he was ſeiſed, jointly with Iſabel his wife, of the manor of Stourton, in com. Wilts, leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, then about twenty-eight* or thirty† years of age. Which

* Dugdale.

† Hutchins' Dorſ. Vol II p. 405.

ROBERT, the 10th of Edward II. was in the wars of Scotland; and the 16th of Edward III. had command to provide ten men at arms, and ten archers, for the king's ſervice in France; and the 19th of Edward III. had alſo command to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, to attend the king into that realm. He was likewiſe ſummoned to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 25th of Edward III. and died the 28th of the ſame reign, without iſſue male;[r] being ſeiſed jointly with Ela[s] his wife, then ſurviving, of certain manors in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, with remainder to the heirs of their two bodies, lawfully begotten; the remainder to Robert, ſon of Richard le Grey, of Codnor, and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of the ſaid Robert, ſon of Richard.

Which ROBERT LE GREY was a younger ſon of Richard le Grey, of Codnor; and having thus been made heir to the Fitz-Pain inheritance, aſſumed the ſaid ſurname, and had ſummons to parliament the 43d of Edward III. When he died does not appear: but Dugdale, in his Account of the Poyning' Family, Vol. II. p. 135, ſays, he left an only daughter and heir, Iſabel (heir alſo to Elizabeth, her mother,

[r] Of this name was a family ſeated at Tolke, near Sherborn, co. Dorſet: but how related to theſe Fitz-Pains, does not appear. Hutchins' Dorſet. Vol II. p. 405.

[s] A MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, Har. Bib. N° 1393, calls her daughter and heir of Guy de Bryan: but Dugdale does not ſay who ſhe was.

daughter

daughter and heir to Sir Guy de Bryan, the Younger, knight),* married to Richard lord Poynings; whereby the intereſt in the baronies of Bryan and Fitz-Pain, became involved in the family of Poynings, and paſſed with the heireſs thereof to the Percies. (Vid. Poynings.)

* Vid. Bryan

FITZ-WALTER.

ARMS—O. a Feſs between two Chevronels G.

ROBERT, fifth ſon of Richard de Tonbridge, earl of Clare, being in great favour with Henry I. obtained from him a grant of the barony of Dunmow, in Eſſex, to hold to himſelf and to his heirs; alſo the honour of Baynard's Caſtle, in the city of London.[t] And having married Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Liz, earl of Huntingdon, died 34th Henry I. anno 1134; leaving iſſue two ſons, Walter and Simon; to the laſt of which he gave Daventre, in Northamptonſhire. And the ſaid

Vid. Clare.

Vid. Huntingdon.

WALTER was his ſucceſſor; who, the 12th of Henry II. upon the aſſeſſment for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be ſixty-three and one half de veteri feoffamento, and three and a fourth part de novo. In the endeavours of John earl of Moreton (the king's brother), to ſeize the crown, during the abſence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, he adhered to William de Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, who had been left governor of the realm; and had at that time the cuſtody of the caſtle of Eye, co. Suffolk. He was twice married: firſt, to Maud de Lucy,* with whom he had the lordſhip of Diſs, in Norfolk; and, ſecondly, to Margaret de Bohun. And dying, anno

* Vid. Lucy.

[t] It was ſo called from William Baynard, lord of Dunmow, who was formerly owner of it, and whoſe ſucceſſors, the Fitz-Walters, were hereditary ſtandard-bearers of London. Gibſon's Camden. But Dugdale ſays, this right was as conſtable of the caſtle of London, for ſo was Baynard's caſtle then called.

1198 (10th Richard I.), was ſucceeded by Robert, his ſon and heir, ſtyled Robert Fitz-Walter. Which

Robert, 13th of John, upon the aſſeſſment of the ſcutage for Scotland, was acquitted, by ſpecial writ, for ſixty-three knights fees and one half, of his own inheritance; and for thirty knights fees and one third part, which he had by Gunnora his wife, daughter and heir of Robert de Valoines.* In 14th of John, he was one of thoſe turbulent barons in oppoſition to the king; who thereupon cauſed his caſtle, called Baynard's Caſtle, to be demoliſhed: but having afterwards behaved with ſurpriſing gallantry at a tournament in Normandy, when, at the firſt courſe, he overthrew his rival, both horſe and man; the king (John), who was there preſent, was ſo pleaſed, that he reſtored him to his barony, and gave him leave to repair his caſtles. He was, however, afterwards one of thoſe barons who moſt zealouſly oppoſed the king; and was conſtituted by them general of their army, under the title of, "Marſhal of the army of God and the church." He was alſo one of the foremoſt in that imprudent meaſure, of inviting over the Dauphin of France; though he ſoon found cauſe to repent of his advice, and to declare againſt Lewis. He was, however, on the part of the rebel barons at the battle of Lincoln, where they were defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner. Yet he did not long continue ſo; for the year enſuing, he took upon him the croſs, and went to the Holy Land, where he was at the ſiege of Damietta. He died the 9th Henry III. (235), leaving Roeſe, his ſecond wife, ſurviving, and alſo Walter, his ſon, and Chriſtiana, his daughter, married to William de Mandeville, earl of Eſſex. Which

* Vid Valoines.

WALTER was his ſucceſſor, and the 24th of Henry III. paid 300 marks for livery of the lands of his inheritance; to whom (who died the 12d Henry III.) ſucceeded

ROBERT, his ſon and heir; who, the 3d of Edward I. (1275), had liberty to paſs away the inheritance of Baynard Caſtle to Robert Kylwardby, archbiſhop of Canterbury,; who tranſlated there from Holborn, the Dominican or Black-Friars. But nevertheleſs, he reſerved

to

to himſelf and his heirs, whatſoever rights, privileges, and liberties appertained to his barony, ſo that the ſame ſhould not be extinguiſhed by virtue of the ſaid conveyance: for thoſe rights, privileges, and liberties, were then of great diſtinction and importance.

This Robert was often in the wars of France and Scotland, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 23d of Edward I. to the 19th of Edward II. inclusive, about which time he died. His firſt wife was *Alianor, daughter of William earl Ferrers: and his ſecond, Devorgil, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Burgh, of Lanvallei,† by whom he had a daughter, Chriſtian.[a] But

* Morant's Eſſex, Vol. I p. 139

† Vid. Lanvallei.

Robert, his ſon and heir, by his firſt wife, Alianor, was his ſucceſſor, but he deceaſed ſoon after, viz. 1328, the 2d of Edward III. leaving by Joane his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Moulton, of Egremond, John, his ſon and heir. Which

Vid Moulton of Egremont

John had ſummons to parliament, from the 15th to 34th Edward III. inclusive; and having married Eleanor, daughter of Henry lord Percy, deceaſed the year following, anno 1361, leaving

Walter, his ſon and heir; who, the 44th of Edward III. was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoigne. He was accounted one of the moſt expert ſoldiers in the kingdom; and did very great ſervice in Eſſex againſt the rebels under Jack Straw, temp. Richard II. He was in various military expeditions made into France, and in that made into Caſtile under John duke of Lancaſter; as alſo in ſeveral ſea engagements, as well againſt the French as the Spaniards, in all which his courage and conduct were eminently conſpicuous. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 43d of Edward III. to the 9th of Richard II. inclusive; and died the next year, having had two wives; Alianor, and Philippa, daughter and coheir of John de Mohun,‡ of Dunſter, widow of Edward duke of York. By which laſt he left

‡ Vid. Mohun

Walter, his ſon and heir, who had ſummons to parliament, from

[a] She was married to —— Mareſchal. William, their ſon and heir, left John, who died S. P. and Hawyſe, married to Robert Morley. (Vid. Mareſchal and alſo Morley.) Salmon's Herts, p. 192.

the

the 14th Richard II. to the 5th of Henry IV. His wife was Joane, daughter of Sir John, and sister and heir to her brother, John Devereux, who died young, S. P.*

* Vid. Devereux.

This WALTER, the 22d of Richard II. was found, upon the death of Maud, wife of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, to be one of her next heirs; viz. son of Walter, son of John, son of Joane, one of the sisters of Margaret de Lucy, mother of Anthony de Lucy, brother to the said Maud. The 3d Henry IV. he was joined with Richard bishop of Worcester, and John earl of Somerset, in an embassy to Reginald duke of Gueldres. The 5th, 6th, and 7th of Henry IV. he was again beyond sea; but about two years after deceased, leaving two sons, viz. Humphrey, who died in his minority, and Walter; also a daughter, Eleanor. Which

WALTER was an active person in the wars of France in the glorious reign of Henry V, and for his services, had certain lands in Normandy bestowed upon him; which, for default of issue male in Sir John Cheney (who held them before), had come to the crown. It seems he was only then a young man; for till the 1st of Henry VI. he had not attained his full age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - and having been summoned to parliament, the 7th and 9th of Henry VI. died the 11th, anno 1432, leaving the said Elizabeth his wife, surviving, who died the 14th June, 4th Edward IV. when her heirs were found to be, Elizabeth, then unmarried; Anne, wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, esquire, and Joane, the wife of Sir Robert Fenys, knight, begotten by William Massey, her second husband. So says Dugdale. But according to Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 209, 287 (Fitz-Walter Case), it is there stated, that Elizabeth was daughter and sole heir of Walter lord Fitz-Walter, and married to Ratcliffe. And so indeed does Dugdale himself afterwards allow, in Dinham; where he says, "Elizabeth, widow of Ratcliffe, was wife of John lord Dinham." Yet Morant, in his History of Essex, Vol. I. p. 339, says, Anne married Thomas, father of Sir John Ratcliffe, as appears by the inquisition, 4th Edward IV.

RATCLIFF

RATCLIFFE LORD FITZ-WALTER.

ARMS—Vid. Ratcliffe Earl of Suſſex.

THUS the barony of Fitz-Walter came to the family of Ratcliffe, derived from the ancient branch of Ratcliffe of Ratcliffe, in the county of Lancaſter, in the perſon of Sir John Ratcliffe, a banneret; who by Cecily, daughter and coheir of Sir John Mortimer, of Attilborough, in com. Norfolk, knight, had iſſue Sir John Ratcliffe, knight of the garter, who married Catherine, daughter and coheir of the lord Burnell;* and had iſſue a third Sir John, who married Elizabeth, heireſs of Fitz-Walter; whoſe ſon, another

* Vid. Burnell.

Sir JOHN, was ſummoned to parliament as baron Fitz-Walter, the 1ſt of Henry VII. and had iſſue

ROBERT, his ſucceſſor, afterwards created viſcount Fitz-Walter and earl of Suſſex,† wherefore the barony lay dormant in the ſaid earldom until the deceaſe of Robert, ſon of Henry earl of Suſſex, without iſſue, anno 1629, when the earldom went to his couſin, Edward Ratcliffe, the next earl; but the barony of Fitz-Walter devolved upon the deſcendants from Frances, daughter and heir of the ſaid Henry earl of Suſſex, by Anne, his ſecond wife; which lady Frances married Sir Thomas Mildmay, of Mulſho, in Eſſex, knight, and had iſſue Sir Henry Mildmay, knight; who, in right of his mother, claimed the ſaid barony in parliament, anno 1640, but by reaſon of the troubles then after enſuing, there was nothing done therein till after the reſtoration of Charles II. when Henry Mildmay, eſquire, grandſon and heir of the ſaid Sir Henry, petitioned the king for the ſaid barony; which claim being continued by Benjamin Mildmay, brother and heir of the ſaid Henry, it was at laſt ſolemnly adjudged to him, anno 1669. But this claim met with much oppoſition from Robert Cheeke, eſquire, ſon of Henry Cheeke, eſquire, who married Frances, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of the whole blood to Edward the laſt earl of

† Vid. Suſſex.

Suſſex, who died S.P. 1641. His objections being, firſt, that of half-blood in Mildmay; and, ſecondly, that the barony or title of lord Fitz-Walter, was merged and extinct with the earldom. But upon full debate, and mature conſideration had therein, it was reſolved, upon the queſtion, "That the half-blood could not be any impediment in the caſe of a dignity: and that although a baron in fee ſimple be created an earl, the barony ſhall deſcend to the heir general, whether or not the earldom continue or be extinct?"

There being after this ſome doubt as to the place and precedency of the lord Fitz-Walter, the ſame was preſently adjuſted. For,

"Jovis, 10 die Novembris, 1670.

"The lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, taking into conſideration this day the lord Fitz-Walter's claim of precedency to all barons now ſitting as barons, the lord keeper, by command of the lords, demanded of the lord Fitz-Walter, whether he would conſent to ſit as the laſt baron of the reign of king Edward I. with a ſaving of his own right, and alſo ſaving the right of all other barons. To which the lord Fitz-Walter declared his conſent; upon which conſent this houſe did adjudge, that his lordſhip be placed the laſt baron of the reign of king Edward I. And accordingly the lord Fitz-Walter took the ſaid place immediately." Vid. Mildmay lord Fitz-Walter.

MILDMAY BARON AND EARL FITZ-WALTER, AND VISCOUNT HARWICH.

ARMS—Arg. Three Lions Rampant Azure.

THE barony of Fitz-Walter having thus paſſed into the family of Mildmay,[a] and been allowed to the claimant, he had ſummons (as before

[a] The family of Mildmay was of great conſequence in Eſſex, to early as temp. king Stephen. From whence deſcended Sir Walter Mildmay, a perſon of great worth and learning, and

before ſhewn), to parliament; but only enjoyed his peerage a ſhort time, dying in 1679. His wife was Catherine, daughter and coheir to Thomas viſcount Fairfax, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had five ſons: viz. Charles, Benjamin, Walter, Robert, and William; which laſt three died young: alſo three daughters; Mary, Elizabeth, and Catherine, who died in their infancy.

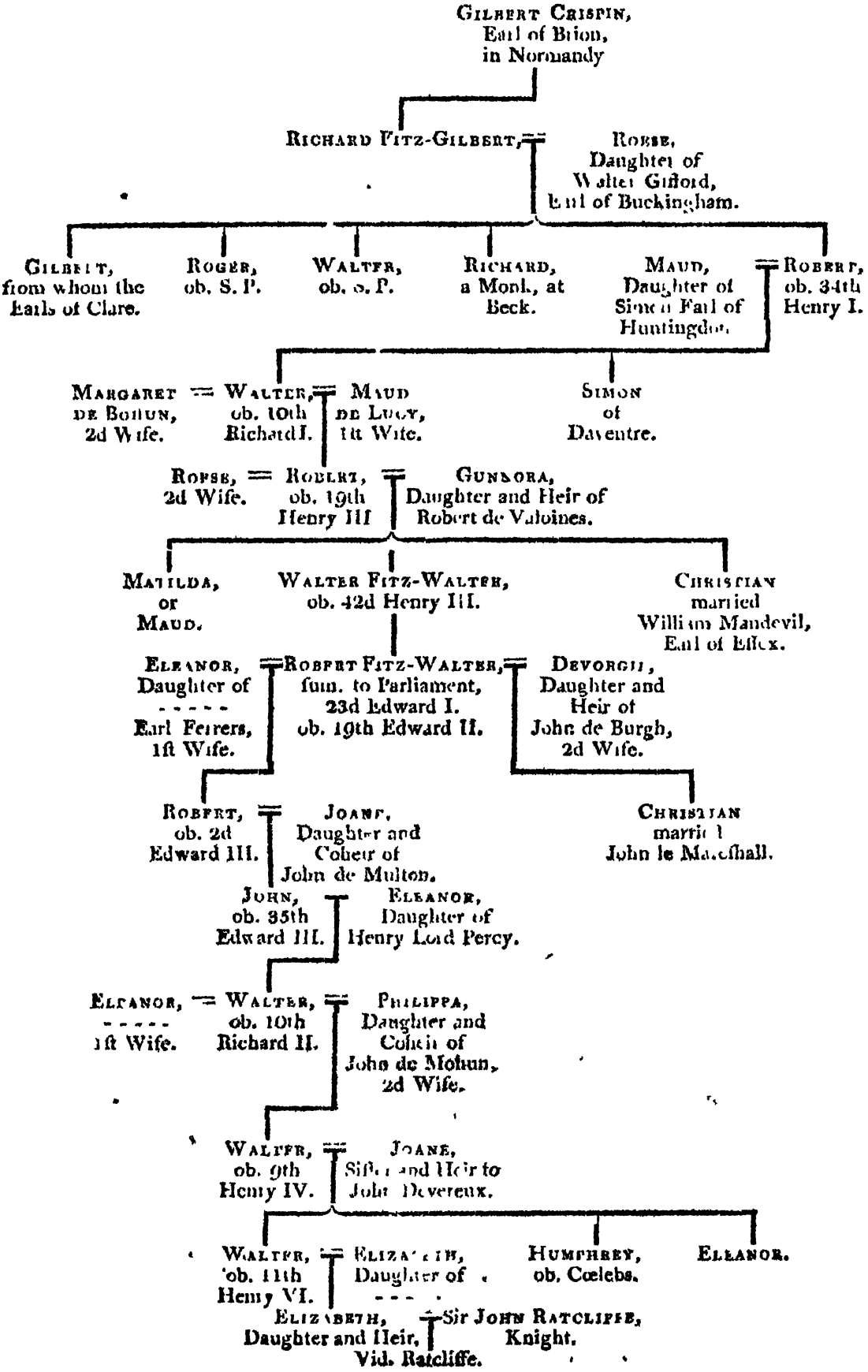
CHARLES, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Bertie, youngeſt ſon of Montague earl of Lindſey, but died in 1728, without iſſue; wherefore the title devolved upon his brother Benjamin, who, the 14th May, 1730, 3d George II. was, by letters patent, created viſcount Harwich, and earl Fitz-Walter. He was alſo, in 1735, ſworn of the privy council, appointed firſt lord commiſſioner of trade and plantations; and, in 1737, was conſtituted treaſurer of the king's houſehold. He married lady Frederica, eldeſt of the daughters and coheirs of Meinhardt duke of Schomberg (widow of Robert earl of Holderneſs), and had iſſue a ſon, Robert-Schombergh, who died in his infancy; and departing this life the 29th February, 1756, without ſurviving iſſue, the viſcounty and earldom became extinct, and the barony of Fitz-Walter fell into abeyance among the numerous repreſentatives of the five daughters and coheireſſes of Mary Mildmay, ſiſter to Benjamin, the firſt baron Fitz-Walter of that ſurname, as is ſhewn in the annexed Table.

Vid Schomberg.

and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, anno 1584. His ſon, Anthony, left an only daughter and heir, Mary, who, marrying Francis Fane earl of Weſtmoreland, carried (together with the name), a great eſtate to that family.

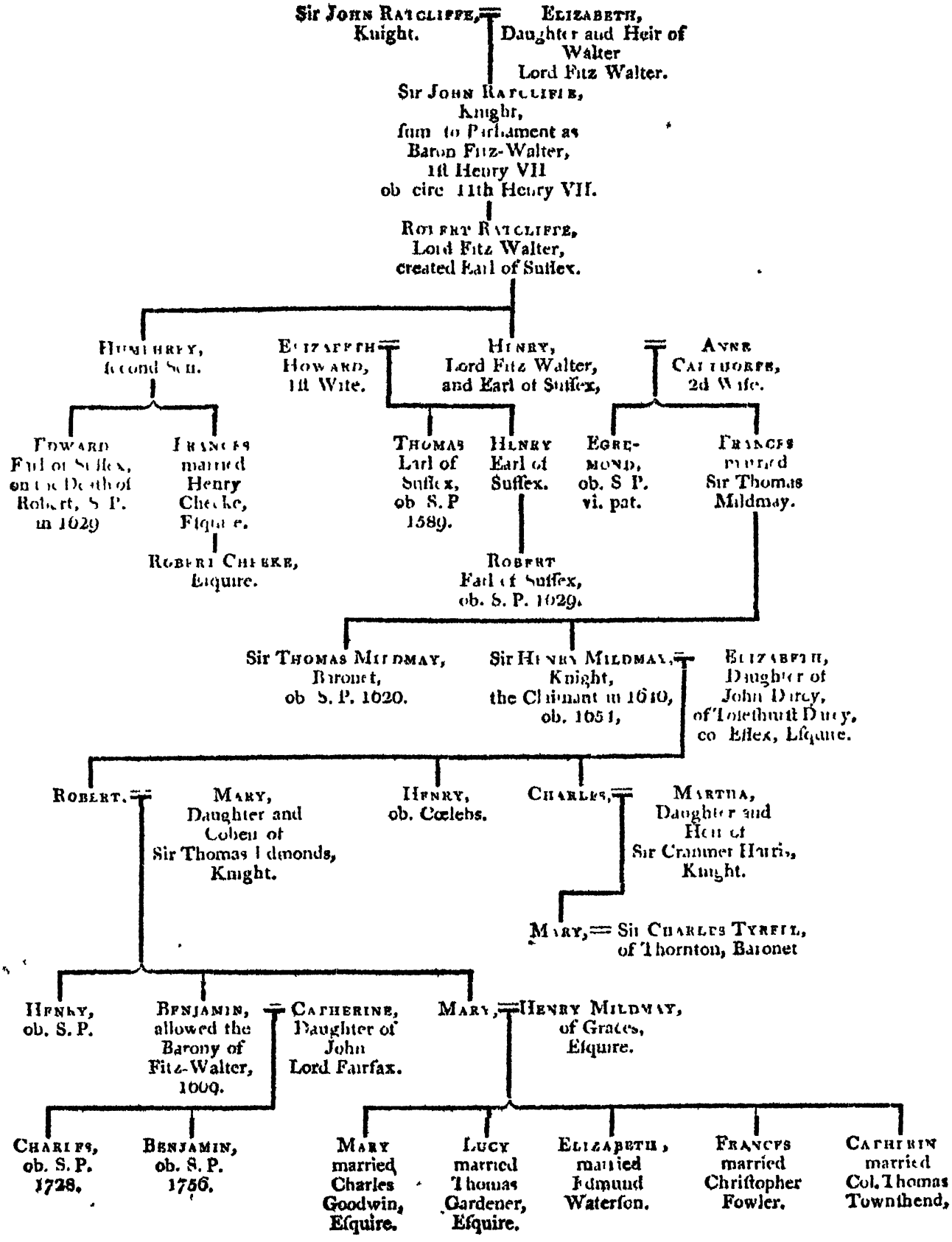
FITZ-WALTER.

TABLE I.



FITZ-WALTER.

TABLE II.



FITZ-WARINE.

Arms—Quarterly Arg. and Gu. per Feſs indented.

AMONGST others to whom William the Conqueror committed the guardianſhip of the Marches of Wales, was GUARINE DE MEER, a branch of the houſe of Lorraine; which Guarine was ſheriff of Shropſhire, 16th Will. Conq. It is ſaid of him, that hearing William, ſiſter's ſon to Pain Peverel, lord of Whittington, in Shropſhire, had two daughters, whereof Mallet was one, who reſolved to marry none but a knight of great proweſs; for which purpoſe her father had appointed ſome noble young men ſhould meet at a certain place, where he who performed beſt ſhould have the caſtle of Whittington, and his daughter in marriage; he repaired thither; and fighting with a ſon of the king of Scotland, and alſo with a baron of Burgoyne, he vanquiſhed them both; and thereupon obtained, as well the fair damſel, as the caſtle of Whittington. By her he had iſſue

FULKE, his ſon and heir; of whom it is related, that falling out with John, ſon of king Henry II. at a game of cheſs, he had his head broken by John with the cheſs board, but in return, gave him ſuch a blow as almoſt killed him. Being under the tutelage of one Joos,* a knight, he fell in love with his daughter Hawyſe, and married her. When he died is not certainly known; but he had iſſue ſix ſons, viz. Fulke, William, Guarine, Philip, John, and Alan. Of whom

* Joſce de Dinant.

FULKE was his ſucceſſor; who, the 7th of Richard I. gave a fine of forty marks for livery of the caſtle of Whittington. He was the renowned Fulke Fitz-Warine, whoſe ſtrange and various fortune in war was ſo much admired by our anceſtors. The 9th of John, he gave to that king 1200 marks, and two palfreys, for the marriage of Maud, daughter of Robert Vavaſour, widow of Theobald Walter, with

her

her inheritance; and the 17th of John, he had livery of the dowry of the ſaid Maud, lying in Amunderneſſe, in com. Lanc.

Moreover, this Fulke married a ſecond wife, called Clarice: and the 48th of Henry III. being in the battle of Lewes on the king's part, he was there drowned in the adjacent river. Leaving iſſue, Fulke, his ſon and heir, and Eve, a daughter, who became ſecond wife of Lewelin prince of Wales. Which

FULKE having performed great ſervices againſt the Welſh, obtained many privileges from king Edward I. whom he attended into Gaſcoigne with a military power, and ſerved alſo in the wars of Scotland. The 22d Edward I. he had ſummons, amongſt divers other great men, to attend the king with his advice, touching the affairs of the nation; and the 34th of the ſame reign, was made a knight of the bath, by Bathing. He had likewiſe ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 23d Edward I. until the 8th of Edward II. incluſive, about when he died. He married the daughter to Gryffin, ſon of Wenovewyn, with whom he had the territory of Balleſleg; and left another

FULKE, his ſon and heir, who at his deceaſe was in the wars of France; when, by ſpecial favour, Alianore his wife, was permitted to have livery of his manor of Whittington, until his return, when he might perform his homage. The 12th of Edward II. he was in the wars of Scotland; and the 14th of Edward II. was conſtable of the king's army, then advanced againſt the barons in inſurrection under the earl of Lancaſter. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 9th of Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. and died the 23d Edward III.[y] leaving Fulke, his ſon and heir, then in minority, viz. ſeven years old and upwards; and a daughter, Mabel, wife of John de Tregoz. Which

FULKE, the 36th Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; and the 41ſt Edward III. attended the Black Prince into

[y] At the time of his death, it is ſtated, Mabel his mother was living, ſeiſed of the one-third part of the manor of Wantling, co. Berks.

Gaſcoigne,

Gaſcoigne, but ſoon after, viz. circ. 47th Edward III. he died; leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife, third ſiſter (i. e. daughter of James
Vid Audley. lord Audley, by a ſecond wife), and coheir to Nicholas lord Audley,

FULKE, his ſon and heir, then twenty-one years of age, and upwards.[a] Of whom nothing memorable occurs but his death, the 1ſt of Richard II. when the cuſtody of

FULKE, his ſon and heir, then in minority, was committed to James de Audley. Yet the 7th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, he had livery of his lands. The 12th of Richard II. having married Elizabeth, the ſiſter and heir of John, the ſon and heir of Sir William Cogan, knight, by Elizabeth his wife, widow of Sir Hugh Courtney, knight, he had livery of her inheritance, doing fealty for the ſame. But ſoon after this he died, viz. the 15th of Richard II leaving the ſaid Elizabeth ſurviving, and alſo

FULKE, his ſon and heir, then three years old; and a younger ſon, John, afterwards a knight, who died S. P. the 2d of Henry V. Which Fulke died the 9th of Henry V. in his minority, leaving by Alice his wife, a ſon,

FOULKE, then one year old, and upwards, who alſo died in his minority, the 8th of Henry V. leaving his only ſiſter, Elizabeth, then ſeventeen years of age, his next heir; and married to Richard Hankford, eſquire, who the 3d of Henry VI. doing his fealty, had livery of her inheritance, and left iſſue, Elizabeth, who died S P. and Thomaſine, who married Sir William Bourchier, knight, afterwards ſummoned to parliament as lord Fitz-Warine.[a] Vid. *Bourchier lord Fitz-Warine.*

BOURCHIER

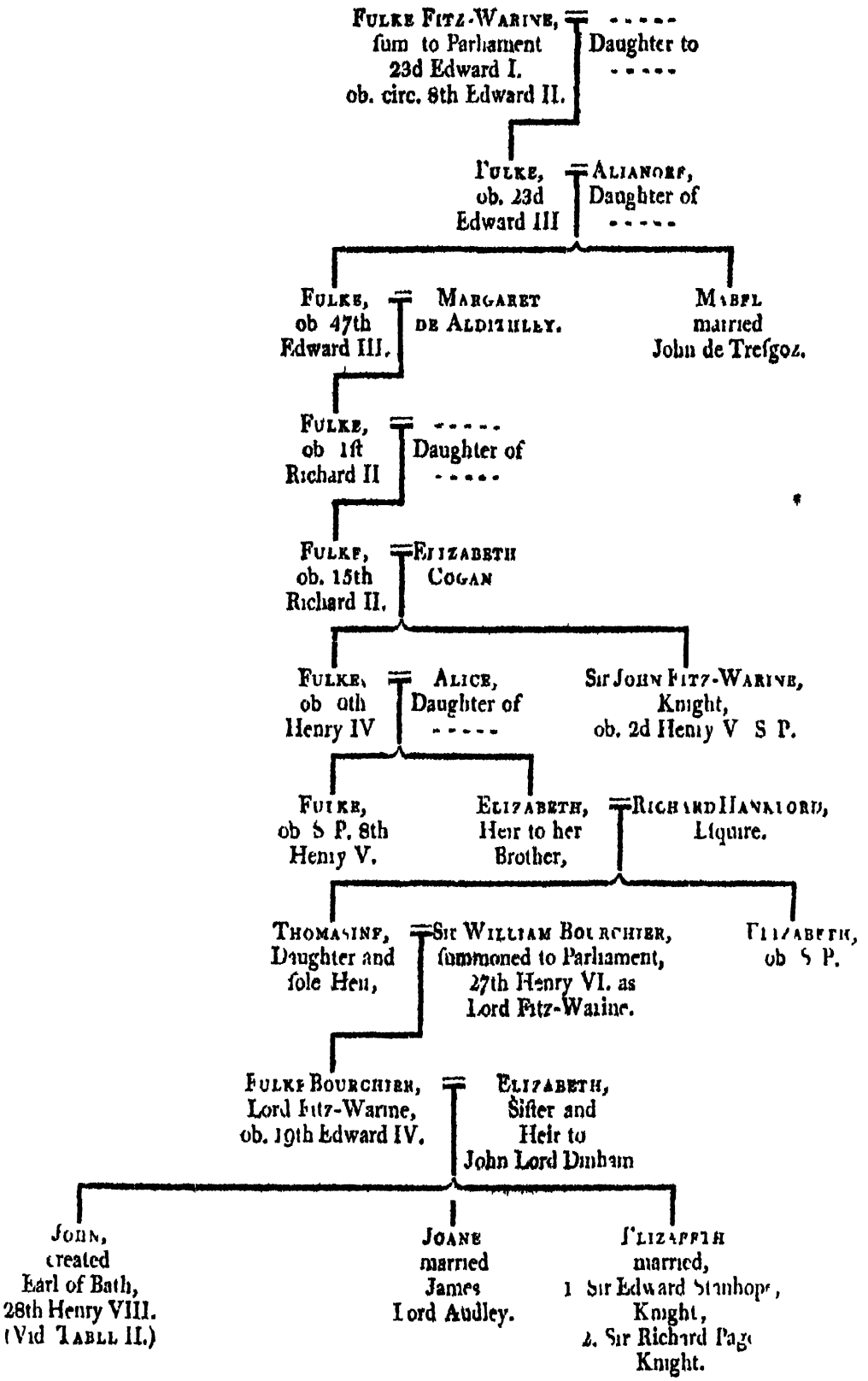
[a] If this ſtatement of Dugdale be correct, it ſeems ſtrange he ſhould be only ſeven years old when his father died, the 23d of Edward III and yet have a ſon twenty-one years of age, the 47th of Edward III being only twenty-four years after.

[a] A younger ſon to the firſt Fulke Fitz Warine, was William, who, the 9th of John, preſented the king with a fine courſer, for licence to marry Sibilla de Kilpeck, and alſo the 2d of Henry III paid fifty marks for licence to marry Agnes, ſiſter of John de Wahull, with the lands of her inheritance. The 10th and 12th of Henry III. he was a juſtice itinerant for ſeveral

counties,

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF FITZ-WARINE.

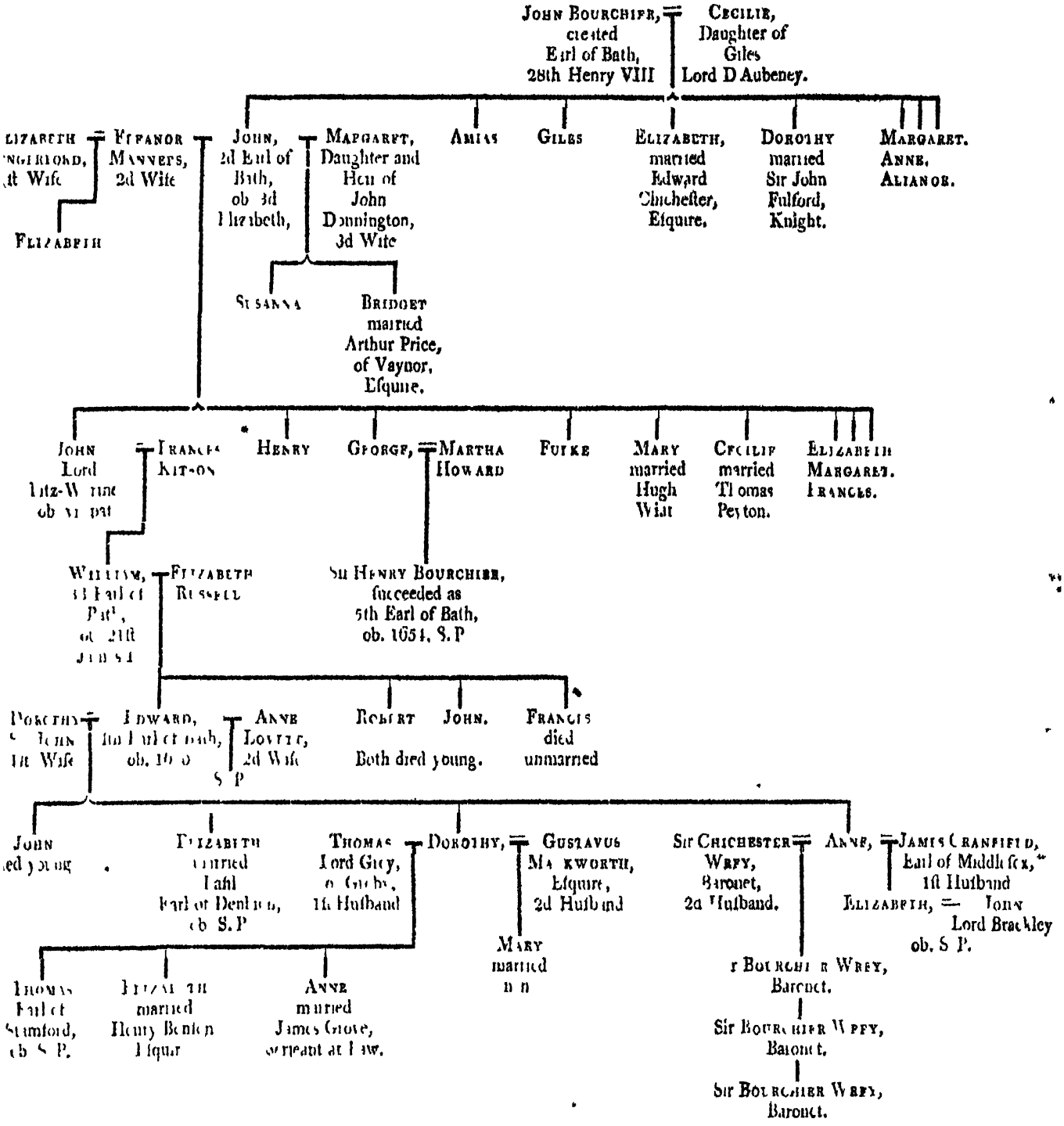
TABLE I.



[To face p 216]

SUCCESSION TO THE BARONY OF FITZ-WARINE.

TABLE II.



BOURCHIER LORD FITZ-WARINE.

Arms—Arg. a Croſs engrailed G. between 4 Water Bougets S.
Label of 3 Points Az. charged with 9 Fleur-de-Lis, Or.

Sir William Bourchier, who married Thomaſine[b] daughter and heir of Richard Hankford, was the third ſon of William Bourchier, earl of Eu,* in Normady, by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glo'ſter; and in conſequence of this alliance and deſcent from the ancient barons Fitz-Warine, was ſummoned to parliament as a peer of the realm by that title, from the 27th of Henry VI. to the 12th of Edward IV. The certain time of his death is not noticed; but he is ſaid to have been buried in the Auguſtine Friers in London. On the deceaſe of the aforeſaid Thomaſine, he married a ſecond wife, Catherine, widow of - - - - - - - Stukeley; which Catherine alſo died in his lifetime, viz. the 7th of Edward IV. having had iſſue a daughter, Elizabeth. To him ſucceeded

* Vid. Bourchier earl of Eſſex

Fulke, his ſon, called alſo lord Fitz-Warine, who, the 12th of Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament, but not after; and deceaſed the 19th of the ſame reign, anno 1478, leaving John, his ſon and heir,

counties, alſo the 16th of Henry III. ſheriff of Herefordſhire, and the year following governor of Hereford caſtle The 22d Henry III he was one of the barons marchers, who had ſummons to attend the king at Oxford; but after the 37th of Henry III. no more mention is made of him.

In the 5th of Edward I. notice is alſo taken of a William Fitz-Warine, but not from whom deſcended. Which William, the 25th of Edward I. being in the wars of Scotland, was taken priſoner, and the care of his lands ad interim, was given to William de Berquez, his own peculiar attorney

In Morant's Eſſex, Vol. I. p. 296, it is ſaid, Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Hardel, was wife of William Fitz-Warine, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Edward I and had iſſue two daughters and coheirs; viz. Iſolda, wife of Sir John Belhous, and Alice, of Sir John Dagworth.

[b] Siſter and heir alſo to Elizabeth, the other daughter and coheir of the ſaid Richard Hankford

nine years old, and two daughters; of whom, Joane, married James lord Audley; and Elizabeth, firſt, Sir Edward Stanhope, knight; and after, Sir Richard Page, knight. Which

JOHN having had livery of his lands; and the 8th of Henry VIII. upon the deceaſe of his mother, Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir to John lord Dinham, had the like livery of the caſtles, lands, and inheritance, which thereby had deſcended to him. The 22d Henry VIII. he was one of thoſe lords who ſubſcribed the letter to pope Clement VII. reſpecting his ſupremacy in this kingdom, in caſe he refuſed compliance with the king's wiſhes relative to the divorce from queen Catherine; after when, by letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter the 9th of July, 28th Henry VIII. he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Bath. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th of Henry VII. to the 28th of Henry VIII. incluſive, died ſoon after, viz. the 31ſt of Henry VIII. 1539, leaving iſſue by Cecilie his wife, daughter of Giles lord Daubeney, and ſiſter and heir to Henry earl of Bridgewater, three ſons; John, Amias, and Giles; alſo five daughters; viz. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Chicheſter, eſquire; Dorothy, of Sir John Fulford, knight; Margaret, Anne, and Alianor.

Vid Dinham.

Vid. Bridgewater.

JOHN, his ſon and heir, was his ſucceſſor; who, the 32d of Henry VIII. had a ſpecial livery of all his lands, and on the death of Edward VI. was one of the firſt who appeared for queen Mary, and was afterwards conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for the ceremony of her coronation. He was three times married: firſt, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford, knight, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth; ſecondly, to Eleanor, ſiſter to Thomas Manners, the firſt earl of Rutland of that ſurname, by whom he had iſſue four ſons; viz. John lord Fitz-Warine, who died in his lifetime; Henry, and Sir George Bourchier, who was made general of the forces ſent to ſuppreſs the rebels in Munſter, anno 1580, the 23d of Elizabeth; and Fulke: alſo five daughters; viz. Mary, wife of Hugh Wiat of Exeter; Cecilie, of Thomas Peyton, cuſtomer of Plymouth; Elizabeth, Margaret, and Frances. His third wife was Margaret, daughter and heir

of

of John Donnington, eſquire, widow of Sir Richard Long, knight, by whom he had two daughters; Suſanna, and Bridget, who married Arthur Price, of Vaynor, in com. Montgom. Eſquire. And deceaſing the 3d of Elizabeth, 1560, leaving the ſaid Margaret ſurviving, he was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM, his grandſon (viz. ſon of his ſaid ſon, John lord Fitz-Warine, by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitſon, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, knight.) Which William had fought in the Netherlands under the earl of Leiceſter, general of the Engliſh forces ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch. As nothing further is ſaid of him, it is probable he lived retired in the country; as he died at his manor houſe of Tawſtock, in Devonſhire, the 21ſt James I. 1623. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Francis earl of Bedford; by whom he had two ſons, who died infants, and a daughter, who died unmarried; and alſo his ſucceſſor,

EDWARD, who was made a knight of the bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, in 1610, and became fourth earl of Bath. He married, firſt, Dorothy, daughter of Oliver lord St. John, of Bletſho, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, John, who died an infant; and alſo three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to Baſil earl of Denbigh; Dorothy, to Thomas lord Grey of Groby, ſon to Henry earl of Stamford; and, ſecondly, to Guſtavus Mackworth, by whom ſhe had a daughter, Mary, married to a gentleman in Lincolnſhire;* and Anne, to James earl of Middleſex; and after, to Sir Chicheſter Wray, baronet. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Lovet, of Liſcomb, in Bucks, knight,[c] by whom it does not appear he had any children. He died alſo at his manor of Tawſtock, the 2d March,

* Kimber's Baronetage, Vol I p 156.

[c] In the Strafford Letters, Vol. I. p. 105, is the following paſſage, dated December 6th, 1633.

"The king writ to the earl of Bedford in behalf of Mrs. Seymour, to conclude a match with the earl of Bath, being in his tuition; which he excuſed by letters to my lord of Holland, which he ſhewed the king. Since, he is married to Sir Henry Lovet's daughter, of Bucks, for which his majeſty was very angry with the earl of Bedford."

12th Charles II. anno 1306,[d] and having no male iſſue, was ſucceeded in the eardom of Bath by Sir Henry Bourchier, knight (ſon of George, third ſon of John, ſecond earl of Bath), by Martha his wife, daughter of William lord Howard of Effingham; which earl Henry died in 1654, of whoſe "moroſity of nature" lord Clarendon makes mention. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Francis earl of Weſtmoreland; but he deceaſed without iſſue, as did alſo ſeven brothers in his lifetime, whereby the earldom of Bath became extinct in this family; but the barony of Fitz-Warine, as a barony in fee, ſeems to be in abeyance amongſt the repreſentatives of the three daughters and coheirs of Edward, the fourth earl of Bath, who died anno 1336.

FURNIVAL.

Arms—Arg. a Bend between ſix Maſcles, G.

Of this name, the firſt mentioned is Girard de Furnivall, who was with king Richard I. at the ſiege of Acon, in the Holy Land; and had iſſue

Girard, his ſon and heir, who married Maud, daughter and heir of William de Lovetot, a great baron in Nottinghamſhire, and had livery of her lands the 5th of John. He died at Jeruſalem the 3d of Henry III. whereupon his lordſhip of Mundon was aſſigned, by the king's appointment, to the lady Nichola de Haya, for her better ſupport in the cuſtody of the caſtle of Lincoln, which ſhe then held for that king. He had three ſons, Thomas, Girard, and William; of which Girard held the barony of Wardon, in right of Chriſtian

Vid. Lovetot

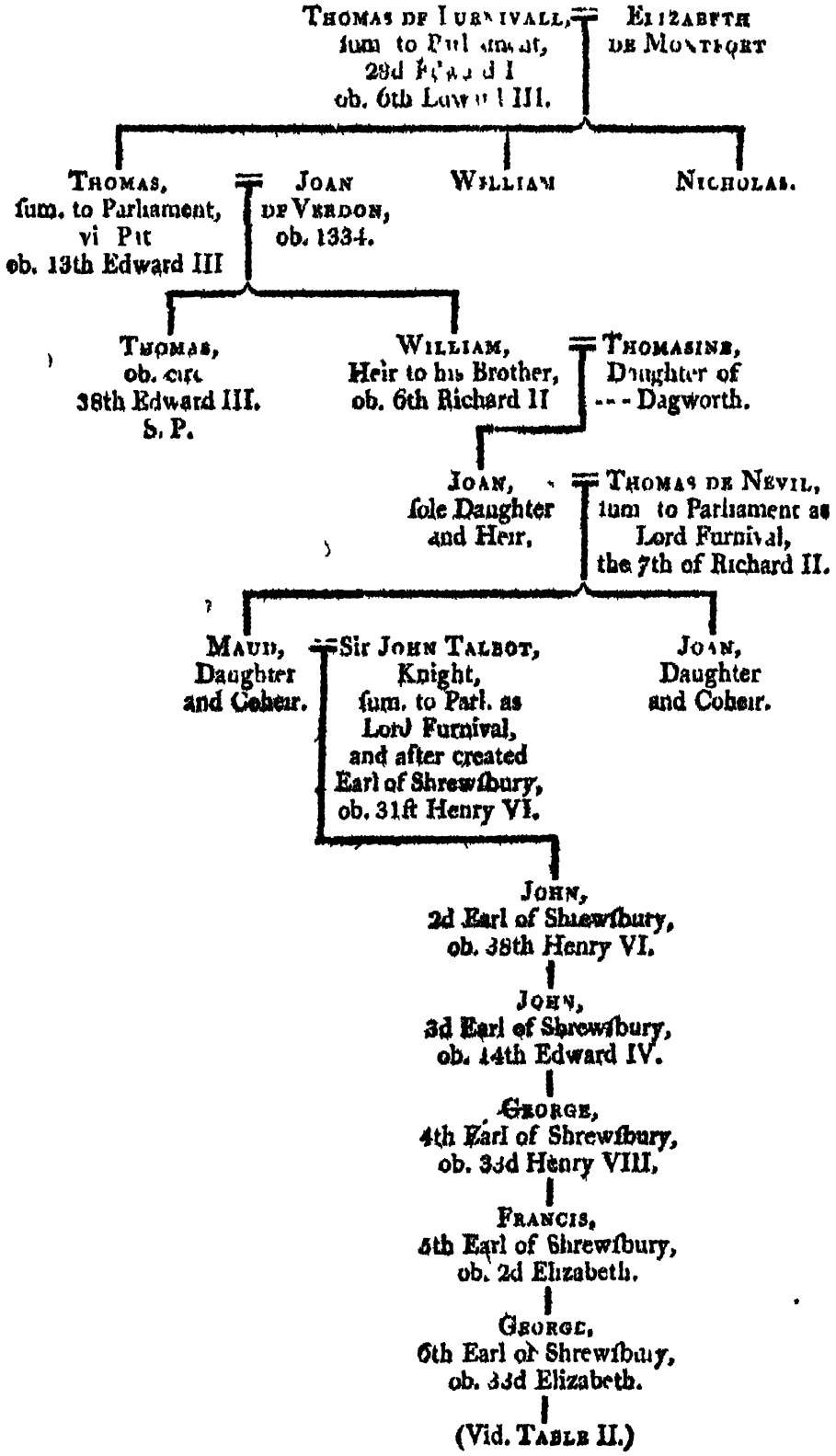
[d] Ibid, Vol. II. p. 57, dated March 23, 1630:

"The earl of Bath is dead here, having left only three daughters; ſo that the earldom goes to Sir Henry Bourchier, a great clerk, and one who, they ſay, loves not women."

Ledet

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF FURNIVAL.

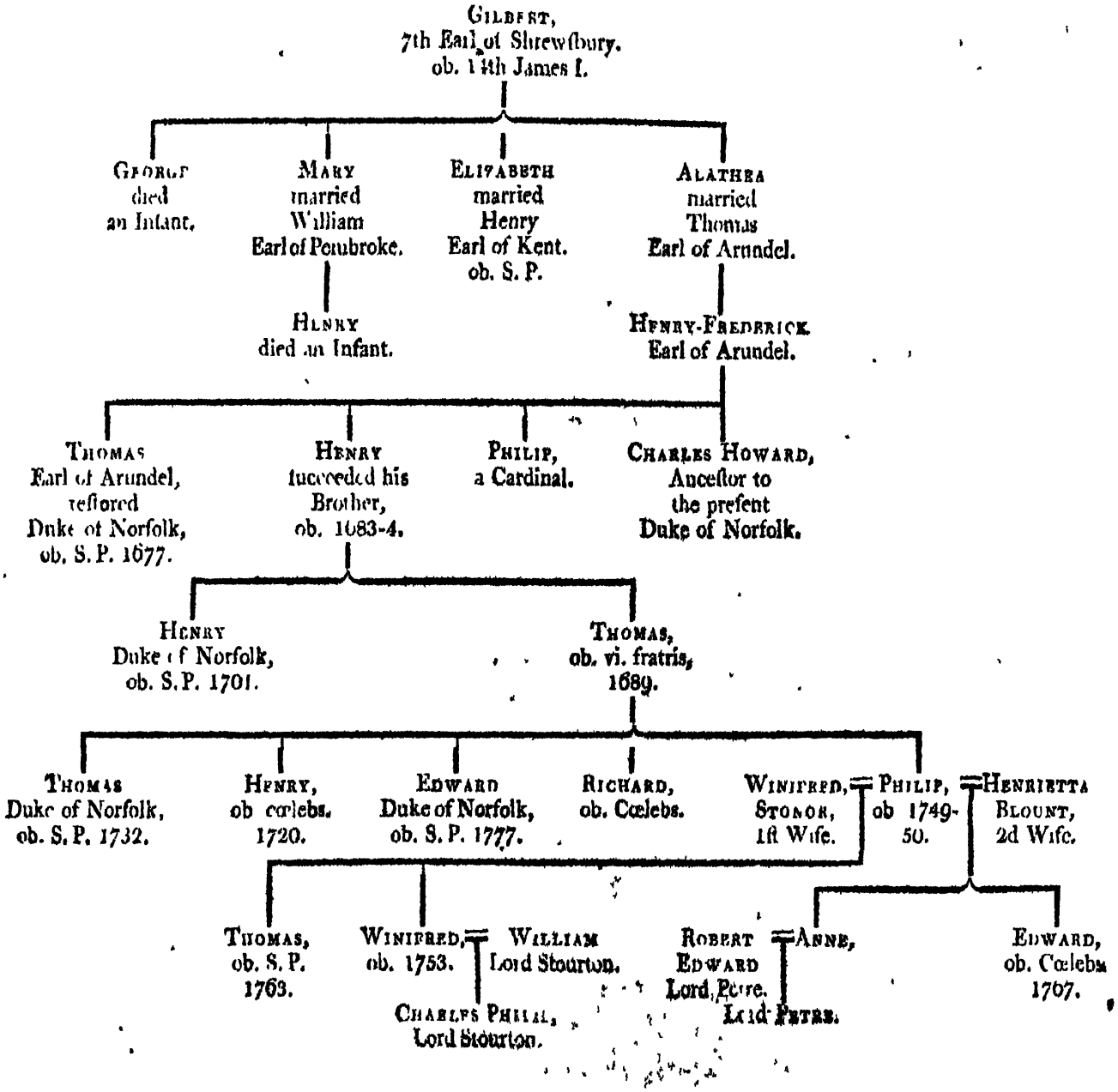
TABLE I.



[To face p. 220.]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF FURNIVAL.

TABLE II.



Ledet* his wife; on whose deceaſe it reverted to her heirs, viz. Chriſtian and Agnes, the wives of William and John Latimer. William, the third ſon, by Ada his wife, had iſſue a daughter and heir, Helewyſe, married to Euſtace de Baliol. And

Vid Ledet and Braibroc.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, being ſlain by the Saracens in the Holy Land, left iſſue by Bertha his wife,

THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 54th of Henry III. obtained leave to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, to whom ſucceeded another

GERARD, who left iſſue two ſons, Thomas and William. Which

THOMAS, the third of his name, the 22d of Edward I. was, amongſt other great men, ſummoned to adviſe of the weighty affairs of the nation, and had alſo ſummons to parliament the year following; viz. the 23d of Edward I. and ſo to the 6th of Edward III. incluſive. But was not (as Dugdale ſays), a baron; i.e. held his lands by barony, as by the record appeareth.* During the reigns of Edward I. and II. he was often employed in the wars of Scotland; and died 1332, 6th Edward III. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Peter de Montfort, of Beldeſert Caſtle, in com. Warw.† by whom he had iſſue Thomas, William, and Nicholas; whereof

* Communia de Term Mic. 10th Edw. II. Rot. 3.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father. Which Thomas, the 10th of Edward II. his father then living, was called Thomas de Furnival, junior; and married Joan, eldeſt of the four ſiſters and coheirs of Theobald de Verdon, widow of William, ſon of William de Montacute, whereby he very much enlarged his inheritance; and had alſo ſummons to parliament during his father's lifetime, from the 12th of Edward II. to the 12th of Edward III. incluſive; and died the year following, anno 1339, leaving

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then ſeventeen years of age. Unto

* She was daughter and heir of Wiſchard Ledet, and widow of Henry de Braybroc. Vid. Braybroc.

† She was widow of John, ſon and heir of Simon de Montacute, progenitor of the earls of Salisbury of that ſurname.

which

which Thomas, upon a partition made of the Verdon lands, the 18th of Edward III. amongſt other manors there was allotted to him the manor of Farnham, in com. Bucks.[s] In the 20th of Edward III. he was in the wars of France; and was in the glorious victory obtained by the Engliſh army over the French at Creſſy. When he died is not related, only that he had no iſſue; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 22d to the 38th of Edward III. incluſive, was ſucceeded by his brother

WILLIAM DE FURNIVAL, who, the 39th of Edward III. had livery of all his lands, excepting thoſe which Joane, his widow, held in dower. This William married Thomaſin, daughter and heir of ----- Dagworth, in whoſe right he had the manor of Dagworth, in Suffolk. And having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 39th of Edward III. to the 6th of Richard II. incluſive, died that year, leaving an only daughter and heir,

JOANE; who marrying Thomas de Nevil, brother to Ralph, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, carried to him the barony of Furnival, together with the intereſt in the baronies of Lovetot and Verdon, immerged therein. (Vid. Nevil lord Furnival.)

NEVIL LORD FURNIVALL.

ARMS—Gu. a Saltier Arg. a Martlet S. for difference.

THIS THOMAS NEVIL, who married Joane, ſole daughter and heir of William lord Furnival, was, in her right, ſummoned to parliament by that title, the 7th of Richard II. in which year, making proof of her age, and doing his fealty, he had livery of her inheritance:

[s] This manor was holden by the ſervice of finding a glove for the king's right-hand on the coronation day, and to ſupport his left arm ſo long as he held the royal ſceptre From the Furnivals it paſſed to the Nevils, and from them to the Talbots earls of Shrewſbury, who, though by way of exchange, they ſurrendered up this manor to Henry VIII. yet reſerved that honourable office to themſelves, and their heirs for ever

but

but ſhe lived not long; for the 2d of Henry IV. he married a ſecond wife, viz. Ankaret, widow of Sir Richard Talbot, knight, ſiſter of John, ſon of John lord Strange, of Blackmere. During the reigns of Richard II. and of Henry IV. unto his death, he was intruſted with many important offices, and was a perſon of much note. Dugdale ſays, he died the 8th of Henry IV. yet, by the ſame learned and accurate author, in his Writs of Summons to Parliament, he there ſtates him to have been ſummoned from the 7th of Richard II. to the 14th of Henry IV. incluſive.

By Joane, his firſt wife[h] aforeſaid, he left two daughters, his next heirs, viz. Maud and Joane; which Maud married the celebrated Sir John Talbot, who, in her right, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Furnival, and was afterwards created earl of Shrewſbury. In which title this barony lay for two centuries; until, by the death of Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury, in 1616, without iſſue male, the earldom devolved upon the next heir male and the baronies in fee deſcended to his three daughters, who were his coheirs. Of whom, Mary married William earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, Henry earl of Kent; and Alethea, Thomas earl of Arundel; by means of which marriage, the manor of Workſop,[i] &c. came into the noble family of the Howards earls of Arundel, and dukes of Norfolk.

[h] Edmondſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, makes theſe daughters to be by the ſecond wife

[i] It is by virtue of this manor, &c the dukes of Norfolk claim to ſupport the king's left arm on the day of the coronation, ſo long as he holds the royal ſceptre George the fourth earl of Shrewſbury having exchanged with the crown, his manor of Farnham Royal (holden by that tenure), for the inheritance of the ſite of the priory of Workſop, with divers other lands.

GREY OF CODNOR.

Arms—Barry of Six Arg. and Az in chief three Torteauxes.

Although Dugdale makes no mention of the Grey family before the time of Richard I. yet it appears, from good authority, they were of ancient deſcent, and of great eminency, long prior to that æra.

Rollo, or Fulbert, was chamberlain to Robert duke of Normandy; and of his gift had the caſtle and honour of Croy, in Picardy, from whence his poſterity aſſumed their ſurname (afterwards written de Grey.) This Rollo, or Fulbert, was father of

John lord de Croy; which John was anceſtor to

Anschitil de Grey, who, at the general ſurvey, temp. W. Conq. poſſeſſed divers lordſhips in the counties of Oxford and Bucks; and the ſaid Anſchitil was progenitor of

Henry de Grey, who was in great favour with Richard I. as is manifeſted from the grant which that prince made to him, of the *manor of Thurrock, in Eſſex, afterwards called Thurrock Grey; whereof alſo he had a confirmation by king John, with whom he continued in great eſtimation. He married Iſolda, niece and heir of Robert Bardolf, by whom he had ſix ſons; viz. Richard, whoſe[k] principal ſeat was at Codnor, in com. Derby; John, ſometimes juſtice of Cheſter, progenitor of the lords Grey, of Wilton and Ruthyn; Wil-

* Dug Vol I. p 709

Vid Bardolf

k How far Dugdale may be correct or erroneous, in making this Richard and his brethren, ſons of Henry de Grey of Thurrock, we ſhall not aſſume to determine; but Mr. Collins, in his Peerage, Vol. II. p. 25, expreſsly ſays, "All antiquaries agree, that John, ſon of Anſchitil de Grey had iſſue, by Hawis his wife, Robert, Walter, archbiſhop of York; and Henry" which Henry is ſtated as the younger brother, and Robert the elder, who inherited the Oxfordſhire eſtate; viz Cornwell and Rotherfield. Wherefore in this reſpect the nature of the deſcent would be, that the ſaid Henry was brother inſtead of father to Robert of Rotherfield, and Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York

liam

liam, of Landford and Sandiacre, in com. Notts and Derby; Robert, of Rotherfield; Walter, archbiſhop of York;[1] and Henry. Of theſe,

RICHARD, his eldeſt ſon, for his ſignal loyalty to king John, when divers barons and great nobles of the realm were in rebellion againſt him, had the lands of John de Humez, in Leiceſterſhire, and Simon de Canci, in Lincolnſhire (two of thoſe rebel barons), conferred upon him. In the 10th of Henry III. he was conſtituted governor of the Iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sarke; of which, the 36th of the ſame king, he had a grant, in fee farm, for 400 marks, to be paid yearly into the king's exchequer. The 42d Henry III. he was made conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. Yet after having proved himſelf both diligent and truſty in his high offices, he joined with the diſcontented barons; and being with young Simon Montfort, at Kenilworth, was there ſurpriſed by prince Edward, and taken priſoner. For which offence his lands were ſeized, but afterwards reſtored. This Richard married Lucia, daughter and heir to the beforementioned John de Humez. When he died does not appear; but it is ſtated that, Vid. Humez.

JOHN, his ſon, deceaſed the 56th of Henry III. to whom ſucceeded Henry, his ſon and heir. Which

HENRY, the 22d of Edward I. had ſummons, amongſt other great men, to attend the king to conſult upon the urgent affairs of the realm; and afterwards had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 27th Edward I. to the 2d of Edward II. in which year he died,[m] leaving iſſue two ſons, Richard and Nicholas; to which Nicholas he

[1] He lies buried in the cathedral church of York, under a tomb (in the Eaſt aiſle of the South tranſept), of curious Gothic workmanſhip, and having the biſhop's effigy at full length, with his crofier lying on the bottom part.

[m] This Henry gave to the canons of Nutley, in com. Bucks, a cottage in Shuringham, co Norfolk, to pray for his ſoul, and that of Alianor his wife.

His firſt writ of ſummons is in the 27th of king Edward I. yet in the Clauſe Rolls of the Summons of the 25th of the ſaid king, Edward I. there is the name of Johannes de Grey, of whom no other account or notice is made.

gave the manor of Barton, in Rydale, in com. Ebor, from whom it deſcended to Edmund, his ſon and heir; and from him to Thomas, his ſon; and from him to Ralph, who, the 21ſt Henry VI. being of full age, doing his homage, had livery thereof.

RICHARD, the eldeſt ſon, had livery of his lands the ſame year his father died; viz. 2d Edward II. and had likewiſe ſummons to parliament, as he likewiſe had from thence to the 9th of Edward III. He was often employed in the wars of Scotland and France; and intruſted with ſeveral high offices. The 7th of Edward III. he had ſummons to attend the king at Newcaſtle, with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Scots; but by reaſon of his debility, had a ſpecial diſpenſation to ſpare his ſervices. Soon after which he died, viz. the 9th of Edward III. leaving John, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age, and a younger ſon, Robert, who had the manor of Cherleton Grey, in com. Somerſet; as alſo divers other lands in the ſame county, and in Dorſetſhire, by virtue of a fine and entail, whereby for want of iſſue male of Robert Fitz-Pain, the ſaid lands were ſettled on this Robert de Grey, and Elizabeth his wife, and their iſſue male.

Vid. Fitz-Pain.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, was ſucceſſor to his father. He ſerved with great reputation in the wars of France and Scotland; and being ſo active a perſon, was holden in ſuch great eſteem by the king (Edward III.) that he received from his hands an hood of white cloth, embroidered with blue men dancing, buttoned before with great pearls; and being to perform military exerciſes in a tournament at Canterbury, he had alſo accoutrements of Indian ſilk (whereon the arms of Sir Stephen Coſyngton were painted), given to him by the king. The 33d of Edward III. he was made governor of the town and caſtle of Rocheſter for life. But after all his military employments, the 39th of Edward III. he obtained licence to go on a pilgrimage; and the 45th of Edward III. being grown very aged, he had a ſpecial diſpenſation from the king, to exempt him from coming to parliament and councils, to which he had been ſummoned from the 9th of Edward

ward III. When he died does not appear:* but he is said to have had two sons, Henry and John, and a daughter, Alice, wife of William, son of Sir Adam de Everingham, of Laxton, in com. Notts. Which Henry and John, the 43d of Edward III. were both in the expedition then made into France, and of the retinue of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster. The said Henry died in his father's life, and left issue

RICHARD, who succeeded his grandfather; and the 17th and 21st of Richard II. was in the wars of France. The 4th of Henry IV. was admiral of the king's fleet northwards; and the 8th of Henry IV. was made constable of Nottingham castle, and chief ranger of the forest of Shirewood for life. He was a person of especial note, and employed as ambassador to Scotland and France on several important occasions; and having had summons to parliament, from the 17th of Richard II. to the 4th of Henry V. inclusive, died the 6th of Henry V. and was buried at Aylesford, in Kent. His wife was Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs to Ralph lord Basset, of Sapcoate,* whom he left surviving, and John, his son and heir. Which

* Vid. Basset of Sapcoate.

JOHN had livery of his lands the same year as his father died, and also summons to parliament, from the 8th of Henry V. to the 7th of Henry VI. inclusive; but died the 9th of Henry VI. without issue, leaving

HENRY, his brother and heir, twenty-five years of age, who, the same year had livery of his lands; and having married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Henry Perci, of Athol, the 11th Henry VI. shared in the inheritance of his lands. This Henry lord Grey, of Codnor, had summons to parliament, from the 9th to the 20th of Henry VI. inclusive; and died 17th July, 22d Henry VI. leaving Henry, his son and heir, nine years of age. Which

Vid. Basset of Sapcoate.

HENRY, when he grew up, much affected the study of chymistry;

* He most likely deceased circ. 16th Richard II. for, in Dugdale's Writs of Summons to Parliament, he is named from the 9th of Edward III. to the 16th of Richard II. inclusive. After which, the next mentioned is Richard de Grey, his successor, the 17th Richard II.

and the 3d of Edward IV. obtained a licence from the king to practiſe the tranſmutation of metals. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 38th of Henry VI. to the 13th of Henry VII. when he died without° legitimate iſſue; whereupon the manor and caſtle of Codnor, with other lands, deſcended to Elizabeth, his aunt and heir, wife of Sir John Zouche, knight, a younger ſon to William lord Zouche, of Haryngworth; but this line of Zouche never had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm.

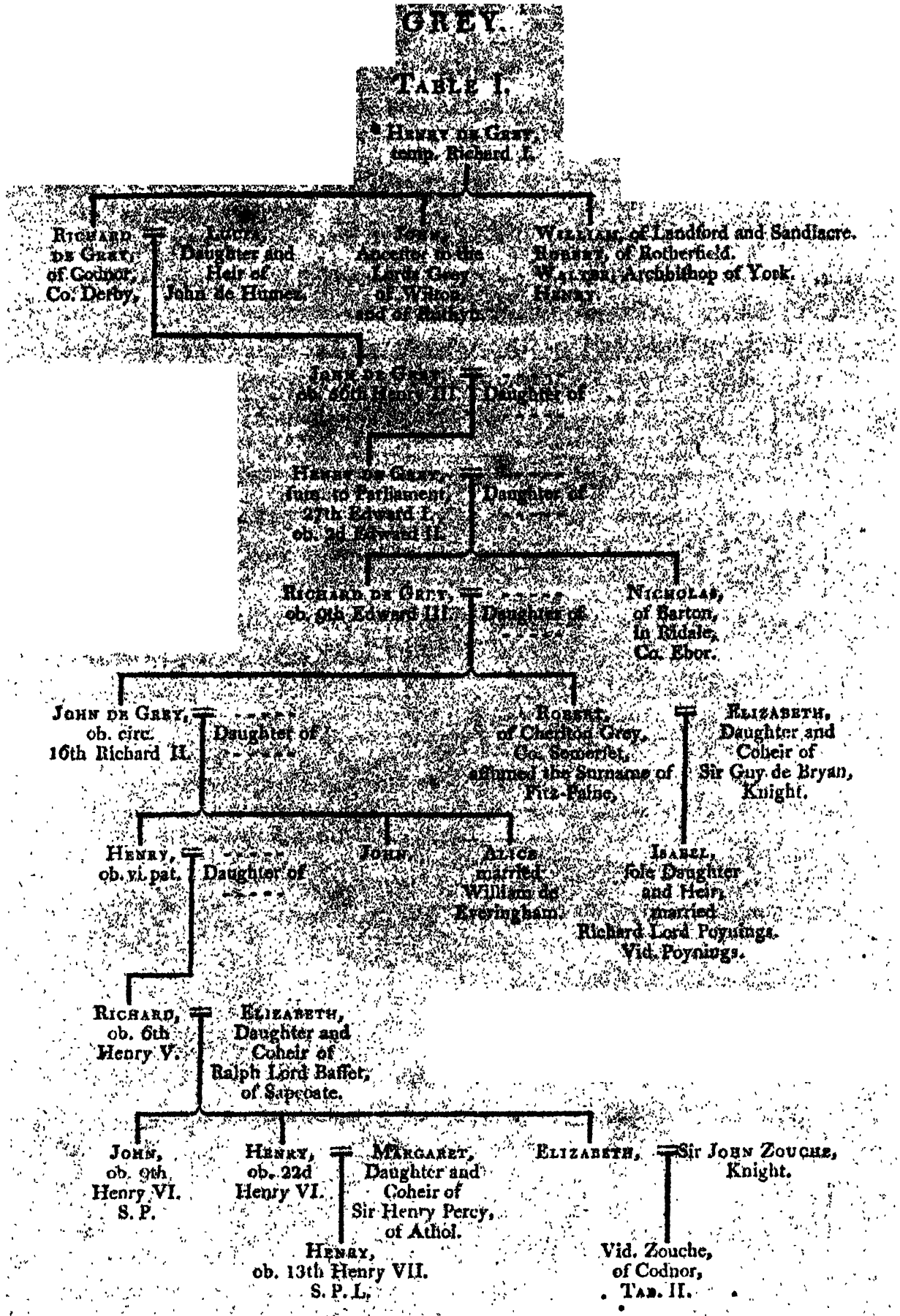
Leland, in Vol. VIII. p. 97, ſays, "the laſt lord Grey of Codnor, "left three daughters, whereof one was married to Sir Rowland Len-"talle, of Notynghamſhire; another to Newport, in Shropſhire; and "the third to one Souche, a younger brother of the houſe of the lord "Souches. Thes three had the lord Grayes landes in copartion, "whereof the lordſhip of Ailesford, in Kent, and How Hundred, was "parte. There were ſome of the lord Grayes of Codnor, byried at "Ailesford Freres."

"Lentall dyenge without iſſue male left two daughters; whereof one "called Catarine, was married to one of the lord Zouches, the other "to Cornwale baron of Burford; and ſo cam they to be copartiners in "the lord Grey of Codnor's lands."

° By his will, dated 10th September, 8th Henry VII. he gave to Richard Grey, his baſtard ſon, the manor of Ratcliffe, on Trent, co. Notts; and appointed that his other baſtard ſon, Henry, whom he had by Catherine Finderne, ſhould marry Cecilie Charleton. From this Henry the Grays of Langley, in co. Leiceſter, deſcended.

GREY.

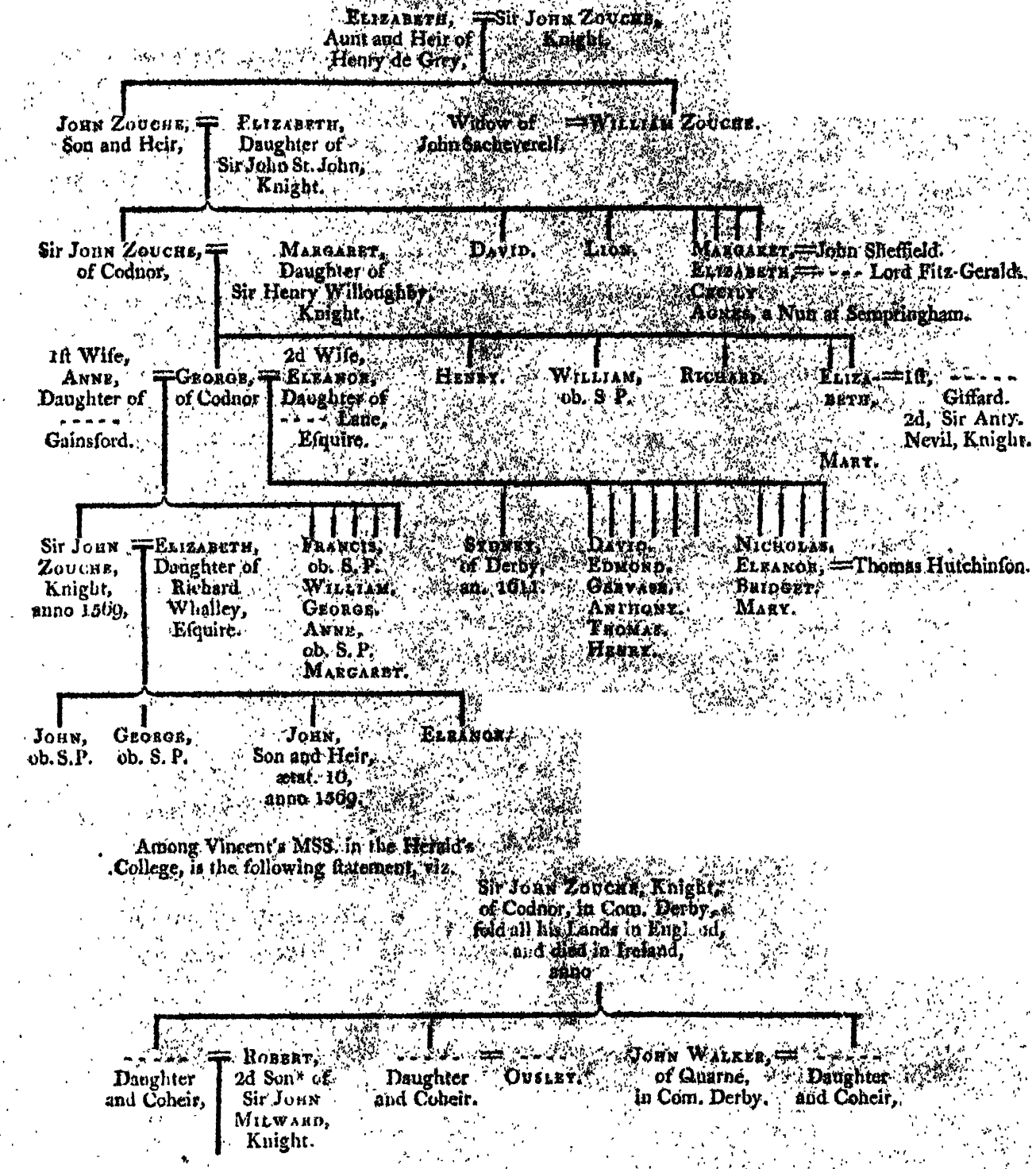
TABLE I.



* This Pedigree is according to Dugdale's account, but controverted by Collins, and by Edmonson in his Baronagium Genealogicum.

GREY.

TABLE II.



* In Dugdale's Visitation of Derbyshire, made in 1654, in the Pedigree of Milward of Eaton, it appears, that Robert Milward, who was second justice of Chester, and certifies that Pedigree, had married Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Zouche, of Codnor; and had at that time eight children living, of whom the eldest was twelve years of age. (C. 34-35.)

GREY OF WILTON.

Arms—Barry of Six Arg. and Az. in Chief Three Torteauxes, a File of Three Points Arg.

Of this line, the firſt mentioned is JOHN, ſecond ſon of Henry de Grey, to whom king Richard I. gave the manor of Thurrock, in Eſſex, as beforementioned. Vid. Grey of Codnor.

This John, the 33d of Henry III. was juſtice of Cheſter; and the 40th of the ſame reign, being then an aged knight, and much eſteemed for his valour, as alſo chief of the king's council, yet being weary of the vanities of the court, withdrew himſelf therefrom: but, nevertheleſs, the next year he was made governor of Shrewſbury caſtle, and the year following conſtable of Dover caſtle; and was afterwards one of the barons who undertook, that king Henry ſhould ſtand to the determination of Lewis king of France, touching certain differences then exiſting. Moreover, he ſtood loyal to Henry during the war with the rebel barons; and after their ſignal defeat at the battle of Eveſham, was made ſheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby. His wife was [p] the lady Joane Peyvre, widow of Pauline Peyvre (a great man in that age); and deceaſing the 50th Henry III. left iſſue a ſon, Reginald, and a daughter, married to Robert de Tatſhall. Which, John.

REGINALD, his ſon and heir, in regard of his faithful ſervices to the king, obtained the favour to have a ſpecial livery of all his father's lands, though he had not then done his homage. In the 9th of Edward I. he was juſtice of Cheſter; and merited ſo well, that for his manifold ſervices, he had part of the honour of Monmouth given to him by the king; and in further conſideration of his ſervices, obtained Reginald.

[p] So Dugdale recites; but other authorities ſtate his wife's name to have been Kemara (Brydges' Memoirs), or Emma, daughter and heir of Geffery Glanville (a MS. Ped. penes Jo. Egerton, of Oulton, co. Cheſt. Arm.)

the

* Vid Dug. Writs of Summons.

the caſtle of Ruthyn, and other lands. This Reginald had *ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 23d of Edward I. to the 2d of Edward II. His wife was Maud, daughter and heir of William lord Fitz-Hugh, by Hawis, daughter and heir of Hugh de Longchamp,[q] a great baron, whoſe principal ſeat was at Wilton Caſtle, in Herefordſhire; which thereby came to this family; and dying, circ. 2d of Edward II. was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

John.

John, then forty years of age.[r]

Which JOHN, during his father's life, was an active perſon in the king's ſervice. The 10th of Edward II. he was made juſtice of North Wales, and governor of Carnarron caſtle, and ſerved in the wars of Scotland of that reign, but died the 17th of Edward II. having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 2d to the 16th Edward II. Being then ſeiſed, amongſt other poſſeſſions, of the manor of Eſton Grey, in Wilts, and the caſtle of Ruthyn, in North Wales. By Anne, his firſt wife, daughter of William lord Ferrers, of Groby, he had his ſon and heir; and by Maud, his ſecond wife, daughter of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Drayton, he had iſſue, Roger lord Grey, of Ruthyn.

Vid. Grey of Ruthyn.

Henry.

HENRY, ſon and heir to John, by his firſt wife beforenamed, was ſucceſſor to his father as baron Grey of Wilton, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 17th of Edward II. to the 16th of Edward III.

Vid. Dugd. Writs of Summons.

Being abroad in the French wars at the time of his ſucceſſion, and therefore not able to come to claim his inheritance ſo ſoon as accuſtomably he ſhould have done, king Edward III. the firſt year of his reign, in reſpect of his eminent ſervices, remitted him a debt he owed to the exchequer. But further of him very little occurs, only his death, the 16th of Edward III. By Anne his wife, daughter and heir of

[q] Dugdale ſays, he married Maud, daughter and heir of Henry de Longchamp; but that point is contradicted by moſt authorities, and by theſe, viz. Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 253; Brydges' Mem. p. 80; MS. Fed. penes Jo. Egerton Arm. prædit.

[r] Dugdale writes, that beſides this John, his ſon and heir, he had a daughter, Joan, wife of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Drayton; and a brother, John, who, the 34th of Edward I. was in the king's ſervice in Scotland. Yet, under Baſſet, Vol. I. p. 379, he makes the ſaid Joan, daughter of John de Grey, juſtice of Cheſter.

Ralph

Ralph Rockley, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Clare (a younger ſon of Robert earl of Clare), he left his ſon and heir,

REGINALD, who, the 19th of Edward III. being a banneret, attended the king in an expedition into France; beyond which time nothing memorable is ſaid of him. He had alſo ſummons to the ſeveral parliaments, from the 17th to 34th Edward III. inclusive; and died the 44th; leaving Henry, his ſon and heir, and Maud his wife, daughter and heir of John Botetourt, of Weoly, ſurviving. Which Reginald

HENRY, the next lord, has very little mention made of him; only that, the 40th of Edward III. (his father being then living), he was of the retinue of John duke of Lancaſter, in an expedition then made into Gaſcoigne; and the 50th of Edward III. was ſummoned to parliament, by the name of Henry de Grey de Shirland Chevalier; and died the 19th of Richard II. leaving by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Talbot, Richard, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Margaret, wife to John lord Darcy.

This RICHARD at his father's death was very young, ſo that until the 3d of Henry V. no notice is made of him, when he was with Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorſet (the king's uncle and lieutenant of Normandy), in an expedition then made thither. He does not appear to have had ſummons to parliament, but to have died, anno 1442, the 20th of Henry VI. leaving Margaret, his ſecond wife, ſurviving; who died the 30th of Henry VI. leaving William de Grey, her ſon and heir, then nineteen years old. But by Blanch, his firſt wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip de la Vache, knight of the garter, he left Reginald, his ſon and ſucceſſor. Which Richard

REGINALD married Tacina, daughter of Owen Tudor, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Charles the French king, and widow of king Henry V. and according to Dugdale, in his Writs of Summons, though not at all ſtated in his Baronage, had ſummons to parliament, from the 23d of Henry VI. to the 11th of Henry VII. To him ſucceeded Reginald

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 12th of Henry VII. was retained John

to ſerve in the wars of Scotland under Giles lord Daubeny, captain-general of the king's army for that expedition. His name only occurs the 12th of Henry VII. as having ſummons to parliament; nor is the time of his death ſtated, but that he was buried in the White Friers, in London.* His wife was Anne, daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, by whom he left his ſon and heir,

* Cic 17th Henry VII.

EDMUND, who, the 1ſt of Henry VIII. had ſummons to parliament, but died ſoon after; viz. 3d Henry VIII. His wife was Florence, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Haſtings,[a] third brother of William firſt lord Haſtings; by whom he had iſſue four ſons, viz. George, Thomas, and Richard, who all died ſucceſſively S. P.[b] and

William.

WILLIAM, who thereby became heir to the eſtate and honour; and the 20th of Henry VIII. had a ſpecial livery of his lands. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſoldier, and has left a conſiderable fame to poſterity. Of him it is ſaid, that as Hannibal was ſworn an enemy to Rome at nine years old, ſo my lord Grey was bred one to France at fourteen.

Loyd's State Worthies

His great conduct won him much eſteem. His civility to ſtrangers was obſervable, his bounty to his followers eminent; his ſkill in warfare conſpicuous; whoſe end he ſaid was victory, and the end of victory nobleneſs, made up of pity and munificence. Being governor of Guiſnes, which was beſieged by the French after their taking of Calais, he defended it with great valour; but the garriſon, through deſpair, mutinying, he was obliged to ſurrender the place; and being thereby made a priſoner, he ruined his fortune to pay his ranſom, viz. 24,000 crowns. Dugdale ſays, he was attainted; but for what cauſe

[a] By Anne his wife, daughter of John Tatterſhall, by Agnes Chichele, daughter of John, ſon of William Chichele, ſheriff of London, and brother to Henry Chichele, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and founder of All Souls college, Oxford. (Vid Stemmata Chicheliana.)

[b] And a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Brydges firſt lord Chandos.

does

does not mention.[a] He was, however, reſtored in blood the 1ſt of Elizabeth.

Having lived to all the great purpoſes of life but ſelf-intereſt, he deceaſed, anno the 5th of Elizabeth, 1563; to the public ſorrow of England, which he ſecured, and to the joy of Scotland, which he awed. On this occaſion it was remarked, "that on the ſame day died the greateſt ſcholar, and the greateſt ſoldier of the nobility;" meaning, Henry Manners, earl of Rutland, as the firſt; and William lord Grey de Wilton, as the laſt. He had ſummons to parliament from the 21ſt of Henry VIII. to the 6th of Philip and Mary, and was a K. G. His wife was Mary, daughter of Charles earl of Worceſter, by whom he had iſſue, Arthur and William; and a daughter, Honora, who married Henry Denny, eſquire. Of the ſons,

ARTHUR ſucceeded his father in honour, but in a ſmall eſtate (much diminiſhed, as before obſerved), which by his valour he endeavoured to advance; being initiated into feats of war under his martial father at the ſiege of Leith, anno 1560, where he was wounded in the ſhoulder, which inſpirited him with an antipathy to the Scots. He was afterwards ſent over lord deputy into Ireland, anno 1580, where he unfortunately fought the rebel Iriſh at Glandilough, to the great loſs of Engliſh blood; which made many commend his courage above his conduct, until he recovered his credit, and finally ſuppreſſed the rebellion of Deſmond. Which rendered his name (with other military exploits), more famous as a ſoldier even than his father. He was the patron of the poet Spencer, at the time he was lord deputy in Ireland; and was much commended for his diſpatch, reſolution, and for his prudence in public affairs. He was a knight of the garter, as his father had been; and was alſo ſummoned to parliament, from the 8th to the 35th of queen Elizabeth, in which year he died. His ſecond wife was Jane Sibylla, daughter of Sir Richard Morriſon, knight, and relict of the earl of Bedford; by whom he had Thomas, his ſon Arthur

[a] He accompanied the duke of Northumberland, with the forces marched from London on behalf of the lady Jane Grey.

and heir, and a daughter, Bridget, who married Sir Rowland Egerton, afterwards created a baronet. But by Dorothy, his first wife, a natural daughter of Richard Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Francis Godwin, knight.[x] He was therefore succeeded by

Thomas. THOMAS, his only son, aforesaid, who was a very promising young man; but became tinctured with the factions of the Puritan party, and engaged in those mysterious intrigues which were called "Raleigh's Conspiracy." Carte, the apologist of the Stuarts, says, "He had engaged with Cobham and Raleigh,* not to admit James to the throne of England unless upon certain terms;" and that he was violent and furious in his passion, and hated by the people for his enmity to the earl of Essex, and his outrage to the earl of Southampton.[y] Carte proceeds to say, he entered into the plot, being desirous at any rate to get liberty of conscience for the Puritans. He was arrested, 12th July, 1603. His trial, with that of lord Cobham, was holden at Winchester, November 25th and 26th following. Sir Dudley Carleton says, that after the mean and abject defence of Cobham, "Grey, quite in another key, began with great assurance and alacrity;

* Brooke lord Cobham, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

[x] In the Topographer, Vol. I. p. 60, is an account of the fine old seat of the ancient family of the lord Sandy's of the Vine, with the following passage:

Winwood's Mem. I. 47. "On the staircase hangs a curious old daubing of Sir Francis Godwin, and Elizabeth his "wife. In one corner, her father, Arthur lord Grey, of Wilton; beside them, John Godwin, "their eldest son, who died unmarried; Arthur Godwin, afterwards heir, father of Jane, wife "of Philip lord Wharton, 1602; Margaret, who married william Elmes, esquire; and Dorothy, "who died unmarried."

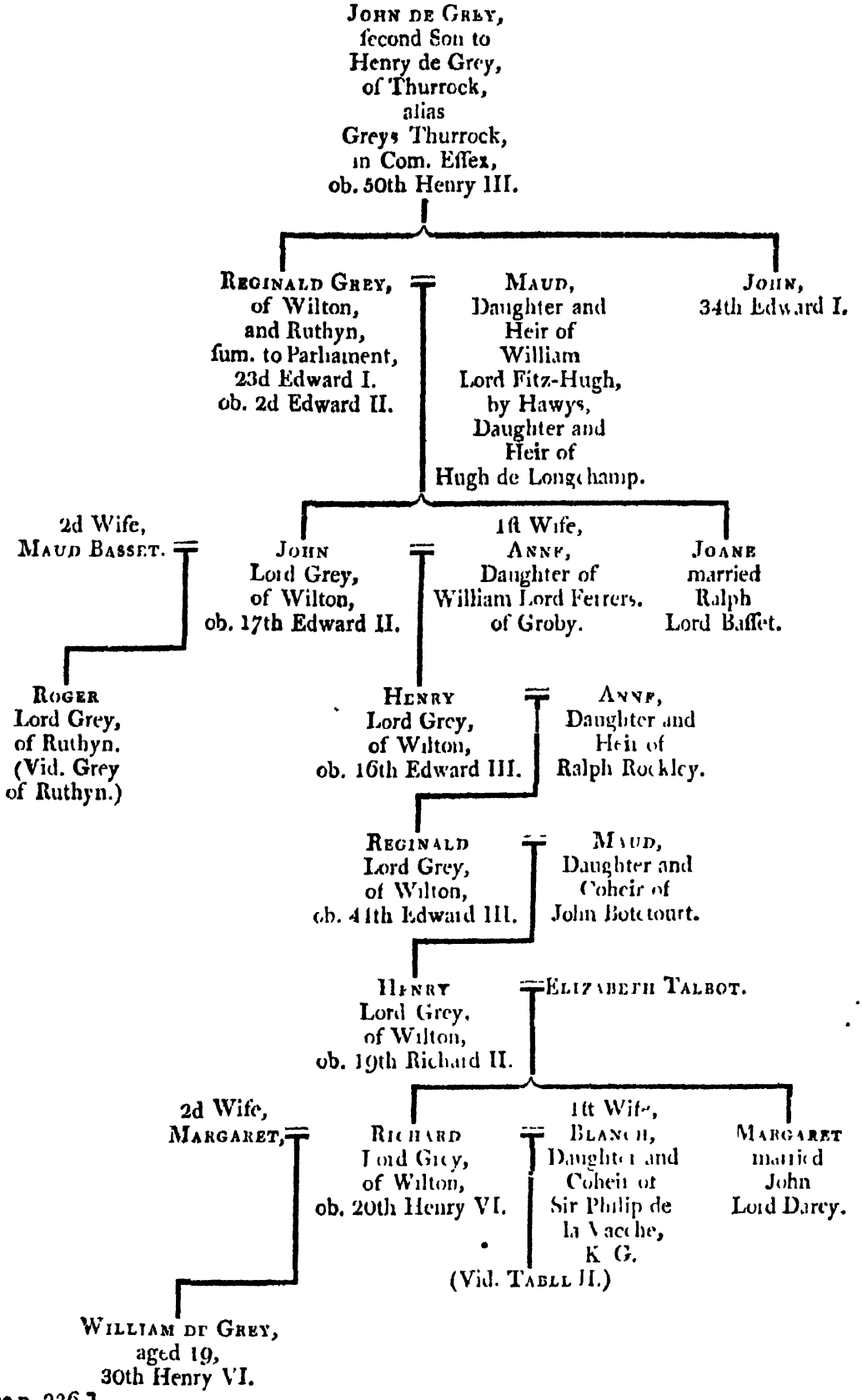
[y] Secretary Cecil writes to Sir Henry Nevil, June 5, 1599: "If you chance to heare any flying tale that my lord Grey should be committed in Ireland, the accident was only this, that he being only a colonell of horse, and my lord Southampton generall, he did charge without direction; and so, for order sake, was only committed to the marshal for one night."

Ibid. 292. Again, Sir Henry Neville writes to Mr. Winwood, January 29, 1600: "Our home matters are, as I have heretofore written, without any alteration; only my lord Grey, upon some new-conceived discontent, assaulted my lord of Southampton, on horseback, in the street; for which contempt against her majesty's commandment given before to them, he was committed to the Fleet."

telling

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF GREY OF WILTON.

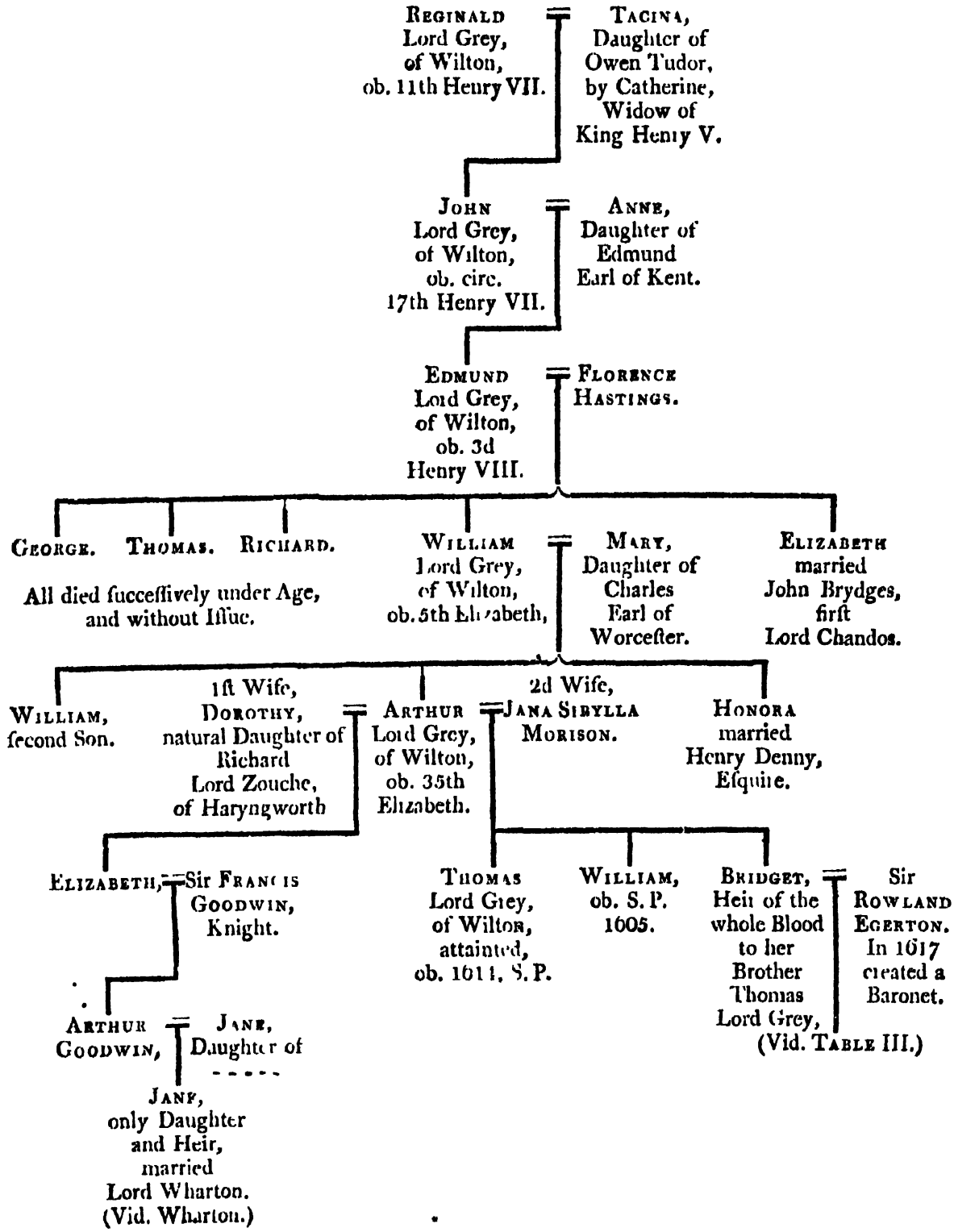
TABLE I.



[To face p. 236.]

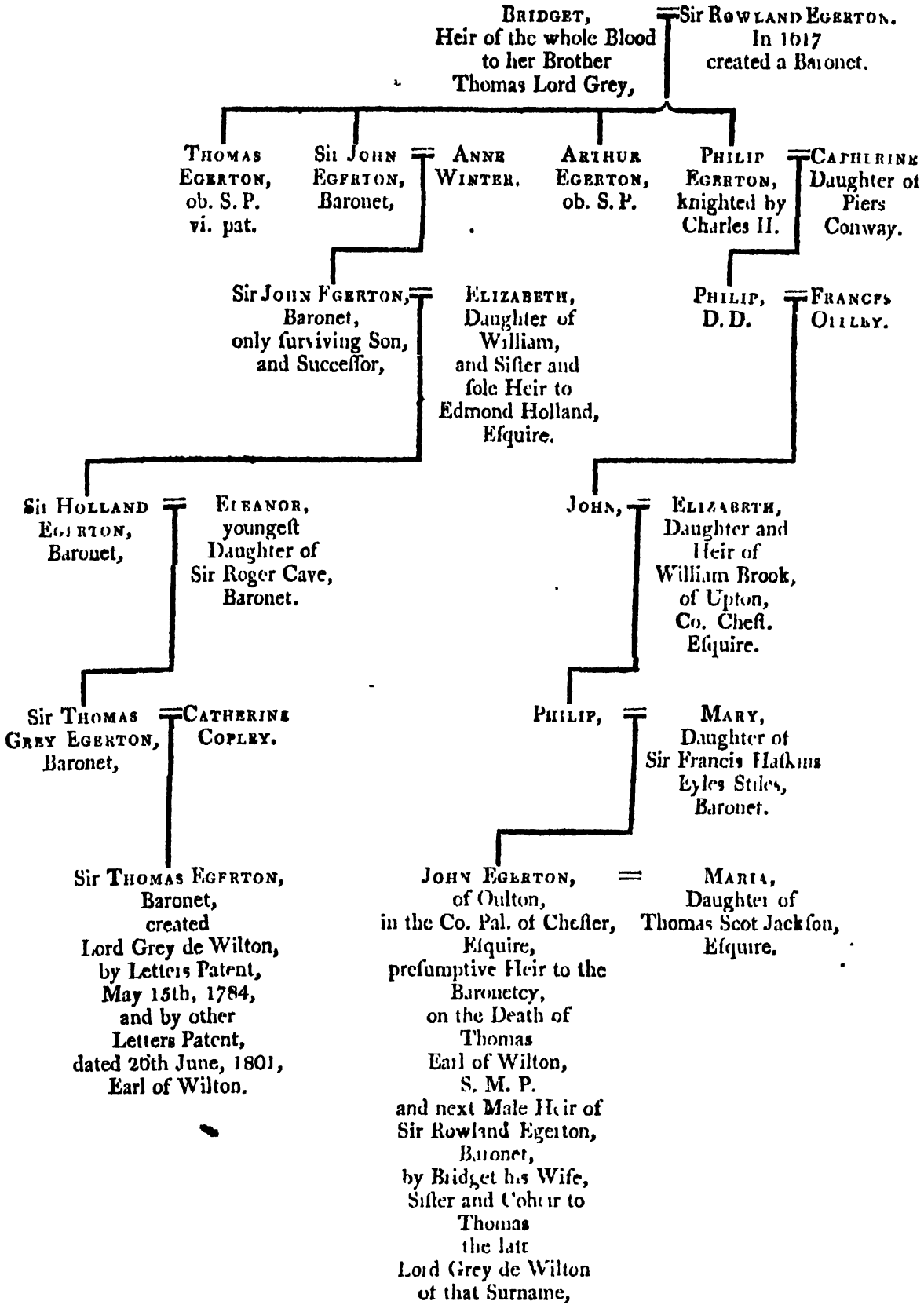
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF GREY OF WILTON.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF GREY OF WILTON.

TABLE III.



telling the lords, the judges, and the king's counſel, their duties, in a long ſpeech; and kept them the whole day to ſubtle traverſes and ſubterfuges: but the evidence that he was acquainted with the ſurpriſe of the king, was too conſpicuous, by Broke's and Markham's confeſſions. The lords (continues Sir Dudley), were long ere they could all agree, and loth to come out with ſo hard a cenſure againſt him; moſt of them ſtrove with themſelves, and would fain, as it ſeems, have diſpenſed with their conſciences to have ſhewn him favour. After ſentence, when he was aſked what he would ſay againſt its being denounced? he replied, "I have nothing to ſay; yet a word of Tacitus comes in my mouth:

"Non eadem omnibus decora."

"The houſe of Wilton* have ſpent many lives in their prince's ſervice, and Grey cannot aſk his."

It ſeems, that after an inſulting farce of bringing the convicted conſpirators to the ſcaffold, and after an inexpreſſible aggravation of cruelty, in the ceremony of the preparation for execution, and in minute expectation of the cataſtrophe, the tragedy being worked up to the higheſt point, a pardon, as to their lives, was produced; and Grey was remanded back to the Tower, there to remain during pleaſure, where he lingered until he died, the 6th July, 1614, without iſſue. His forfeited eſtates at Whaddon, in Buckinghamſhire, were, after his attainder, leaſed out to his mother; and after his death, granted in fee to the new favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

His only brother, William, died before him, in 1605, S. P.; and his heir was his ſiſter (of the whole blood), Bridget, wife of Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, in Cheſhire; whoſe intereſt, according to

* Wilton Caſtle, on the banks of the Wye, in Herefordſhire, had been in the laſt reign (Elizabeth), in conſequence of pecuniary diſtreſſes, cauſed by the large ſum raiſed to pay the ranſom of William lord Grey de Wilton, ſold by the ſaid William, or Arthur lord Grey, to their couſin, the honourable Charles Brydges, anceſtor to the dukes of Chandos. On the deceaſe of the firſt duke, it was, together with other large eſtates in that neighbourhood, ſold to Guy's hoſpital.

Carte,

Carte, in the eſtates was purchaſed by Villiers, by the payment of above £.11,000, and the procuring him the patent of a baronet. Villiers himſelf being ſoon after created baron of Whaddon, the manſion of the Greys.

Thus unfortunately terminated the male line of the illuſtrious family of Grey of Wilton. But in the female line, Sir Thomas Egerton, baronet, deſcended from the aforeſaid Sir Rowland Egerton, the honour of the family has been continued down and recognized; his majeſty, the preſent king, George III. having been pleaſed to create him, by letters patent, 15th May, 1784, lord Grey de Wilton; dna ſince, by further letters patent, to elevate him to the dignity of an earl, 26th June, 1801, a degree of rank and dignity not before attained to by any of his anceſtors of the Wilton branch.

GREY OF RUTHYN.

Arms—Arg. three Bars, Az. in Chief three Torteauxes.

Vid Grey of Wilton.

The firſt of this branch of the de Grey family, commenced in Roger, ſon of John lord Grey, of Wilton, by his ſecond wife, Maud, daughter of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Drayton. Which

Roger, the 18th of Edward II. reſiding in Bedfordſhire, had ſummons to be at Portſmouth the Sunday after Mid Lent, to go with the earl of Warren, and others, into Guyenne. The firſt of Edward III. he was alſo in another expedition into Scotland; and was a perſon of much account in that age. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John

* This ſeems as if it were one of Carte's falſifications to palliate the harſh conduct of king James. For Villiers was created baron of Whaddon, 27th Auguſt, 1616; and Sir Rowland Egerton's patent bears date 15th April, 1617. Yet true it is, Villiers obtained the Grey eſtate at Whaddon, and the great acquiſitions of that minion, ſeem never to have proſpered in his poſterity. George Villiers, the laſt duke of Buckingham, his ſon, diſſipating all his large patrimony, and dying at length in the greateſt diſtreſs at a mean inn; whoſe death is finely deſcribed by the celebrated Mr. Pope. (Vid. Buckingham.)

lord

lord Haſtings of Bergavenny, by Iſabel his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to William Valence, earl of Pembroke, whereby his poſterity became heirs to the laſt John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 17th of Edward II. to the 25th Edward III. incluſive, departed this life the 27th of the ſame reign; being then ſeiſed, amongſt many other lordſhips and manors, of the caſtle of Ruthyn, in the cantred of Engleſield, in the Marches of Wales, leaving Reginald, his ſon and heir; for John, his eldeſt ſon, had died before him. Which John had performed many ſignal ſervices in the wars of France, and had been employed upon ſeveral important embaſſies. But deceaſing without iſſue,

REGINALD, his brother, became ſucceſſor to his father; and the 27th of Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance; and from the 28th of Edward III. to the 11th of Richard II. incluſive, had ſummons to parliament, and died the year next enſuing, viz. the 12th Richard II. having been often in the wars of France and Scotland; wherein his ſervices, loyalty, and probity, recommended him much to the eſteem and notice of his ſovereign. By Eleanor his wife, daughter of John lord Strange, of *Knockyn, he had

* Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 253.

REGINALD, his ſon, who ſucceeded him; who was famous for his diſputes with Owen Glendowr, concerning the ſituation of their lands, by whom he was at length overpowered, taken priſoner, and obliged to pay a great ſum for his redemption. He had alſo a great conteſt in the court of chivalry with Sir Edward Haſtings, touching the title of lord Haſtings, and bearing the arms of Haſtings; which by a final ſentence, the 11th of Henry IV. were adjudged to him and his heirs; and the ſaid Sir Edward Haſtings thenceforth prohibited to bear them. After this, the 4th of Henry V. he was retained to ſerve the king in the wars of France, and the ſame year ſerved him in his fleet at ſea; he continued in thoſe wars the remainder of the glorious reign of that warlike monarch, as he likewiſe did temp. Henry VI. in the 19th year of whoſe reign he deceaſed; having had ſummons to parliament, from the 13th of Richard II. to the 18th of Henry VI. incluſive.

By

By *Mary, his firſt wife, daughter of William lord Roos, he had John, his ſon and heir; and by Joane, his ſecond wife, daughter and heir of William lord Aſtley, and widow of Thomas Raleigh, of Farnborough, in com. Warw. eſquire, he had iſſue three ſons; viz. Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry, ſon of William lord Ferrers, of Groby,* and bore the title of Ferrers of Groby; John, of Barwell, in com. Leiceſt.; and Robert, of Enfield, in com. Stafford: as alſo a daughter, Eleanor, married to William Lucy, of Cherlecote, in com. Warw. eſquire.

* Collins' Baronies in Fee, p 253.

*Vid Ferrers, and Grey of Groby.

JOHN, ſon and heir of Reginald, by his firſt wife, was a perſon of eſpecial note and eminence, a knight of the garter; and ſerved in the wars of France with diſtinguiſhed celebrity, where he was in the celebrated battles of Agincourt, temp. Henry V. and of Vernoul, the 3d of Henry VI. when his father being alſo preſent, they participated in the honour of that ſignal victory. When he died does not certainly appear; but it was in his father's lifetime. His wife was Conſtance, daughter and coheir of John Holland, duke of Exeter, and widow of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; by whom he had iſſue Edmund, and Thomas, who was created baron of Rugemont Grey;† but died S. P. Which

† Vid. Grey of Rugemont.

EDMUND therefore became ſucceſſor to his grandfather Reginald, in the baronies of Grey of Ruthyn and Haſtings; and was, by king Edward IV. created earl of Kent, and to the heirs male of his body. Whereby the baronies beforementioned were merged in the earldom; and ſo continued, until by the deceaſe of Henry earl of Kent, without iſſue, in 1639, the earldom reverted to the next heir male deſcended from Anthony Grey, of Branſpathe, a younger ſon of George ſecond earl of Kent; but the titles of Grey of Ruthyn and Haſtings, being baronies in fee, devolved upon Suſanna, ſiſter and heir to Henry earl of Kent aforeſaid, and wife of Sir Michael Longvile, knight.

LONGVILE, ſive LONGUEVILE BARON GREY OF RUTHYN, BARON HASTINGS, &c.

Arms—G. a Feſs Dancette Erm. between Six Croſs Croſslets fitchee Arg.

THE family of Longvile, or Longueville, is of great antiquity, and ſpread into various branches in the counties of Huntingdon, Northampton, and Buckingham; of which the firſt mentioned is WALTENUS, lord of Overton, in Huntingdonſhire, from whom, through divers deſcents, was derived

Sir GEORGE LONGUEVILE, knight, who, by his wife, Elizabeth, ſecond daughter and coheir of Thomas de la Roche, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Bermingham, knight,* grandſon of William de Bermingham, ſummoned to parliament the 1ſt of Edward III. had iſſue Richard, his ſon and heir, who was progenitor to

* Vid. Bermingham.

Sir MICHAEL LONGUEVILE, knight, who married Suſanna, daughter of Charles, and ſiſter and heir to Henry earl of Kent, beforementioned, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; viz. Charles, and Grey Longueville, of Shidlington, in the county of Bedford, eſquire. Which

CHARLES, upon claim made unto the dignity of lord Grey (commonly called Grey of Ruthyn), after great and long diſpute in the parliament at Weſtminſter, anno 1640, Anthony, then earl of Kent, challenging the ſame as appurtenant to the earldom, had the ſaid title adjudged to him in right of his mother Suſanna, the heir general to the barony; and thereupon had his writ of ſummons, and ſat in parliament accordingly, having the ſame place and precedence as the lords Grey of Ruthyn formerly had enjoyed. This Charles lord Grey married Frances, ſecond daughter, and one of the three coheirs of Edward Neville, eſquire; and died during the civil war, in the king's garriſon at Oxford, anno 1643; leaving an only daughter, Suſan, baroneſs

Grey of Ruthyn, who married Sir Henry Yelverton, baronet; and brought that title to his family.

YELVERTON BARON GREY OF RUTHYN, VISCOUNT LONGUEVILLE, AND EARL OF SUSSEX.

Arms—Arg. three Lions rampant and a Chief Gules.

Of this family, which is of good antiquity in the county of Norfolk, was Andrew Yelverton, temp. Edward II. whoſe ſon, Robert, was ſeated at Rackheath, near Norwich; and married Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas Bardolf, deſcended from the ancient barons of that ſurname, by whom he had iſſue, John, his ſon and heir, anceſtor of the before-mentioned

Sir Henry Yelverton, knight, who was one of the members for the county of Northampton, in that parliament which voted the reſtoration of king Charles II.: but he deceaſed in the flower of his age, October 3, 1670, leaving by his wife aforeſaid, Suſan, daughter and ſole heir of Charles Longueville, baron Grey de Ruthyn, three ſons, viz. Charles, Henry, and Chriſtopher; and a daughter, Frances, married to Chriſtopher viſcount Hatton. Which

Charles ſucceeded his father as a baronet; and on the deceaſe of his mother, in 1676, became baron Grey of Ruthyn: but dying unmarried, of the ſmall-pox, ſoon after, viz. anno 1679, the title devolved on his brother

Henry; who afterwards, the 2d William and Mary (21ſt April, 1690), was created viſcount Longueville, and died in 1703-4, aged forty; leaving by his wife, Barbara, daughter of John Talbot, of Laycock, in co. Wilts, eſquire, two ſons, Talbot and Henry; and alſo five daughters; viz. Barbara, Suſanna, Frances, Anne, and Henrietta.

Talbot, the eldeſt ſon, was ſucceſſor to his father; and aſſiſting

at

at the coronation of king George I. carried the golden ſpurs, as his father had borne them at the coronations of king James II. and king William and queen Mary.[b] On the 3d of Auguſt, 1717, he was created earl of Suſſex; and in 1725, was conſtituted deputy earl marſhal of England, and in the ſame year, alſo created a knight of the bath, at the reinſtitution of that order. His wife was Lucy, daughter of Henry Pelham, of Suſſex, eſquire, uncle to the duke of Newcaſtle; by whom (who died in childbed, 25th March, 1730, in the thirty-fifth year of her age), he had two ſons, George and Henry; and departing this life, at his ſeat of Eaſton-Mauduit, in Northamptonſhire, the 27th October, 1731, he was ſucceeded by

GEORGE, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who died unmarried in 1758; wherefore the honours devolved upon

HENRY, his brother and heir; who married, firſt, Heſter, daughter of John Hall, eſquire, of Mansfield Woodhouſe, in Nottinghamſhire; and by her, who died in 1777, had iſſue an only daughter, Barbara. His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, eſquire, of Briſtol, but by her had no iſſue. Wherefore his lordſhip deceaſing in 1799, without iſſue male, the viſcounty of Longueville and earldom of Suſſex are conſidered extinct; but the barony of Grey of Ruthyn, with the other female baronies merged therein, deſcended to the iſſue of his only daughter and heir, the

Lady BARBARA, before-mentioned, who died in her father's life-time, April 9th, 1781; leaving by her huſband, Edward Thoroton Gould, eſquire, of Woodham-Mansfield, co. Notts, Barbara, born 25th January, 1777; Mary, born May 5th, 1778; and Henry, born in September, 1780.

[b] On the claim of Henry lord Grey, of Ruthyn, to carry the great golden ſpurs on the coronation day, as by inheritance from the Haſtings earls of Pembroke, the ſame was allowed to him, 14th April, 1685 (Collins' Baronies in Fee.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF GREY OF RUTHYN

TABLE I.

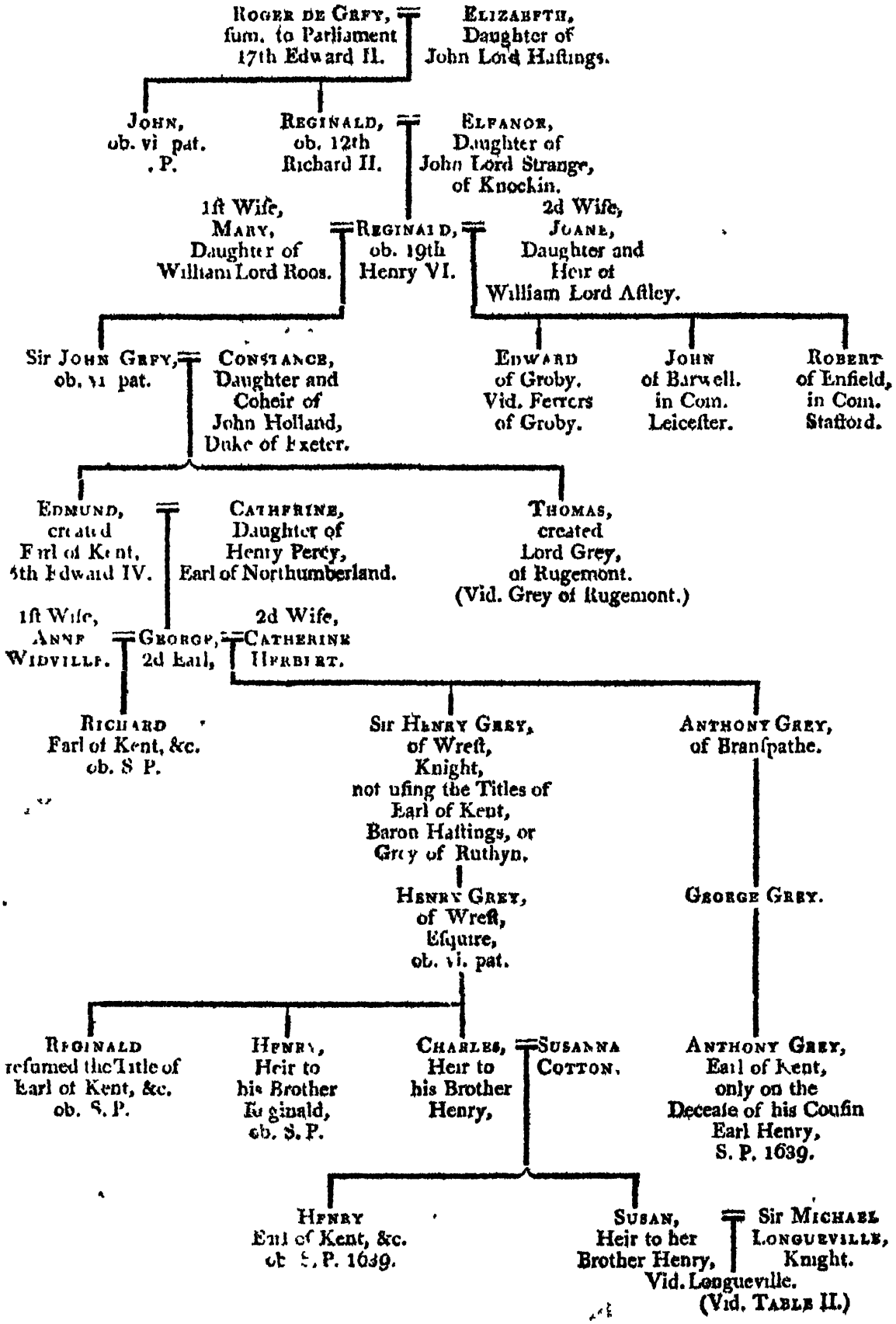
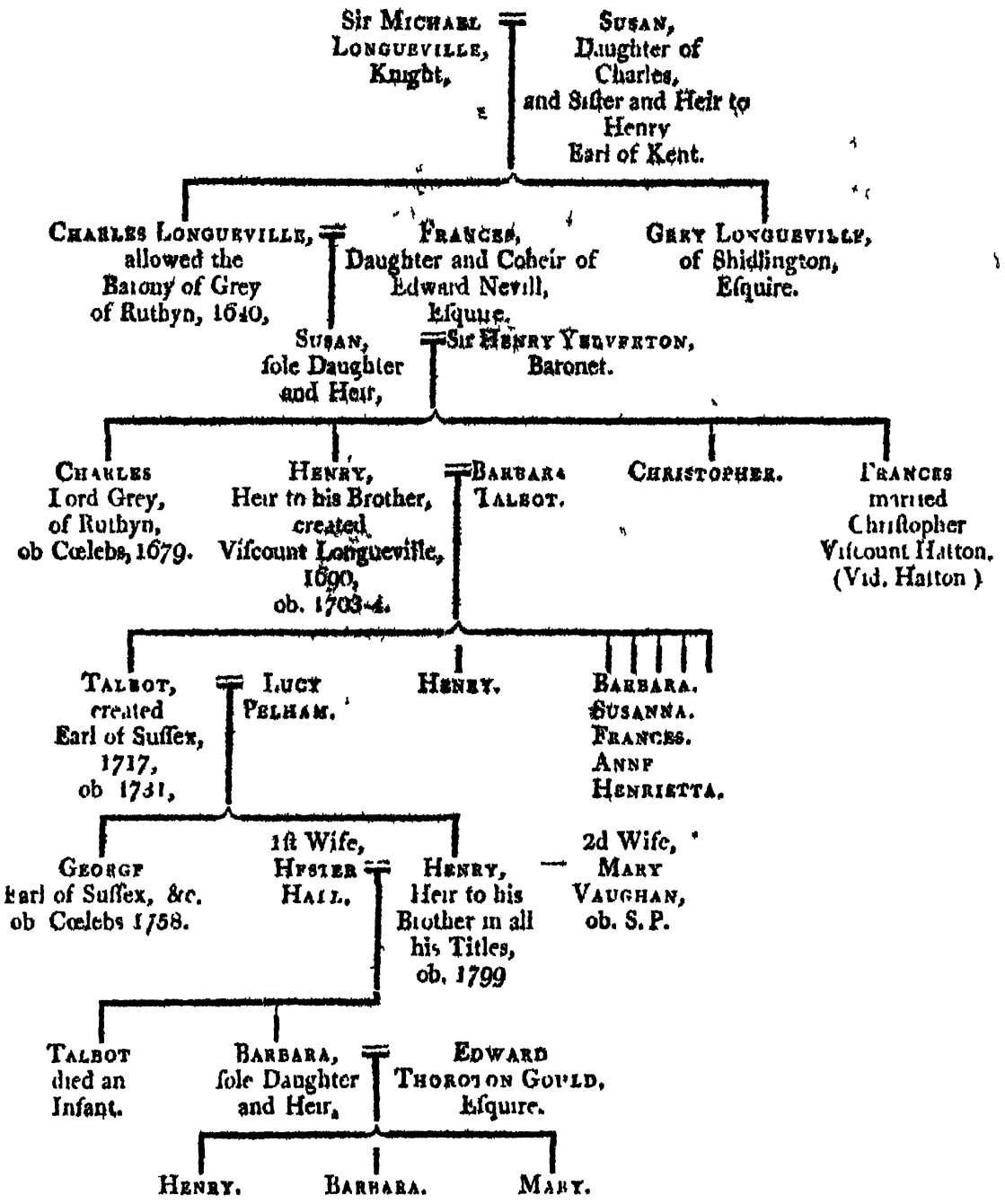


TABLE II.


Sir MICHAEL LONGUEVILLE, Knight,
SUSAN, Daughter of Charles, and Sister and Heir to Henry Earl of Kent.
CHARLES LONGUEVILLE, allowed the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, 1640,
FRANCES, Daughter and Coheir of Edward Nevill, Esquire.
GERY LONGUEVILLE, of Shidlington, Esquire.
SUSAN, sole Daughter and Heir,
Sir HENRY YELVERTON, Baronet.
CHARLES Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, ob Cœlebs, 1679.
HENRY, Heir to his Brother, created Viscount Longueville, 1690, ob. 1703-4.
BARBARA TALBOT.
CHRISTOPHER.
FRANCES married Christopher Viscount Hatton. (Vid. Hatton)
TALBOT, created Earl of Sussex, 1717, ob 1731,
LUCY PELHAM.
HENRY.
BARBARA. SUSANNA. FRANCES. ANNE HENRIETTA.
GEORGE Earl of Sussex, &c. ob Cœlebs 1758.
1st Wife, HESTER HALL.
HENRY, Heir to his Brother in all his Titles, ob. 1799
2d Wife, MARY VAUGHAN, ob. S. P.
TALBOT died an Infant.
BARBARA, sole Daughter and Heir,
EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, Esquire.
HENRY.
BARBARA.
MARY.

GREY OF GROBY.

(Vid. Ferrers of Groby.)

GREY OF ROTHERFIELD.

Arms—Vid. Grey of Codnor.

The firſt of this line is ſtated to have been Robert, [c] fourth ſon of the firſt Henry Grey, to whom king John gave the manor of Thurroc, in co. Eſſex.*

* Vid. Grey of Codnor.

This Robert, by the gift of his brother Walter, archbiſhop of York, had a great part of the lordſhip of Rotherfield, in com. Oxon. And left iſſue

Walter, to whom the ſaid archbiſhop extended his bounty, by the grant of all his lands in Gilesford, in Kent; Brighthelmſtone, in Suſſex; with Herdewyke and Coges, in co. Oxon, which he had by aſſignment from Joan and Alice, the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Arſic,† baron of Coges; and likewiſe the reſidue of the manor of Rotherfield, together with ſeveral other lordſhips. This Walter died the 52d Henry III.; whereupon

† Vid. Arſic.

Robert, his ſon and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands. He died the 23d of Edward I. leaving by Avice his wife, daughter of William de St. Lis,

John, his ſon and heir, who ſoon after had livery of his inheritance; and the 25th of Edward I. had ſummons to the parliament then holden at Weſtminſter, but not to any other parliaments; and

[c] Mr. Collins, Vol. II. p. 28, makes him ſon of John de Grey, and Hawis his wife, and elder brother, inſtead of ſon, to Henry de Grey, of Thurroc; thereby differing from Dugdale, whoſe narration is here followed.

died

died the 5th Edward II. Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Odingſells, of Maxtock, in com. Warwick, ſurviving, and

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 15th Edward II. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. The 6th of Edward III. upon ſome difference between him and William lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, he drew his knife on the ſaid lord Zouche in the king's preſence, for which they were both committed to priſon: but on an hearing, the lord Zouche was releaſed, and he remanded to cuſtody, and his lands ſeized for the king's uſe; but afterwards, on ſubmiſſion, he was reſtored to favour: and the 21ſt of Edward III. being to exerciſe in a tournament then holden at Eltham, in Kent, he had given him by the king, an hood of white cloth, embroidered with dancing men in blue habits, and buttoned before with large pearls. The 27th of Edward III. he was ſteward of the king's houſehold; and the 28th, had a charter of free warren within his demeſne lands of his lordſhips of Cornewell and Rengham. He was often in the wars of Scotland and France; and had ſummons to parliament from the 1ſt to the 21ſt of Edward III. incluſive. He was twice married; firſt, to Catherine, daughter and coheir to Bryan Fitz-Alan, of Bedall, in com. Ebor;* ſecondly, to Avice, daughter and coheir to John lord Marmion, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, John and Robert, who both aſſumed their mother's ſurname of Marmion; but by Catherine, his firſt wife, he had a ſon, John, and a daughter, Maude (who married, firſt, John, ſon of John de Botetourt, of Weoley, in com. Wigorn, Knight, and afterwards Thomas de Harcourt); and dying 1ſt October, the 33d of Edward III. was ſucceeded by the ſaid

* Vid Fitz Alan of Bedall

Vid Marmion

JOHN, who, the 35th of Edward III. on the marriage of John, his ſon and heir, with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Michael de Poynings, ſettled on him and his heirs by the ſaid Elizabeth, his manors of Shobynton, in co. Bucks, and Somerton, in co. Oxon. He had alſo a younger ſon, called Robert, for whom he purchaſed the manor of Wyncleſcote; but he dying S. M. P. the 41ſt Edward III the ſaid

† Dugd. Vol. I. p. 424

manor

manor devolved on John, his elder brother; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 34th to the 47th of Edward III. incluſive, he, in the 49th of Edward III, deceaſed; leaving Bartholomew, his ſon and heir, twenty-four years old (John, his eldeſt ſon, being dead before him), and alſo Robert and Richard, two younger ſons.[d] Which

Bartholomew ſurvived not long; for the year after, it appears,

Robert, his brother and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 1ſt of Richard II. had ſummons to parliament, but not after. He died the 11th of Richard II. leaving, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to William de la Plaunche, of Haverſham, in com. Bucks,

Joane, his daughter and heir, then about two years old, who afterwards married Sir John Deincourt,[e] and had iſſue two daughters and heirs; viz. Alice, wife of William lord Lovell; and Margaret, of Ralph lord Cromwell, of Tatſhall.

Vid Deincourt.

Which Joane, the 2d of Henry IV. on the death of Sir Richard Grey, knight, her uncle, S. P. had livery of the manor of Olton, co. Warw. which was of her inheritance, and wherein he had only an eſtate for life.

[d] Edmonſon, differing from Dugdale, makes theſe the grandſons of the ſaid John, viz ſons of John, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Elizabeth Poynings his wife. Vid. the General Tab

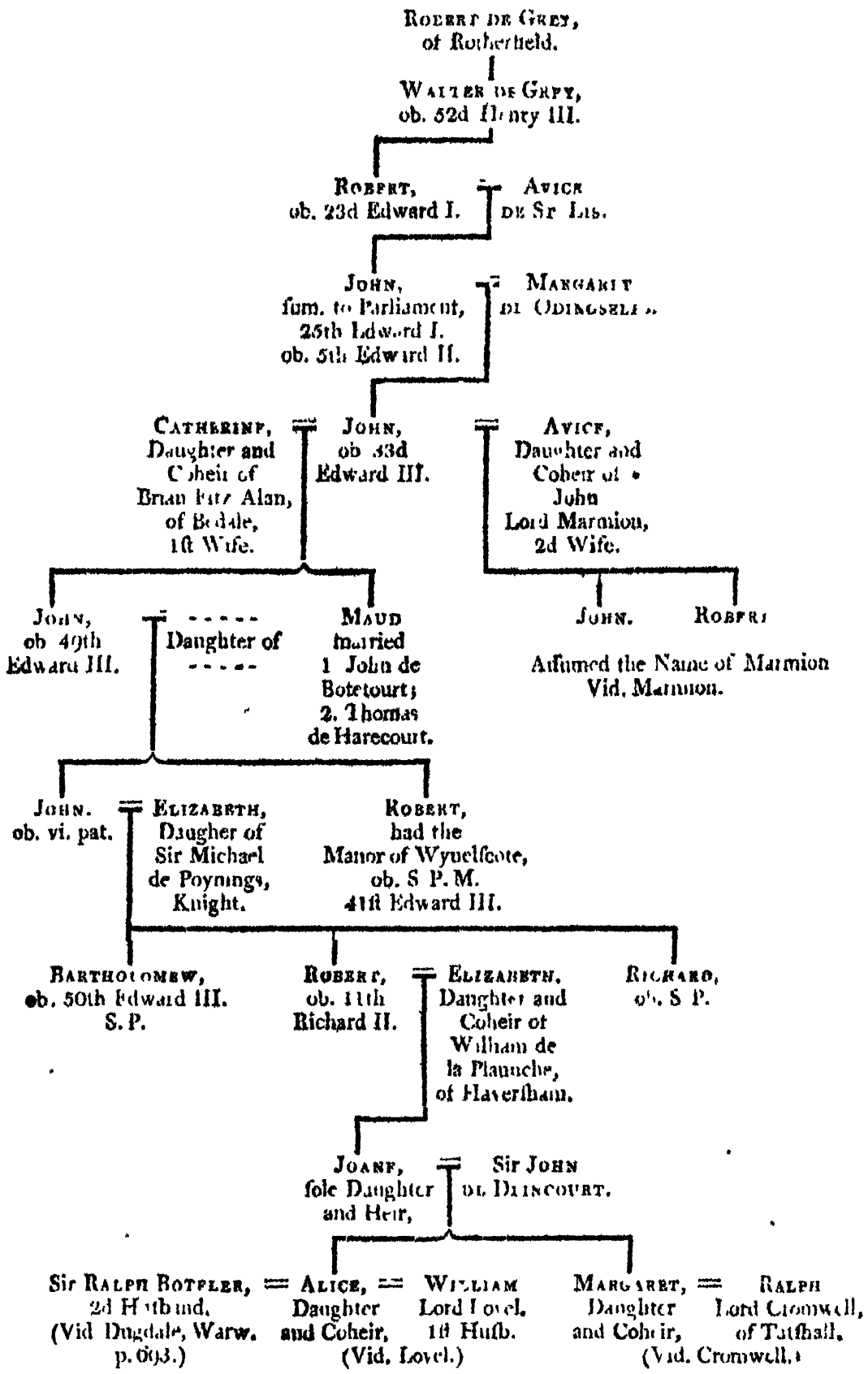
[e] Dugdale, in Deincourt, Vol. I. p 388, writes, that the 7th of Henry IV. John Deincourt had livery of the lands of Ralph his brother, who died S P.. and that having married Joan, daughter and heir of Robert de Grey, of Rotherfield, had a pardon for £ 33, 11 s. 8 d. due to the king, for the relief of Bartholomew le Grey, ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert.* But of which Bartholomew, no mention is made by the ſaid baronagian under Grey of Rotherfield

* P. 1. 7th Henry IV. P. I. m. 35

Mr Collins in his peerage account of the Grenville Temple family, writes, "that Euſtace "Grenville, eſquire, who died 21ſt Edward IV 1480, by his ſecond wife, married Elizabeth, "daughter of Baldwin Botteler, eſquire, who by the death of her brothers, Richard and Tho- "mas S P was at length ſole heir to the ſaid Baldwin, who was ſon and heir to John Botteler, "and heir of John Botteler, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to John Wildgrave, and "he was ſon and heir of John Botteler, by Maud his wife, one of the two daughters and heirs "of Guy de Bretton, heir at law, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Grey, ſon "and heir of Robert Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and "heir of William de la Plaunche, of Haverſham, in com Bucks."

Robert

GREY.


Robert de Grey, of Rotherfield.
Walter de Grey, ob. 52d Henry III.
Robert, ob. 23d Edward I.
Avice de St Lis.
John, sum. to Parliament, 25th Edward I. ob. 5th Edward II.
Margaret de Odingsells.
Catherine, Daughter and Coheir of Brian Fitz Alan, of Bedale, 1st Wife.
John, ob 33d Edward III.
Avice, Daughter and Coheir of John Lord Marmion, 2d Wife.
John, ob 49th Edward III.
----- Daughter of -----
Maud married 1 John de Botetourt; 2. Thomas de Harecourt.
John.
Robert
Assumed the Name of Marmion Vid. Marmion.
John. ob. vi. pat.
Elizabeth, Daugher of Sir Michael de Poynings, Knight.
Robert, had the Manor of Wyuelfcote, ob. S P. M. 41st Edward III.
Bartholomew, ob. 50th Edward III. S. P.
Robert, ob. 11th Richard II.
Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of William de la Plaunche, of Haverham.
Richard, ob. S P.
Joane, sole Daughter and Heir,
Sir John de Dilncourt.
Sir Ralph Botfler, 2d Husband, (Vid Dugdale, Warw. p. 693.)
Alice, Daughter and Coheir,
William Lord Lovel, 1st Husb. (Vid. Lovel.)
Margaret, Daughter and Coheir,
Ralph Lord Cromwell, of Tatfhall. (Vid. Cromwell.)

GREY LORD POWIS AND EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

ARMS—G. a Lion Rampant within a Border ingrailed, &c.

THE occaſion whereby this honour came to the family of Grey, was by the marriage of Sir JOHN GREY, knight (ſon of Sir Thomas Grey, of Berwyke, in com. Northumb. by Jane (or Anne), his wife, daughter of John lord Moubray), with Joane, eldeſt of the two daughters, and coheirs, of Edward Charlton, lord Powis.* Which

* Vid Chulton lord Powis.

Sir JOHN, the 2d of Henry V. was with that king at the ſiege of Caen, in Normandy, and was a man of great action in his time. The 4th of Henry V. in conſideration of his ſignal ſervices in the wars of France, the king gave him the lordſhip of Tilye, in Normandy, then forfeited by Sir Philip Harcourt, knight, who was an adherent to the king's enemies. Moreover, in the 6th of Henry V. he had a grant of the earldom of Tankerville, to hold by homage, and delivery of an helmet at the caſtle of Roan, on the Feaſt of St. George. He was alſo a knight of the garter; but the 9th of Henry V. he was unfortunately ſlain in that engagement with the French at Baugy Bridge, with the duke of Clarence, and divers others of the Engliſh nobility. To this John, by the aforeſaid Joan his wife, ſucceeded

1st Earl of Tankerville.

HENRY, his ſon and heir; who being young at the time of his father's death, had not livery of his lands until the 20th of Henry VI. Yet the fourth year of that reign he was knighted by John duke of Bedford; at which time, alſo, the king himſelf received the ſame honour at Leiceſter. But of this Henry very little notice is made, for it ſeems he died ſhortly after, viz. the 28th of Henry VI. leaving by Antigone his wife, natural daughter of Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, a ſon, Richard; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Roger Kynaſton, fourth ſon of Griffin Kynaſton, of Stocks, in com. Salop, eſquire.

2d Earl.

3d Ed. Which RICHARD was ſucceſſor to his father, being then about fourteen years of age. But afterwards adhering to the houſe of York, he with divers others were attainted, the 38th of Henry VI. ſoon after when he deceaſed, viz. the 6th of Edward IV. and was ſucceeded by John, his ſon and heir (by Margaret his wife, daughter of James lord Audley), in the barony of Powis: for the earldom became not only forfeited by the attainder, but France being loſt to the Engliſh crown, the title of Tankerville ſhared the ſame fate.

This JOHN, at the time of his father's death, was only ſix years of age; but the 20th of Edward IV. he obtained livery of his lands without making proof of his age; and the 22d of Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament, and ſo to the 9th of Henry VII. 1494, the period of his death. John, his ſon and heir, died anno 1504, aged nineteen; leaving Edward, his ſon and heir, then only one year old.

Which EDWARD, the 15th of Henry VIII. was with the duke of Suffolk in the expedition then made into France; and was at the taking of Bray, and other places then won from the French. But of him nothing further worthy of notice is recorded. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 21ſt of Henry VIII. to the 5th of Edward VI. when he died without legitimate iſſue; and was the laſt baron Powis of the Grey family. His wife was Anne, one of the daughters of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: who ſurviving him, became the wife of Randle Hauworth, eſquire.

But by one Jane Orwell, the ſaid Edward lord Powis had iſſue, Edward Grey, a natural ſon, and alſo three natural daughters; viz. Jane, Anne, and - - - - - on whom ſucceſſively (in caſe of default of lawful iſſue of his own body), he entailed the chief part of his eſtates, conſiſting the barony of Powis.

Since this time much uncertainty has prevailed reſpecting the right to the inheritance of the title: it being contended on one hand, that Richard lord Powis, who died the 6th of Edward IV. beſides his ſon and ſucceſſor, John, left a daughter, named Elizabeth, who married Sir John Ludlow; who by her had iſſue two daughters and coheirs, viz.

Anne

Anne and Alice Ludlowe, who married Thomas and Humphrey Vernon; but on the other, it is objected, that the ſaid Richard lord Powis had not a daughter Elizabeth, married to Ludlow, but had a ſiſter Elizabeth, who married Sir Roger Kynaſton, knight.

It appears, however, that anno 1584 (which is the firſt notice taken of Elizabeth in the herald's books), Henry Vernon (deſcended from the aforeſaid Vernons), petitioned queen Elizabeth, ſetting forth his claim to the barony of Powis; the matter was referred to lord treaſurer Burleigh, maſter of the court of wards, and the earl of Leiceſter, deputy earl marſhal under the earl of Shrewſbury. Thoſe two lords join in a letter, dated September 22d, 1584, to Cooke, clarencieux (garter being then vacant), and Glover, Somerſet herald, requiring them to examine into the proof of Mr. Vernon's claim, and to certify their opinion. And by a report, dated October 22d, 1584, they certified that they had examined into the deſcent of the Powis family, and after ſearching all the records and books of the office, they find that none of the lords Grey of Powis had a daughter, except Henry, who had a daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Sir Roger Kynaſton, from whom the Kynaſtons of Hordley are deſcended.

After this, viz. in March 1731-2, John Kynaſton, eſquire, laid claim to this barony, as lineal heir of Edward Kynaſton, of Hordley, next couſin in blood, and heir of Edward the laſt lord Grey of Powys. But he was oppoſed by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, baronet (deſcended from the Vernons, as in the annexed Table is more fully ſhewn), and reſting his pretenſions on the ground of being nearer in blood to the ſaid Edward lord Powys; that is, from Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heir of Richard lord Powis; whereas Mr. Kynaſton claimed from Elizabeth, ſiſter to the ſaid Richard. And in ſupport of this poſition, Sir Nathaniel adduced

1. Three inquiſitions, poſt mortem.
2. Three verdicts in actions at law.
3. Enjoyment of part of the Powys eſtate.
4. Printed books, heralds' books, and pedigrees.

To

To the firſt, it was anſwered by Mr. Kynaſton, that in Hilary Term, 27th Elizabeth, 1585, in a cauſe in the court of wards (inter Vernon and Grey the Baſtard), the court of wards, by a ſolemn decree, reciting that the ſaid three inquiſitions had been traverſed, and in due form avoided, declared all theſe inquiſitions inſufficient.

To the ſecond head it was obſerved, that it was apprehended theſe verdicts would not affect Mr. Kynaſton; as the then Mr. Kynaſton, nor any perſon under whom he claims, are not made parties to the ſuits, and as ſuch the verdicts were to be conſidered as "res inter alios acta."

On the third head it was aſſerted, it did not appear that the Vernons (from whom Sir Nathaniel derived himſelf), by any of their diſputes enjoyed any part of the lord Powys' eſtate, excepting a ſmall portion, part of which being in the neighbourhood of Curzon, might be probably purchaſed, as was the other part.

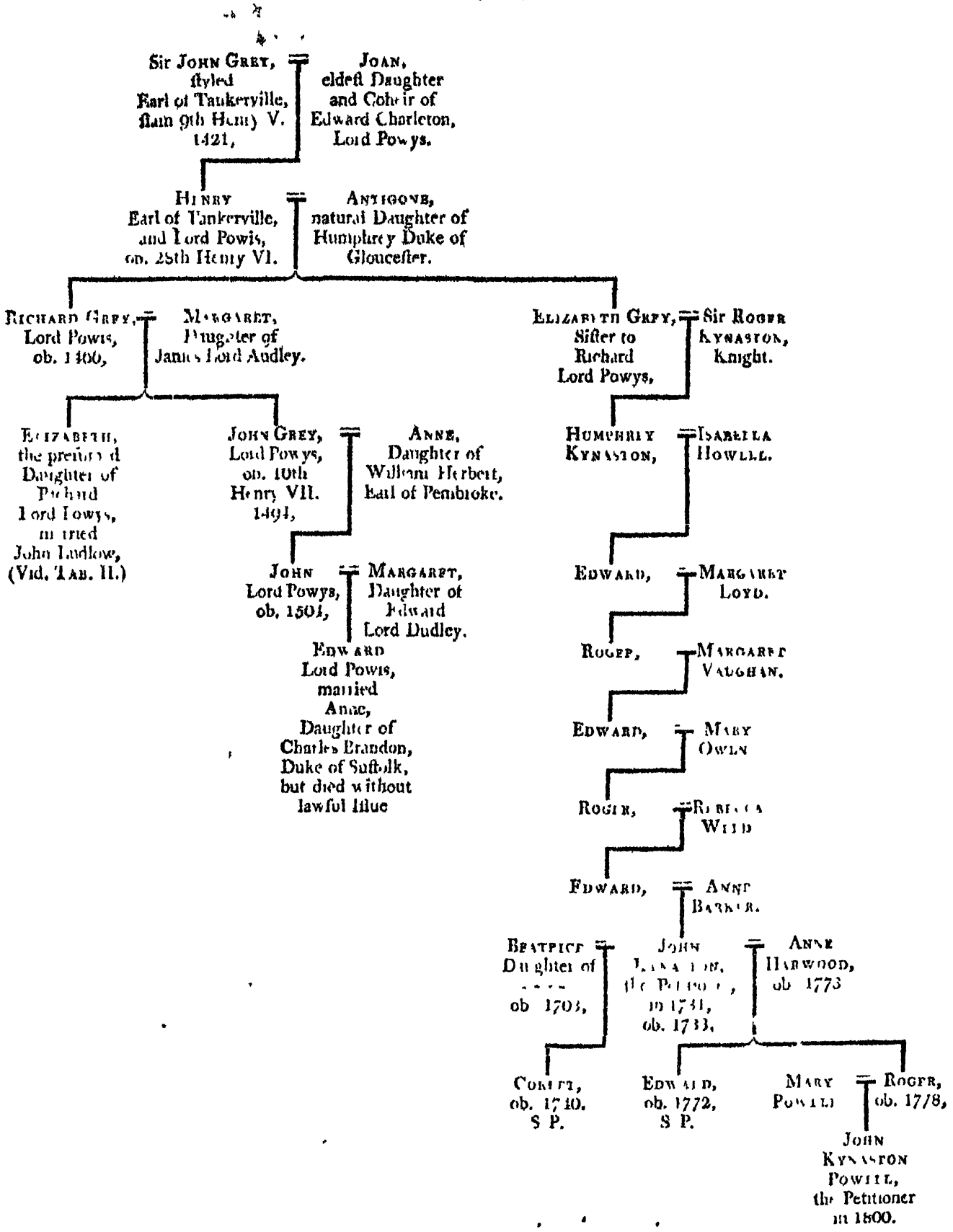
And in relation to the laſt head, it was alleged, that none of the old heralds' books make any mention of this daughter Elizabeth; and the firſt viſitation book, wherein mention is made of her, is above 118 years after the death of Richard her ſuppoſed father. Whereas, Mr. Kynaſton's family hath his marriage regularly entered in the herald's books according to the time; and though the name of John Ludlow be entered in the books of the time, yet a blank is left for his marriage; which, if it had been with Elizabeth Grey, is the more remarkable, as the Greys were one of the moſt conſiderable families of thoſe days; and further, the laſt book (G. 15 Salop), a viſitation book, Salop, 1584, p. 61, has a pedigree of the Ludlows, and in one circle is entered John Ludlow, of Stokeſay, com. Salop, eſquire; and in the circle adjoining, is entered Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Grey, lord Powys. But theſe laſt words are of a different hand and ink from the reſt of the pedigree, and were not the original entry in that circle; but the firſt words were D. of Robert Corbet, knight, which were croſſed out.[1]

On

[1] It is not a little ſtrange, that whoſoever ſhall inſpect the old viſitations in the College of Arms, will rarely find any that have a continuation of dates to the deſcents. Many are without any

GREY LORD POWIS AND EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

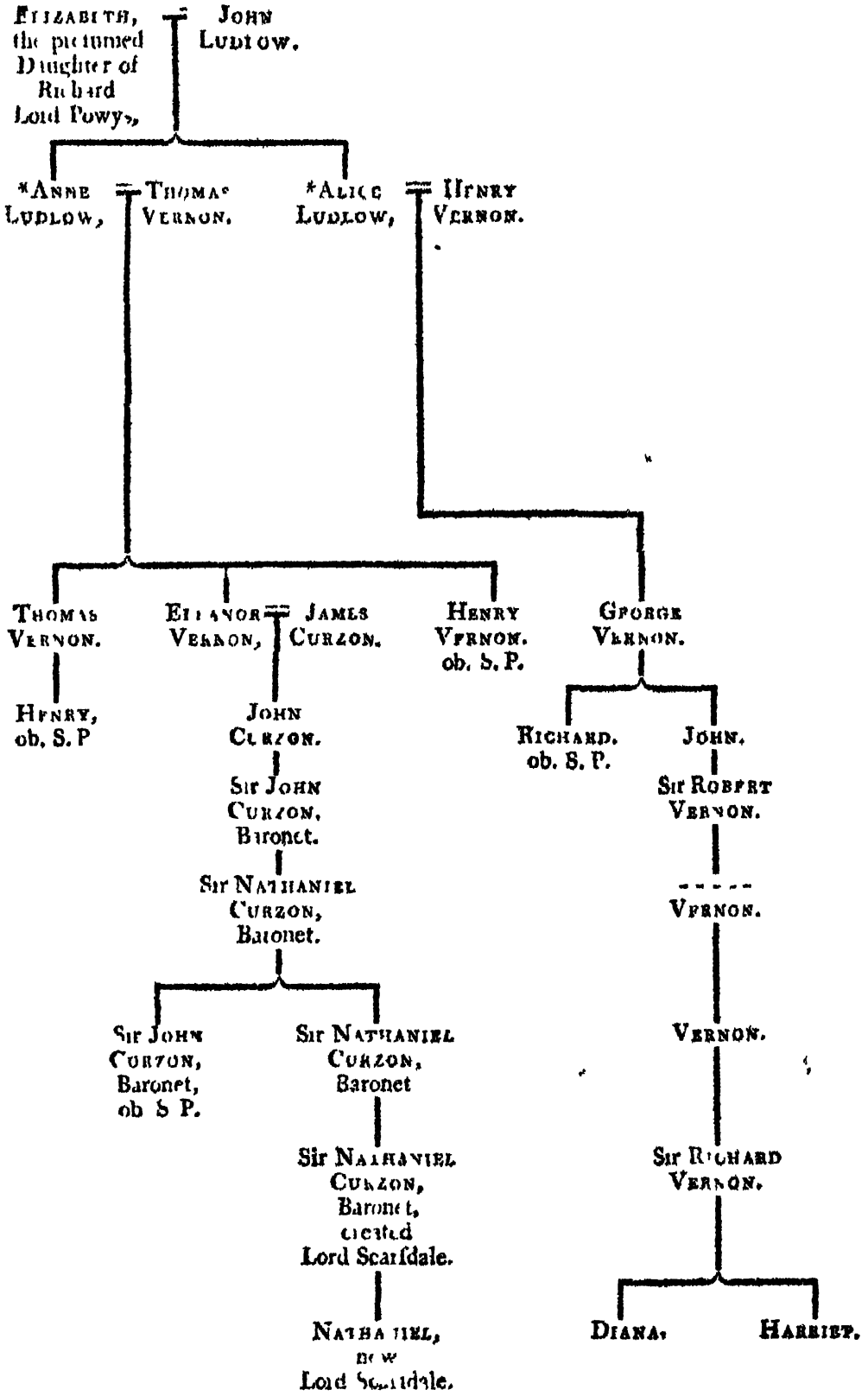
TABLE I.



To face p. 234.]

GREY LORD POWIS AND EARL OF TANKERVILLE.

TABLE II.



* N. B. Beſides theſe two daughters, there is mentioned a ſon, John Ludlow, who died without iſſue.

On theſe claims the houſe of peers heard counſel for ſeveral days, but no determination was made.

In 1800, John Kynaſton Powell, eſquire, grandſon of the aforeſaid John Kynaſton, became a new petitioner for the barony; but his caſe has not been urged on to any deciſion.

GREY OF ROLLESTON.

CHARLES NORTH, eldeſt ſon of Dudley lord North, having married Catherine, daughter of William lord Grey, of Werke, was called to parliament, by ſpecial writ of ſummons, 17th of October, 1673 (his father then living), by the title of Baron Grey of Rolleſton, in the county of Stafford. His iſſue were two ſons; William, his ſucceſſor, Charles, who died, unmarried, in Flanders; and two daughters, who died in their infancy. Vid. Grey of Werke.

Which WILLIAM was ſixth lord North, and ſecond lord Grey; and being bred to arms, ſerved through the whole of the duke of Marlborough's celebrated campaigns; and at the battle of Hochſtet (or Blenheim), had his right-hand ſhot off. He was afterwards made lieutenant-general of the forces, and governor of Portſmouth. His lady was Maria Margaretta, daughter of M. Elmet, receiver-general to the States of Holland; but dying in 1734 without iſſue, the title of lord Grey of Rolleſton became extinct, and that of lord North deſcended

any dates at all, and very few indeed, but what, in the reſpective families, have ſtanks left for marriages, for the iſſue, and for Chriſtian names. Whereas, if theſe viſitations had been correctly made, or faithfully tranſcribed, it ſeems a matter to be greatly marvelled at, how the maſter or head of the family, ſhould, in the account thereof given by him, be ignorant of the name of his own wife, or of his own children.

The hiſtory of the officers at arms, from the firſt foundation of that myſtic ſociety, affords a developement of the ſecrets of the genealogical art, whilſt the caſe of Dethick, garter king at arms, temp Elizabeth, anno 1575, for making a falſe pedigree for George Ferrers, eſquire, againſt the earl of Kent doth manifeſtly ſhew, that a pedigree is not always to be relied upon becauſe it has been compiled by an herald, and bears the high-ſounding atteſtation even a king at arms.

to

to Francis earl of Guilford, ſon and heir of Francis lord Guilford, ſecond ſon of Dudley lord North of Carthlage.

GREYSTOKE, OR GRAYSTOCK.

ARMS—Barry of Six Arg and Az, over I three Chaplets G.

Nicholſon and Burne's Hiſt. of Comb and Weſtmor. Vol II p 316-9.

THIS barony the earl of Cheſter, Ranulph de Meſchines, gave to one Lyolf, or Lyulfe; and king Henry I. confirmed the ſame unto Phorne, ſon of the ſaid Lyulfe, whoſe poſterity took their ſurname from the place, and were called DE GREYSTOCK; whoſe ſucceſſors were, viz. Lyulfe, father of Phorne, whoſe ſon Ivo had iſſue, Walter, and he Ranulph, who died the 12th of John. To whom ſucceeded

WILLIAM, his ſon; and to him

THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 29th Henry III. obtained the king's charter for a weekly market, on Saturday, at his manor of Greyſtock; and for a fair yearly, to commence on the eve of St. Edward's tranſlation, for three days. He married Chriſtian, daughter of Robert de Vipount, and had iſſue

ROBERT, his ſucceſſor, but he ſurvived not long; for the 38th of Henry III.

WILLIAM, his brother and heir, paying £.100 for his relief, and doing his fealty, had livery of that inheritance. He married Mary, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Roger de Merlay,* an eminent baron in Northumberland, and thereby acquired the manor of Morpeth in that county. By whom he had iſſue John, William, and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert de la Val; and dying the 17th of Edward I. was ſucceeded by

*Vid. Merley.

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon; who, the 22d Edward I. had ſummons, with other great men, to attend the king, to adviſe on certain important affairs of the nation; and the 23d of Edward I. had ſummons to parliament

liament among the barons of the realm, as alſo afterwards to all the parliaments of his time. He was ſeveral times in the wars of Gaſcoigne and Scotland; and the 34th of Edward I. died S. P. having ſettled his manor and barony of Grayſtock upon Ralph, the ſon of William Fitz-Ralph (lord of Grimethorpe, in Yorkſhire) ſon of Joane, aunt to him the ſaid John; his brothers and uncles being then all dead without iſſue male. Which

RALPH[s] married Margery, widow of Nicholas Corbet, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebec. The 24th of Edward I. as brother and heir to Geffery Fitz-William, of Yorkſhire, doing his homage, he had livery of his lands. He ſerved often in the wars of Scotland; and the 7th of Edward II. was governor of Berwick upon Twede, alſo of Carliſle, the 8th of Edward II. and died the year following, having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 23d of Edward I. to the 9th of Edward II. incluſive. To whom ſucceeded Robert, his ſecond ſon; for William, the eldeſt, died S. P.: but this Robert deceaſed the next year, viz. the 10th Edward II. leaving Ralph, his ſon and heir, and Elizabeth, his widow, ſurviving. Which Elizabeth was daughter of Neville, of Stainton, in the co. of Lincoln. Vid. Bolebec

RALPH, on the death of his father, was only eighteen years old, and had livery of his lands the 14th Edward II. He aſſumed the ſurname of Greyſtock; and was poiſoned about three years after, viz. the 17th of Edward II.[h] by Sir Gilbert de Middleton's contrivance and accomplices, whom he had been the principal means of ſeizing in the caſtle of Mitford, for treaſon. Dugdale obſerves, he married by virtue of a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope, Alice, daughter of Hugh lord Audley (they being within the third and fourth degrees of conſanguinity); yet, ſhortly after, he calls the ſaid Alice daughter of Ralph lord Nevill. Dugd. Vol. I. p. 710-1.

[s] Nicolſon and Burne call him nephew to John, and ſon of his brother William referring to an ancient MS. quoted in Wallis's Hiſtory of Northumberland, Vol. II. p. 291.

[h] He had ſummons to parliament, the 14th, 15th, and 16th Edward II.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, was then very young, and had not livery of his lands till the 16th Edward III. He obtained the king's licence to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Greyſtock. He alſo built the caſtle of Morpeth: the 19th and 23d of Edward III. he was in the wars of France, and was ſummoned to parliament, from the 22d to the 31ſt of Edward III. incluſive; and died the next year. He was twice married; firſt, to Lucy, daughter of the lord Lucy, whom he deſervedly repudiated; and, ſecondly, to Joane, daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, of Ravenſwath; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, Ralph, William, and Robert, and a daughter, Alice, married to Robert de Harrington.

RALPH, ſucceſſor to his father, the 48th of Edward III. was twenty-one years of age; when making proof thereof, he had livery of his lands. In the 4th of Richard II. he had the direction of the military expedition againſt the Scots; but was taken priſoner by George earl of Dunbar, at Horſeridge, in Glendall. His ranſom coſt 3000 marks. His brother, William, went an hoſtage for him to Dunbar, but died there of the peſtilence. After his enlargement, he was again conſtituted one of the commiſſioners for guarding the Weſt Marches. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Clifford;[1] and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 49th Edward III. to the 5th Henry V. died April 28th, the 5th of Henry V. leaving

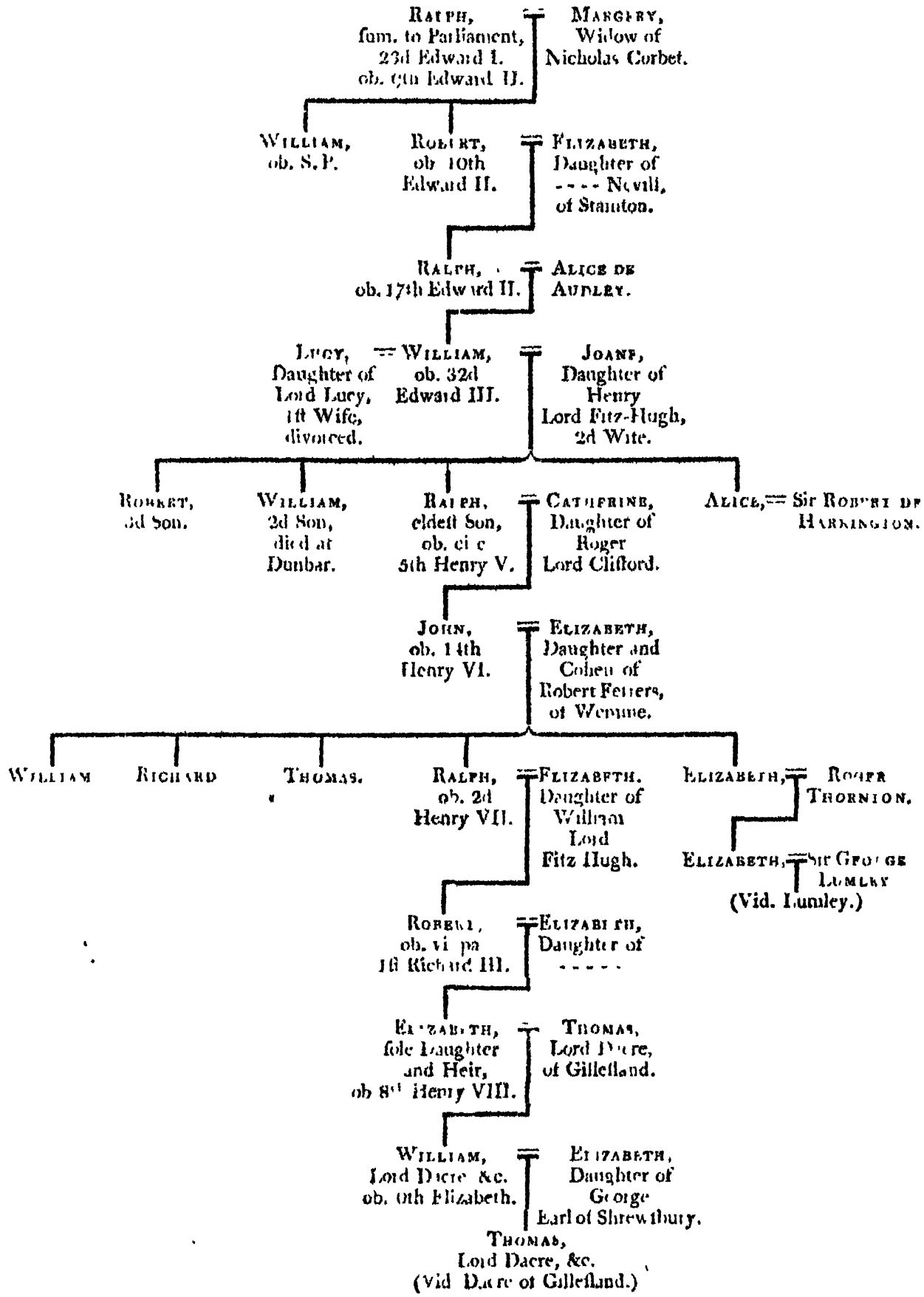
JOHN, his ſon and heir, then twenty-eight years of age. Which John, the 12th Henry VI. was one of the chief commanders ſent with the forces to the relief of Berwick upon Tweed, then beſieged by the Scots. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 7th Henry V. to the 12th Henry VI. incluſive, and died the 14th Henry VI. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert Ferrers of Wemme, by Elizabeth his wife, ſole daughter and heir of William lord Boteler, of Wemme; and had iſſue, Ralph, Thomas, Richard, and Wil-

Vid. Ferrers of Wemme.

[1] So ſays the MS. before-mentioned, which ſeems ſufficiently authentic; although this daughter hath eſcaped the notice of the compiler of the Counteſs of Pembroke's Memoirs.

liam,

GREYSTOKE.


Ralph, fum. to Parliament, 23d Edward I. ob. 9th Edward II.
Margery, Widow of Nicholas Corbet.
William, ob. S. P.
Robert, ob 10th Edward II.
Elizabeth, Daughter of ---- Nevill, of Stanton.
Ralph, ob. 17th Edward II.
Alice de Audley.
Lucy, Daughter of Lord Lucy, 1st Wife, divorced.
William, ob. 32d Edward III.
Joane, Daughter of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, 2d Wife.
Robert, 3d Son.
William, 2d Son, died at Dunbar.
Ralph, eldest Son, ob. circ 5th Henry V.
Catherine, Daughter of Roger Lord Clifford.
Alice, Sir Robert de Harrington.
John, ob. 14th Henry VI.
Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of Robert Ferrers, of Wemme.
William
Richard
Thomas.
Ralph, ob. 2d Henry VII.
Elizabeth, Daughter of William Lord Fitz Hugh.
Elizabeth, Roger Thornton.
Elizabeth, Sir George Lumley
(Vid. Lumley.)
Robert, ob. vi pa 1st Richard III.
Elizabeth, Daughter of -----
Elizabeth, sole Daughter and Heir, ob 8th Henry VIII.
Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland.
William, Lord Dacre &c. ob. 0th Elizabeth.
Elizabeth, Daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury.
Thomas, Lord Dacre, &c.
(Vid Dacre of Gillesland.)

liam; alſo a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Roger Thornton, eſquire.[k]

RALPH, his eldeſt ſon, was his ſucceſſor, and was ſummoned to parliament, from the 15th of Henry VI. to the 1ſt of Henry VII. incluſive, and died the year next enſuing; having had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William lord Fitz-Hugh, an only ſon, Robert, who died in his lifetime, viz. the 1ſt of Richard III. leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, an infant daughter, Elizabeth, his ſole heir, who married Thomas lord Dacre; and, the 22d Henry VII. as granddaughter and heir of Ralph lord Greyſtoke, had a ſpecial livery of all his lands.

HARRINGTON.

Arms—S. a Fret Ar.

ALTHOUGH this family at firſt aſſumed their ſurname from Haverington, in com. Cumb. which lordſhip they did moſt anciently poſſeſs, yet their chief ſeat and reſidence was at Aldingham, in com. Lanc. from the time of Edward I. when the ſaid manor came to

ROBERT DE HARRINGTON, by the marriage of Agnes, ſiſter and heir to William de Canceſield, ſon and heir of Richard de Canceſield, by Alice his wife, ſiſter and heir of Michael Flameng; which family were before lords thereof. To this Robert ſucceeded

JOHN DE HARINGTON, his eldeſt ſon; who, the 34th of Edward I. attended the king in his expedition into Scotland, and received the honour of knighthood with prince Edward, at the Feaſt of Pentecoſt, by Bathing, and other ſacred ceremonies. The 4th of Edward II. he had ſummons to ſit himſelf with horſe and arms, to appear at Carliſle, and

k Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of this Roger Thornton, married Sir George Lumley, knight, anceſtor to the earl of Scarborough. (Vid Lumley.)

march

march againſt the Scots; and having been ſummoned to parliament, amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 18th of Edward II. to the 21ſt of Edward III. died the ſame year. By Margaret his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Barlingham, knight, he had a ſon, Robert, who died in his lifetime, leaving iſſue by his wife, Elizabeth, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to John de Multon, of Egremond,* firſt, John; ſecond, Robert; third, Simon. Of which ſons, Simon was anceſtor of the Harringtons of Biſhton; Robert, of the Harringtons of Exton; and

* Vid. Multon of Egremond.

JOHN ſucceeded his grandfather, ad had ſummons to parliament, the 22d and 23d of Edward III. but died the 37th of the ſame reign, 1363; being then ſeiſed of the third part of the manor of Multon, in com. Linc.; of the manors of Aldingham, Thirnum, and a moiety of the manor of Ulveſton, in com. Lanc.; of the manor of Auſtwyke, in Yorkſhire; and of thoſe of Millum, Moſearghe, Haverington with its members, and a third part of the manor of Egremond, in Cumberland; leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, then in minority. Which

ROBERT, the 51ſt of Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands, lying in the counties beforenamed. The 1ſt of Richard II. he had the honour of knighthood at the coronation of that king; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 1ſt of Richard II. until the 4th of Henry IV. died upon Friday next after Aſcenſion Day, the 7th of Henry IV. leaving (by Iſabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Nigel Loring, knight of the garter), Sir John Harrington, knight, his ſon and heir, then twenty-two years of age, who thereupon doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance. Which

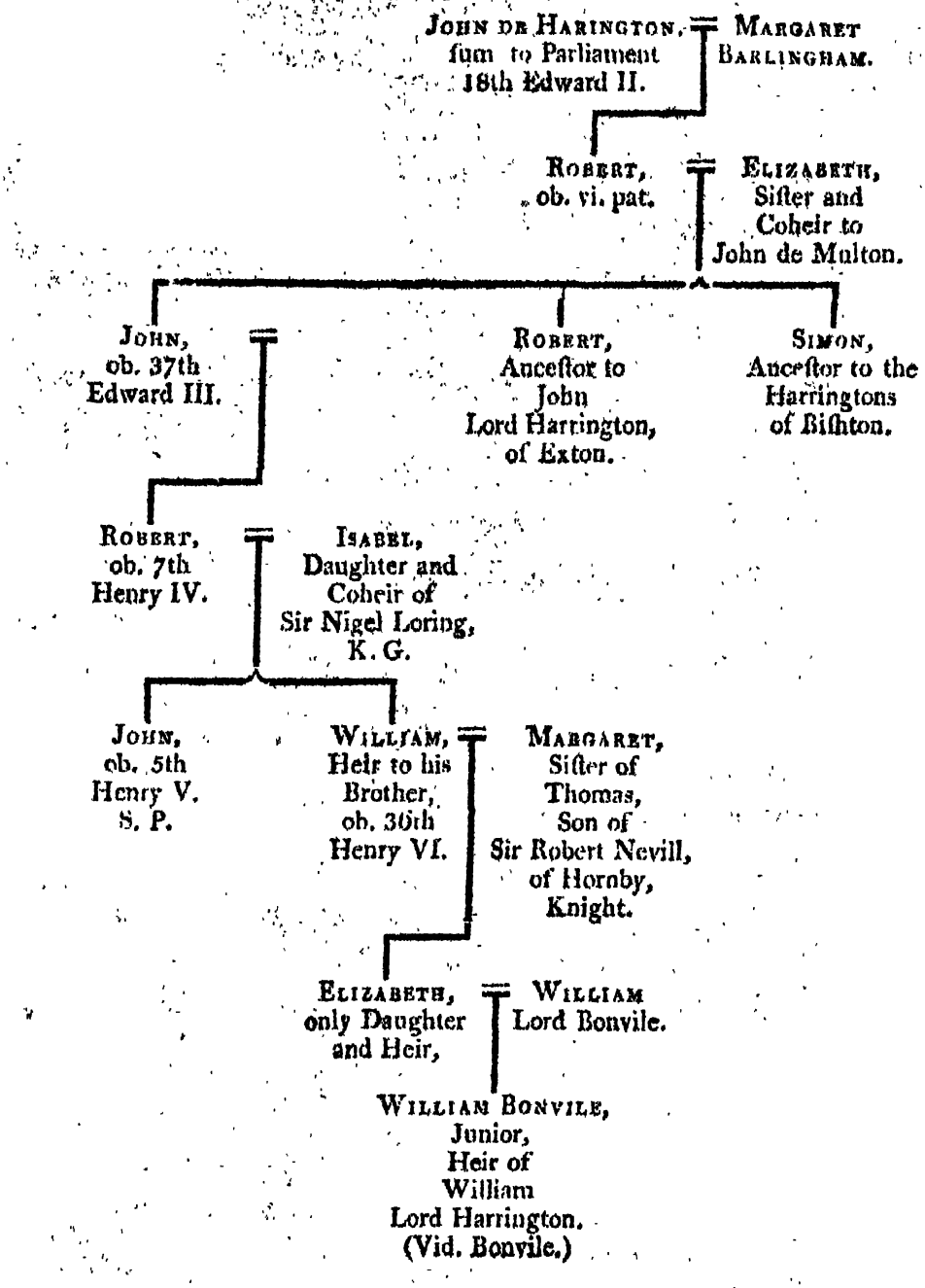
Sir JOHN,† the 3d of Henry V. was in that expedition made into

† Dugdale ſays this John ſucceeded his father, but does not mention whether he was ever ſummoned to parliament. On reference to the liſts of Summons,‡ the name of John de Harrington does not appear therein; the name of Robert being continued from the 1ſt of Richard II. until the 4th of Henry V.; and from the 8th of Henry V. to the 18th of Henry VI. that of William is the next name recited. Wherefore it is evident Dugdale is erroneous, either in making Robert lord Harrington die the 7th of Henry IV. or in the name of his ſucceſſor.

‡ Vid. Appendix, Vol. I.

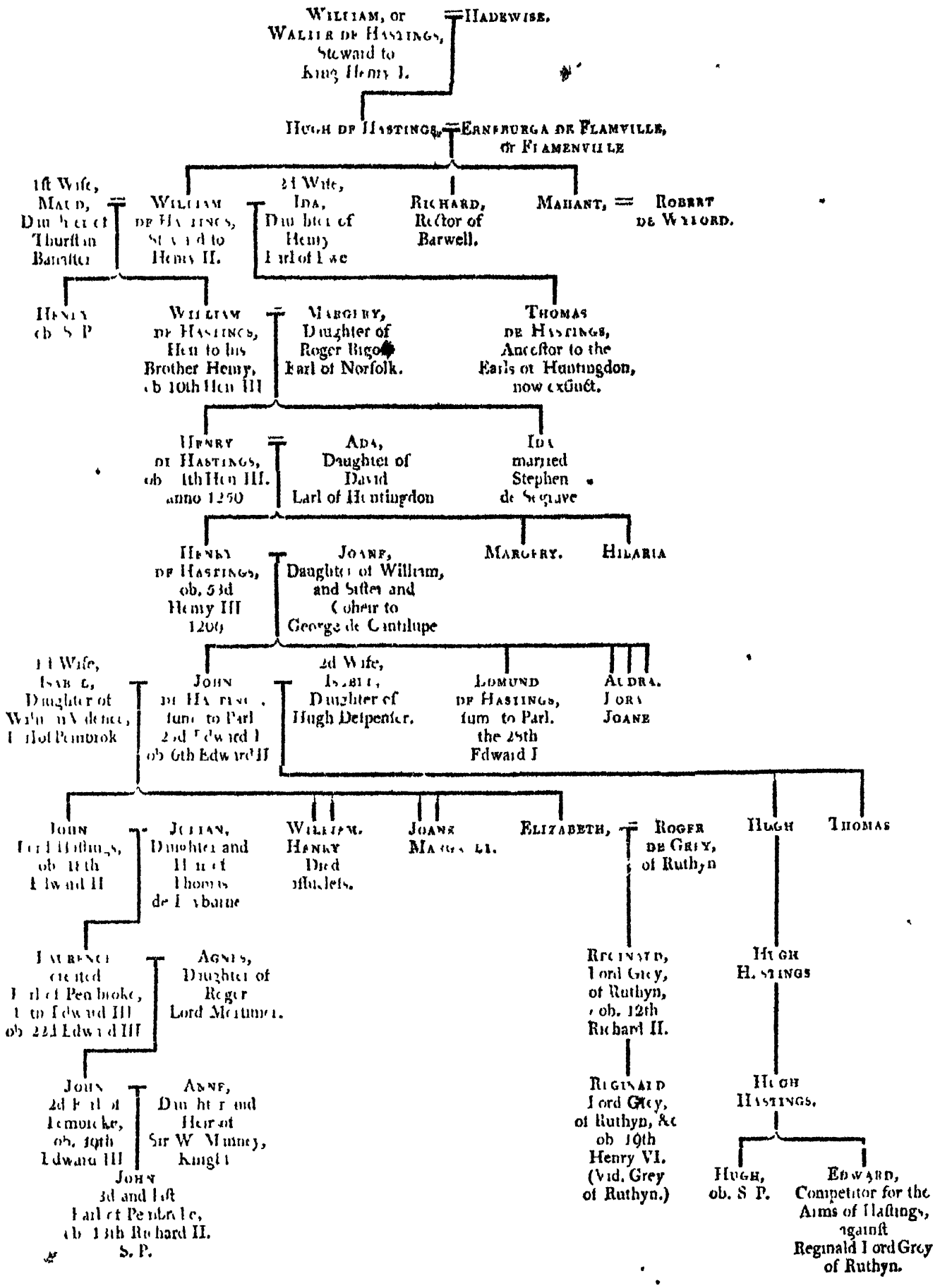
France;

HARRINGTON.



[To face p. 263.]

HASTINGS.


William, or Walter de Hastings, Steward to King Henry I.
Hadewise.
Hugh de Hastings,
Ernburga de Flamville, or Flamenville
1st Wife, Maud, Daughter of Thurstin Banister
William de Hastings, Steward to Henry II.
2d Wife, Ida, Daughter of Henry Earl of Lincoln
Richard, Rector of Barwell.
Mahant,
Robert de Wyford.
Henry ob. S. P.
William de Hastings, Heir to his Brother Henry, ob. 10th Hen. III.
Margery, Daughter of Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk.
Thomas de Hastings, Ancestor to the Earls of Huntingdon, now extinct.
Henry de Hastings, ob. 4th Hen. III. anno 1250
Ada, Daughter of David Earl of Huntingdon
Ida married Stephen de Segrave
Henry de Hastings, ob. 53d Henry III 1269
Joane, Daughter of William, and Sister and Coheir to George de Cantilupe
Margery.
Hilaria
1st Wife, Isabel, Daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke
John de Hastings, sum. to Parl. 23d Edward I. ob. 6th Edward II.
2d Wife, Isabel, Daughter of Hugh Despenser.
Edmund de Hastings, sum. to Parl. the 28th Edward I.
Audra. Lora Joane
John Lord Hastings, ob. 11th Edward II.
Julian, Daughter and Heir of Thomas de Lenbarne
William. Henry Died unmarried.
Joane Margaret.
Elizabeth,
Roger de Grey, of Ruthyn
Hugh
Thomas
Laurence created Earl of Pembroke, 1 to Edward III. ob. 22d Edward III.
Agnes, Daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer.
Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, ob. 12th Richard II.
Hugh Hastings
John 2d Earl of Pembroke, ob. 19th Edward III.
Anne, Daughter and Heir of Sir W. Mauney, Knight
Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, &c. ob. 19th Henry VI. (Vid. Grey of Ruthyn.)
Hugh Hastings.
John 3d and last Earl of Pembroke, ob. 13th Richard II. S. P.
Hugh, ob. S. P.
Edward, Competitor for the Arms of Hastings, against Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn.

France; and the year following, was retained by indenture to ſerve the king in thoſe wars, for which he received £.295, in hand, towards his wages on that account; but the next enſuing year, purpoſing to travel into foreign parts, he made his will, the 8th of June, 1417 (5th Henry V.) bequeathing his body to be buried whereſoever he ſhould die; and leaving to Elizabeth his wife, one half of all his ſilver veſſels, after which he lived not a year; the probate of his will bearing date the 27th of April next enſuing. To whom ſucceeded his brother and heir,

WILLIAM, who, the 6th of Henry V. had livery of all thoſe lands in the counties of Cumb. Linc. Lanc. Corn. and Bedf. which deſcended to him by the death of his brother, Sir John Harrington aforeſaid, his homage being then reſpited, but which he performed the 8th of Henry V.; and in the 10th was ſheriff of Yorkſhire. He was often in the wars of France, temp. Henry V. and VI. and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 8th of Henry V. to the 18th of Henry VI. died the 10th of March, 36th of Henry VI. (1457), leaving William Bonvile, ſenior, ſon of Elizabeth, his daughter (who married William lord Bonvile, and died in his lifetime), his next heir. Vid Bonvile.

From this period the baronies of Harrington and Bonvile became united, and paſſed to the Greys of Groby; but by the attainder of Henry duke of Suffolk, lord Grey (alias Ferrers) of Groby, Aſtley, Bonvile, and Harrington, the ſaid baronies became forfeited, as conſidered, or otherwiſe remain veſted in the heirs general of the ſaid unfortunate nobleman. (Vid. Grey, alias Ferrers of Groby.)

HASTINGS AND EARLS OF PEMBROKE.

ARM.—O. a Munch, G.

*THIS noble family is said to derive their surname from the port of Hastings (one of the Cinque Ports), in Sussex, the lastage of which they farmed for a considerable time of the crown. The first person named in the Pedigree is

ROBERT DE HASTINGS portreve of Hastings: whose successor,

WALTER DE HASTINGS,[a] flourished in the reign of Henry I. and was steward to that prince; which office he held by serjeantie, in respect of his tenure of the manor of Ashele, in com. Norfolk, viz. by the service of taking charge of the naperie (id est, the table clothes and linen), at the solemn coronation of the kings of this realm. By Hawise his wife, he left issue, Hugh, his son and heir. Which

HUGH DE HASTINGS was possessed of the manor of Fillongley, in the county of Warwick; and married Erneburga, daughter of Hugh de Flamville, and niece and heir to Robert de Flamville, of Aston Flamville, in Leicestershire, with whom he obtained that manor, also Gissing, in Norfolk, together with the Stewardship of the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. This Hugh had issue William, his heir, Richard, rector of Barewell, in Leicestershire, and a daughter, Mahant, with whom he gave in marriage the manor of Arke, in Devonshire, to Robert de Wyford, from whom descended Sir Geffery de

* In Gibson's Camden it is stated that at the beginning of the Norman times there were great men in the county of Sussex surnamed de Hastings, one of whom Matthew de Hastings, held the manor of Grenale by this tenure, viz. that he should find at this hagen of Hastings, a man whenever the king went to the seas.

In his Baronage Dugdale calls him William, but in his Warwickshire, he calls him Walter de Hastings.

Arke,

Anke, or Hanke, who, temp. Henry III. conveyed that eſtate to Michael Daxyll, in marriage with his daughter. Of the ſons, the eldeſt

WILLIAM DE HASTING, by paternal inheritance, was ſteward to Henry II. from whom he obtained a confirmation of all thoſe lands which his father and grandfather had enjoyed, temp. Henry I. By Margery his wife, daughter of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, Dugdale ſays, he left iſſue two ſons: Henry, who died iſſueleſs; and William, who thereby became heir to his brother. Which

WILLIAM, the 6th of Richard I. paid 100 marks for his relief of thoſe lands holden in ſerjeancie, and deſcended to him. And alſo 100 marks more for the king's favour, in regard he did not at that time attend him into Normandy.

The 1ſt of John, he was one of the peers in the parliament then holden at Lincoln, when William king of Scotland did homage to king John. The 15th of the ſame reign he was with the king in Poitou, but afterwards, the 18th of John, took part with the rebellious barons, as it ſeems; for it appears, that his lands were then given by the king to William de Roeley, and Elias, his uncle, for their aſſiſtance in his ſervice. But the beginning of Henry III he made his peace (as many did), and was with the royal army at the ſiege of Bitham caſtle, co. Linc.; and died the 10th of Henry III.[P] Whereupon

HENRY, his ſon and heir, giving fifty marks fine, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands in the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter,

[o] In ſome authorities ſhe is called Maud, daughter of Thurſton Baniſter. But ſhe was his firſt wife; for, although not mentioned by Collins or Dugdale, yet, according to Thoroton and other, he is ſaid to have married a ſecond wife, viz. Ida, daughter of Henry, earl of [illegible], by whom he had iſſue two ſons, of which Thomas, the eldeſt, was father of Hugh de Haſtings, progenitor of the Haſtings earls of Huntingdon.

[p] Dugdale does not mention the name of the William's wife, but by others, it is ſaid to have been Margery, daughter of Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, who is before preſumed to have married William, the father of this laſt William. And indeed Dugdale himſelf intimates for, Vol I. p. 123, under Bigot earl of Norfolk, he there ſays, Margery, daughter of the ſaid earl, married William Hastings, ſon of William, vouching Glover for his authority.

Salop, Bedford, Norfolk, and Suffolk. And taking to wife Ada, the fourth daughter to David earl of Huntingdon, and of Maud his wife, daughter of Hugh, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Ranulph earl of Cheſter (after the death of John, ſurnamed Le Scot, the laſt earl of that family), ſhared in the great inheritance of the earl of Cheſter's lands. The 26th of Henry III. attending the king into France, he was taken priſoner at the great defeat which the Engliſh army ſuſtained at Zante, but was ſoon after releaſed; and the 34th of the ſame reign, accompanied Richard earl of Cornwall, with divers other of the prime nobility, who then went into France with a pompous retinue, though for what purpoſe is not manifeſted. He died, however, about the end of the ſame year, 1250; leaving by his wife, beforenamed, Henry, his ſucceſſor, and two daughters, Margery and Hillaria. Whoſe tuition (then in the nonnery of Al[illegible]ow), was committed to William de Cantilupe.

Henry, heir to his father, was at that time in minority, and his wardſhip given to Guy de Luſignan, the king's half brother; who afterwards paſſed it over to William de Cantilupe, the king ratifying the ſame.

This Henry, the 44th of Henry III. had ſummons, with others of the great nobility, to be at Shrewſbury, well furniſhed with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Welſh. The 48th of Henry III. he was, however, one of the rebel barons who joined with Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and adhering to that party in inſurrection againſt the king, was by them made governor of the caſtles of Scarborough and Wincheſter, in 1264, and the next year, of Kenilworth caſtle; and was ſo eminently active on their behalf, that after the battle of Lewes (where the king was made priſoner), he was knighted at the hands of Montfort; and even after the death of that arch-rebel, and the defeat of his army at Evetham, ſo reſolute, determined and obſtinate was the lord Haſtings, that he defended the ſaid caſtle of Kenilworth againſt the king's victorious power for the ſpace of ſix months; making many bold ſallies, and rejecting every gracious offer propoſed

to

to him by the king to surrender; which at length (finding no hope left for relief), he was constrained to do. but then upon the most honourable terms, marching off with bag and baggage. Yet, though others were permitted to take benefit of that favourable decree, called the Dictum de Kenilworth, he was excepted; being referred to a seven-years imprisonment, or submission to the king's mercy. But by the mediation of prince Edward, in about two years, he was admitted to the full benefit of the said decree; soon after when he died, viz. 1268, the 53d of Henry III. leaving by Joan his wife, daughter of William de Cantilupe (and one of the coheirs to her brother George), John, his son and heir; Edmund de Hastings,[q] and also three daughters; Audra, Lora, and Joane. Which

Vid. Cantilupe.

John, at the time of his father's decease, was under age, but the 1st of Edward I. being then of full age, he had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance, parcel whereof was the castle and honour of Abergavenny, and castle of Kilgarran, in Wales, in respect of which he was styled lord Hastings and Bergavenny. He was also seneschal of Aquitaine, and in 1290, the 18th of Edward I. was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, in right of his descent from Ada, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, brother to Malcolm and William, kings of Scotland. He had also summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 23d of Edward I. to his death, the 6th of Edward II. By Isabel his wife, daughter of William, and sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, he had issue John, his son and heir, William and Henry, who died issueless; and three daughters, viz. Joane, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Which Elizabeth married Roger lord Grey, of Ruthyn, and, by a second wife (another Isabel), daughter of Hugh Despencer, earl of Winchester, he had two sons, viz. Hugh and Thomas, which Hugh was of Gressing-Hall, in com. Norf.*

* Vid. Hast. in [illegible] Gressing-Hall Vol. I.

[q] By Dugdale's lists, it appears this Edmund had summons to parliament, the 2[illegible] 0 32, [illegible] Edward I. and the 6 and 7 Edward II.

JOHN, eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife, was ſucceſſor to his father; and being of full age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and likewiſe ſummons to parliament, from the 6th of Edward II. to the 18th, when he died; leaving by his wife, Julian, daughter and heir of Thomas de Leybourne, Lawrence, his ſon and heir, then about five years of age. Which

LAWRENCE, when he arrived at full age, by the royal favour was, by letters patent, 13th October, 13th of Edward III. declared earl of Pembroke, in regard of his deſcent from Iſabel, the eldeſt ſiſter and coheir of Aymer (or Adomare), de Valence, earl of Pembroke; and the year following, attended the king at ſea in that glorious victory obtained over the French fleet at Sluys, in Flanders. He was alſo much in the wars of France, behaving with great gallantry; but deceaſed the 22d of Edward III. leaving iſſue by Agnes his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, John, his only ſon and heir, born after his death by the ſaid Agnes, who ſurvived him till 1368,[r] the 42d of Edward III.; and married John de Hakelut, who, the 29th of Edward III. obtained a grant of the cuſtody of the caſtle of Pembroke, with its members, and divers other lands in Wales, to himſelf and the ſaid Agnes, during the minority of the heir of Lawrence earl of Pembroke.

This JOHN became the ſecond earl of Pembroke of his family; and the 46th of Edward III. upon experience of his valour and virtue, he was ſent lieutenant into Aquitaine (having been before created a knight of the garter); but in this expedition he was unfortunate: for, on his arrival at the port of Rochelle, he was no ſooner entered the haven, than the Spaniards ſurpriſed his ſhips, burnt them, and took this earl, and divers others priſoners. After four years impriſonment in Spain he obtained his enlargement; and going to Paris, ſoon after fell ſick,

[r] By her will, dated the 7th of Edward III. 1367, ſhe deſires to be buried in the ſuburbs of the Minories, without Aldgate; and therein mentions John, her ſon, and a daughter, Joane; but does not ſay whether her daughter by her huſband the earl of Pembroke, or by her ſecond, John de Hakelut.

from

from whence removing towards Calais, he died on his journey thither; being conſidered to have been poiſoned by the Spaniards, anno 1375, the 49th Edward III. He was twice married: firſt, to Margaret, fourth daughter of king Edward II. by whom he had no iſſue; and, ſecondly, to Anne, daughter, and at length heir to Sir William Manney, knight of the garter; and by her left

JOHN, his only ſon and heir; of whom it is obſerved by Sir William Dugdale, that the 43d of Edward III. having obtained the king's licence, he made a feoffment of all his caſtles, lordſhips, manors, &c. in England and Wales, to certain uſes. Which feoffment, upon his death, was by the feoffees delivered to the king's counſel at Weſtminſter, to be opened; when it was found, that in caſe he died without iſſue of his body, the town and caſtle of Pembroke ſhould come to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and the caſtle and lordſhip of Bergavenny,* and other lands in England and Wales, to his couſin, William de Beauchamp (his mother's ſiſter's ſon), in fee, provided he ſhould bear his arms, and endeavour to obtain the title of earl of Pembroke; and in default thereof, then to his kinſman William de Clinton, upon the ſame conditions.[a] This earl of Pembroke died about the 49th Edward III, at which time

* Vel Aber gavenny.

JOHN, his only ſon, was but two years and an half old. Of whom very little mention is made, by reaſon of his premature death. At the coronation of Richard II. (being then not five years old), he claimed to carry the great golden ſpurs;[b] and ſhewing ſufficient evidence of his right to that ſervice, it was adjudged, that by reaſon of his minority another ſhould be appointed in his behalf; viz. Edmund Morti-

[a] He was the firſt Engliſh ſubject who quartered king Edward III. in quart ring of arms, as may be ſeen in his eſcutcheon on the north ſide of that monarch's tomb in Weſtminſter Abbey, whereon he beareth quarterly O. a Maunch G. for Hastings, and Barry Arg and Az an Orle of Martlets G for Valence

[b] This is the firſt mention we find of a claim to this honourable office, which afterwards appears to have been exerciſed (after claim made and allowed in 1685), by the hereditary of this family, viz Henry Yelverton, the then lord Grey of Ruthyn

mer,

mer, earl of March, whoſe daughter, Philippa, he married, although very young. The 13th of Richard II. the king keeping his Chriſtmas at Woodſtock, this earl, only then ſeventeen years of age, adventuring to tilt with Sir John St. John, was, by an unlucky ſlip of Sir John's lance, ſo wounded in the bottom of his belly, that his bowels breaking out, he preſently died, to the great grief of many; as being of a noble diſpoſition, and in bounty and courteſy, exceeded by none of his degree. Having no iſſue, the title of Pembroke ceaſed; but the baronies veſted in him devolved upon Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, as deſcended lineally from Elizabeth, ſiſter to John de Haſtings, father of Laurence firſt earl of Pembroke.

Vid. Grey of Ruthyn.

But nevertheleſs, Edward Haſtings, great grandſon of Hugh Haſtings, brother to the ſaid John, of the half blood, had a long conteſt with Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, for the arms of Haſtings, challenging the ſame as the next heir male; he was, however, condemned in very heavy coſts, and impriſoned ſixteen years, for diſobeying the ſentence of judgment which was given in favour of the lord Grey. Howbeit, Haſtings having failed in his claim to the arms, and the eſtates of which the earl of Pembroke died ſeiſed, having paſſed to Beauchamp, by the entail beforementioned, he apprehended the injury done to him ſo great, that he, with extreme anguiſh of mind at his latter end, left God's curſe and his own upon his deſcendants, if they did not attempt the vindication thereof.

This Edward is ſaid to have aſſumed the title of lord Haſtings and Stutevile; as by a deed under his ſeal of arms, dated 4th November, 8th Henry IV. appears; by what right, however, is not recorded, as there is no teſtimony that he was ever ſo created, or had ſummons to parliament.

HERBERT OF HERBERT, OF CHEPSTOW, RAGLAND, AND GOWER.

ARMS—Per Pale Az. and G. three Lions rampant Ar. on a Border compone O. and of the ſecond Bezanty.

THE firſt of this family, on whom this title was conferred, was WILLIAM HERBERT lord of Ragland, in Monmouthſhire; which lordſhip he enjoyed from Maud his grandmother, daughter and heir to Sir John Morley, knight, the hereditary owner thereof. As to his deſcent, it is ſaid by ſome to have been derived from Henry, the ſon of Herbert, chamberlain to Henry I. but by others, from Henry Fitz-Roy, one of the natural ſons of that king. The particulars thereof are, however, to be fully ſeen in the account of the Herbert family (now flouriſhing under the dignity of earl of Pembroke and Montgomery), given in the elaborate Baronages of Collins, Edmonſon, Jacobs, and others, among the exiſting peers of the day.[a]

This William, May 8, 1461, being then called Sir William Herbert, obtained a grant of the offices of chief juſtice and chamberlain of South Wales; and, in September following, had a grant of the

[a] Upon the advancing of William Herbert to be earl of Pembroke, and his inſtalment as a knight of the garter at Windſor, king Edward IV commanded that the ſaid earl, and his brother Sir Richard, ſhould take their ſurnames after their firſt progenitor Herbert Fitz-Roy, and forego the Britiſh manner; whoſe uſage was, to call every man by father, grandfather, and great grandfather's name; and in regard the Engliſh heralds were ignorant of Welſh deſcents, the king was pleaſed, under his great ſeal, to ſummon before him at the caſtle of Pembroke, the eldeſt Heralds and Bards in South Wales, to certify the lineage and ſtock of this earl and his brother; which was accordingly done the 12th of Auguſt, anno 1462, who then preſented to his majeſty their certificate in four ſeveral languages; Britiſh, Latin, Engliſh, and French, viz. the ſaid honourable earl is named William Herbert, a noble knight, ſon of Sir William, ſon of Thomas, ſon of Guillim, ſon of Jenkin, ſon of Adam, ſon of Reginald, ſon of Peter, ſon of Herbert, the ſon of Herbert, a noble lord deſcended of the blood of the crown of England, for he was ſon natural to king Henry I. ſon of William, commonly called the Conqueror.

ſtewardſhip

ſtewardſhip of the caſtle and lordſhip of Brecknock, and of all the other caſtles of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, in South Wales. The ſame year, alſo, in conſideration of his ſervices, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by writ of ſummons to parliament, dated 26th July, anno 1461 (1ſt Edward IV.) directed "Wilhelmo Herberd de Herberd militi." And by letters patent, bearing date the 3d of February, in the year following, wherein his manifold ſervices, and eminent merits are recounted, he obtained a grant in tail general, of the caſtle, town, and lordſhip of Pembroke, with all its appurtenances. And on May 27, the 8th of Edward IV. he was created

EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Having been previouſly likewiſe honoured with the order of the garter. And in ſtill further addition to the favours conferred upon him, he had another grant of the caſtle, town, borough, and manor of Haverford Weſt, to himſelf in tail general; which, with many other grants and offices, too numerous herein to repeat, evince his meritorious ſervices and high deſert. But after all, in July, 1469, on that inſurrection in the north, made by Sir John Conyers, knight, Robert Hillyard (called Robin of Ridesdale), and others, to the number of 20,000, he was detached by the king with part of the royal army to oppoſe them, but being forſaken by the earl of Devonſhire, with a large body of archers, who was to have aſſiſted him (by reaſon, as it is related, of ſome diſagreement), he was defeated by the inſurgents in an engagement he adventured with them at Danes More, near Edgecote, in Northamptonſhire. And being utterly vanquiſhed, and taken priſoner (together with his brother Richard), he was, by order of the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick (who had both revolted from king Edward), beheaded; as alſo were ſeveral other nobles taken in the ſame battle. This William was twice married: firſt, to Anne, daughter to Sir Walter, and ſiſter to Walter D'Evereux, lord Ferrers of Chartley, by whom he had iſſue William, his ſucceſſor, and divers

other

other children, as in the Table annexed; his ſecond wife was Maud, daughter and heir of Adam ap Howel Graunt; by whom he had Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, the anceſtor of the preſent earl of Pembroke, and Sir William Herbert of Troye.

WILLIAM HERBERT, eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife, ſucceeded his father in his titles. But king Edward being deſirous to dignify his ſon prince Edward, with the earldom of Pembroke, procured a reſignation of the ſame from this William, and in lieu thereof created him

EARL OF HUNTINGDON;

as appears by his charter, bearing date the 4th of July, anno the 19th of his reign, 1749. November 15, the 1ſt of Richard III. this William earl of Huntingdom was conſtituted juſtice of South Wales; and on the laſt of February following, entered into covenants with that king, to take Catherine Plantagenet, his daughter, to wife, before the feaſt of Michaelmas then next enſuing; as alſo to make her a certain jointure, and the king to ſettle lands and lordſhips of a large annual value on them, and the heirs male of their two bodies. The king further promiſing to be at the expenſe of the wedding.* But this lady dying in her early years, the marriage did not take effect; and he afterwards married the fifth ſiſter and coheir of Richard Widvile, earl of Rivers; by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, his heir, who married Sir Charles Somerſet, knight, natural ſon of Henry Beaufort, the laſt duke of Somerſet of that ſurname; by virtue of which alliance, the manor and caſtle of Ragland accrued to this Sir Charles Somerſet, together with other great inheritances: which Sir Charles was thereupon ſummoned to parliament, the 1ſt and 3d of Henry VIII. the writ being directed, "Carolo Somerſet de Herbert chevalier;" and is lineal anceſtor to the now flouriſhing family of Somerſet duke of Beaufort. Which very ſingularly derives itſelf from

* This ſeems the only mention made of any daughter of king Richard; for in Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, which more particularly relates to the royal iſſue of our ſovereigns, her name is not inſerted.

a twofold degree of illegitimacy; inaſmuch as the Beauforts earls, and after dukes of Somerſet, ſprang from the ſpurious blood of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter, and the line of Somerſet from the natural ſon of the laſt of thoſe Beauforts dukes of Somerſet; but with the change of ſurname and title, the former being Beaufort of Somerſet, whereas the latter is Somerſet of Beaufort.

HOLAND.

Arm.—Vaire, a lion rampant guardant, between ſix Fleur de Lis, Arg.

According to the regiſter of Cokerſand Abbey, this family is ſaid to have been of great antiquity in Lancaſhire, temp king John. The firſt of whom mention is made by Dugdale, is

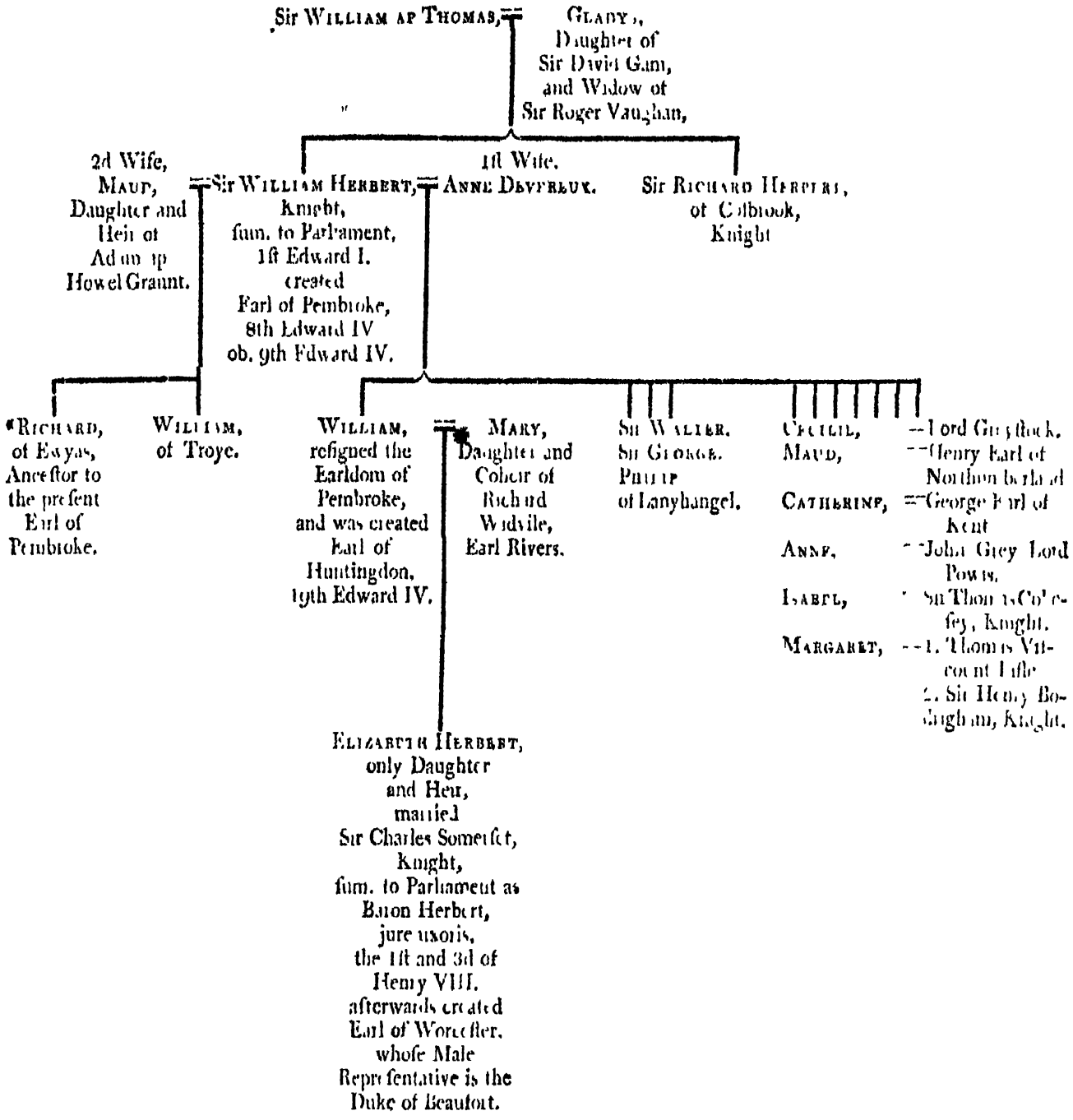
Robert (the ſon of John, [y] the ſon of Ingelram de Holand, of Holand, in that county), whoſe riſe and advancement in the world was from being ſecretary to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, before when he was only a poor knight.

In the 1ſt of Edward II. he obtained a grant from the king, in fee, of the manors of Melburne, Newton, Oſmundeſton, Swarkeſton, Chelaideſton, Normanton, and Wybeleſton, in co. Derb. with divers liberties and privileges attached thereto. The 5th of Edward II. he was conſtituted governor of Beeſton caſtle, in com. Ceſt.; and the 8th of Edward II. had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, ſo alſo the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. But the 15th of Edward II. on the inſurrection made by the beforenamed Thomas earl of Lancaſter, this Robert de Holand having faithfully promiſed him his aſſiſtance, nevertheleſs failed him therein; whereby

y Edmonſon, differing from Dugdale, makes this Robert ſon of another Robert de Holland, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of William de Salſbury; and the ſaid Robert to be the ſon of Thurſtan, the ſon of Sir Robert, the ſon of Sir Thomas de Holland, knight. (Edm. Baron Genealog. tit. Perceval lord Holland)

he

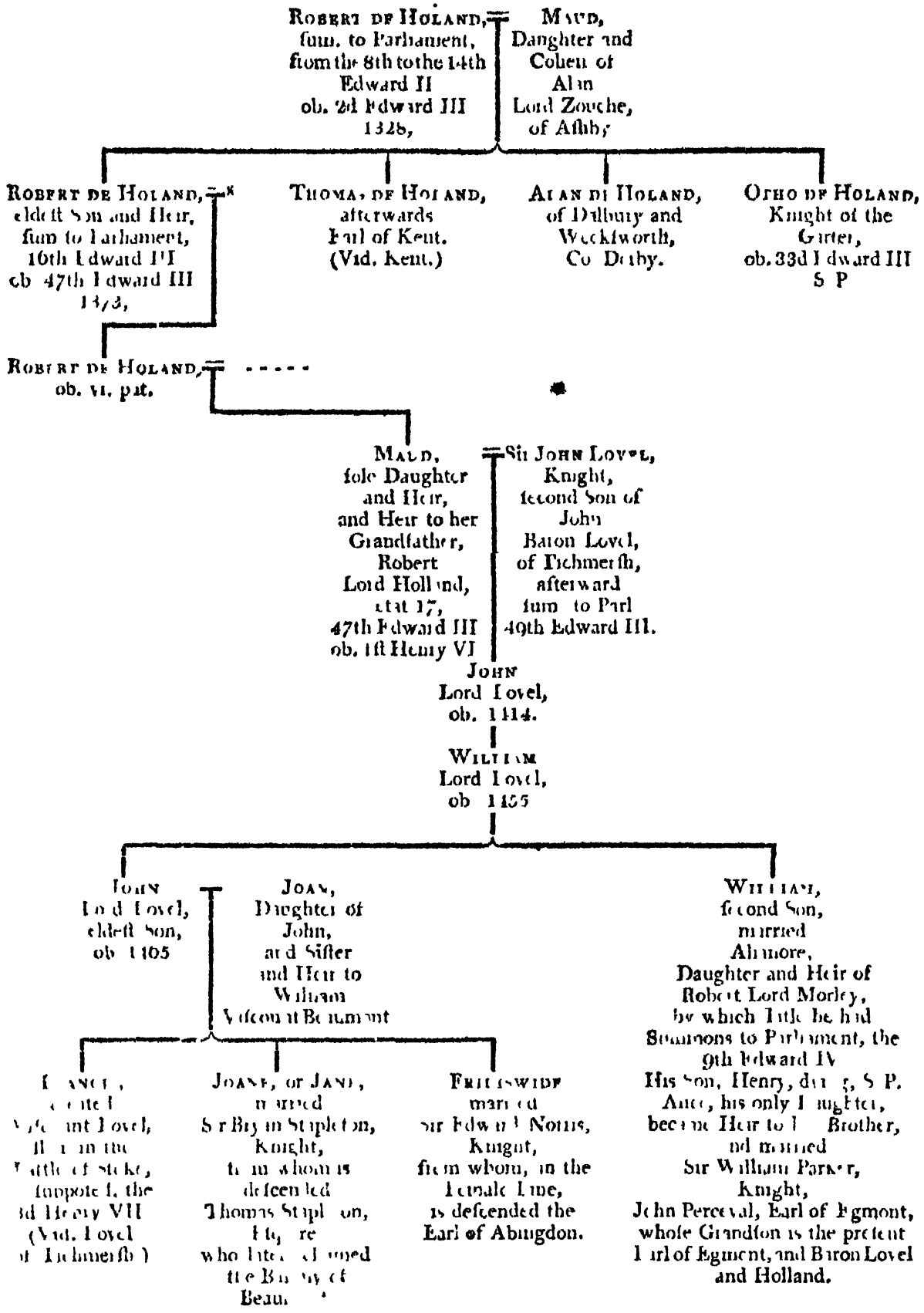
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HERBERT, &c.



* This branch is generally considered illegitimate, and the said Richard, a natural Son of William first Earl of Pembroke.

[To face p. 271]

SUCCESSION TO THE BARONY OF HOLAND.



* Dugdale does not mention the Name of this Robert's wife, but Edmonson says it was Matilda Daughter of Emmeline Longspee.

he incurred ſuch hatred from the people, for having thus abandoned his lord (who had raiſed him from nothing), that the 2d of Edward III. anno 1328, being taken in a wood near Henley Park, he was beheaded on the nones of October; and his head ſent to Henry earl of Lancaſter, then at Waltham Croſs, co. Eſſex, by Sir Thomas Wyther, and ſome other private friends.

He married Maud, ſecond daughter and coheir of Alan le Zouche, of Aſhby, and had iſſue four ſons; viz. Robert, Thomas (after earl of Kent, of whom under that head); and Alan, who had the manors of Dalbury and Weekſworth, in Derbyſhire; alſo Otho, who was very eminent for his valour, and became one of the knights of the garter at the firſt foundation of the order by Edward III. In the 33d year of whoſe reign he died in France, iſſueleſs; leaving Sir Robert de Holand, knight, his elder brother, his next heir. Vid Zouch of Aſhby.

Which Sir ROBERT, on the death of his father (2d Edward III.) was then in minority; but the 9th of Edward III. doing his homage, and proving his majority, he had livery of his inheritance. And the 16th, 19th, and 20th of Edward III. was in the wars of France; ſo likewiſe the 22d and 29th of Edward III. And having had ſummons to parliament, in the 16th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, and 46th of Edward III. died the next enſuing year, viz. the 47thEdward III. anno 1373, leaving *Maud, his granddaughter, (viz. ſole daughter and heir of Robert Holland, his eldeſt ſon, who deceaſed in his lifetime), his next heir, then ſeventeen years of age, and wife of Sir John Lovel, knight.

From this period the barony of Holand became merged in that of Lovel, until by the attainder of Francis viſcount Lovel, deſcended, as in the Pedigree is ſhewn, the ſame, with all the honours which had devolved upon him, were thereby forfeited to the crown.

* Dugdale and Edmonſon ſay, daughter and heir, but the printed pedigree of Zouche of Aſhby, produced before the Houſe of Lords, in a committee of privileges, on the claim of Sir Cecil Biſhop, baronet, to the barony of Zouche of Haryngworth, ſtates that ſhe was granddaughter and heir of Robert lord Holland.

The name, however, of this title, together with that of Lovel, was, by favour of his majeſty, and by virtue of his royal letters patent, dated May 7th, 1762 (2d George III.) revived in the perſon of John Perceval (earl of Egmont in Ireland), by the deſcription of "Baron Lovel* and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Stafford." The noble family of Perceval is, in fact, the ſame in origin with that of Lovel; being both of them branches of the great houſe of Yvery, which long flouriſhed in Normandy and France, and whoſe illuſtrious deſcent and alliances are moſt elaborately ſet forth in an eſpecial work, entitled, "The Hiſtory of the Houſe of Yvery." To the laborious author whereof we are under much obligation for many paſſages, which have enabled us to give a better and more accurate account of ſeveral families, than the pages of Dugdale could ſupply.

* Vid. Lovel.

HOWARD.

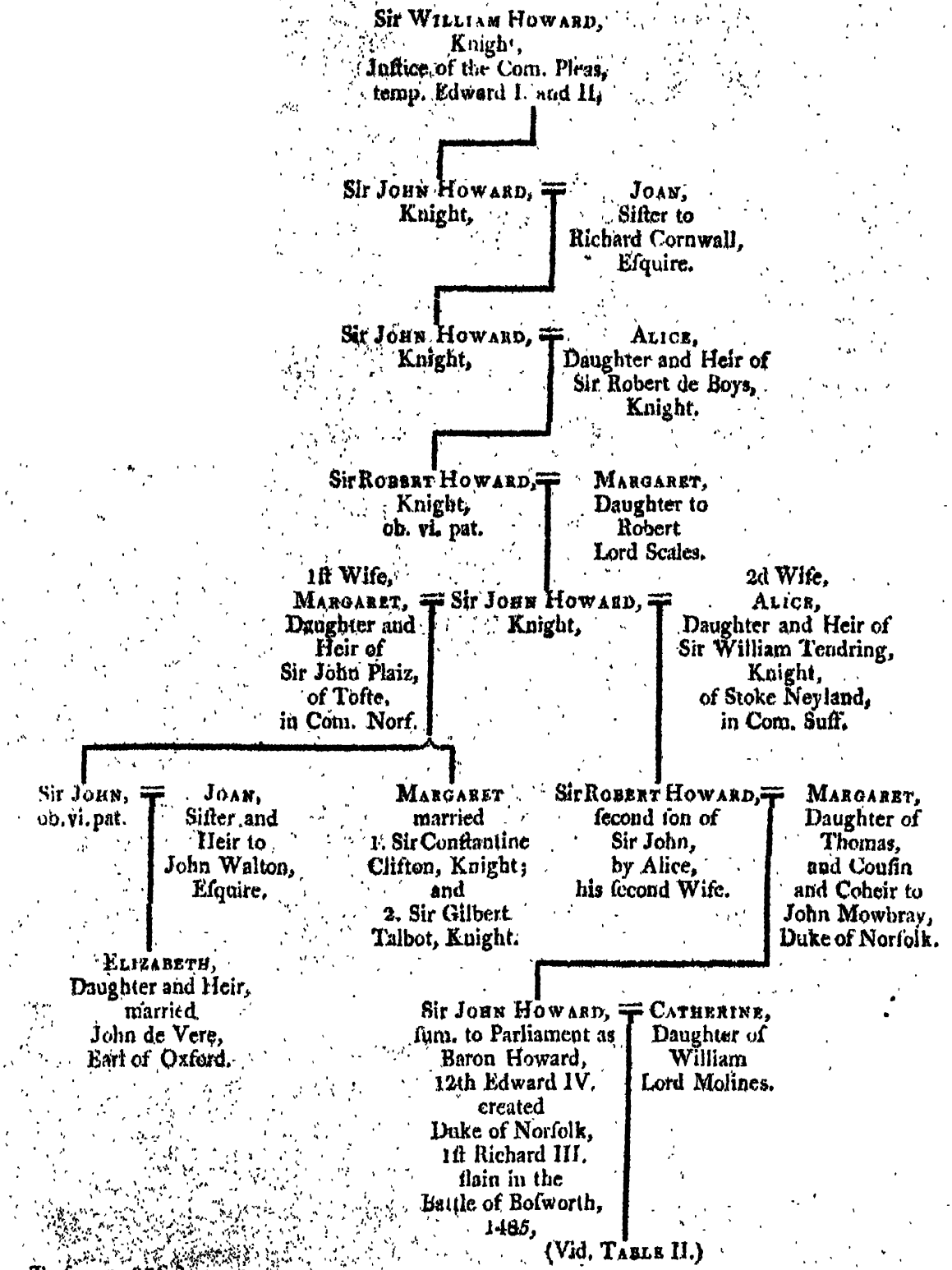
THERE are thoſe, perhaps, who may expect, that in giving an account of the honourable and large ſpreading family of Howard, the line of their deſcent ſhould at leaſt be carried up to the time of the Norman conqueſt; but it ſeems, that although the moſt learned antiquarians and expert heralds have long exerciſed their powers of reſearch and conjecture, they have never yet been enabled to ſtate, with abſolute certainty, from what beginning, or primæval anceſtor, this much-boaſted ſtock is derived.

Other families, now of more humble rank in the world, can with great truth and accuracy trace themſelves in a continued ſucceſſion of the male line, from thoſe heroes, who coming over with duke William, participated with him in the glory of his conqueſt, and were rewarded for their ſervices with honours and with lands; the latter of which, even at this day, ſtill remain in the hands of ſome of the

ſame

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HOWARD.

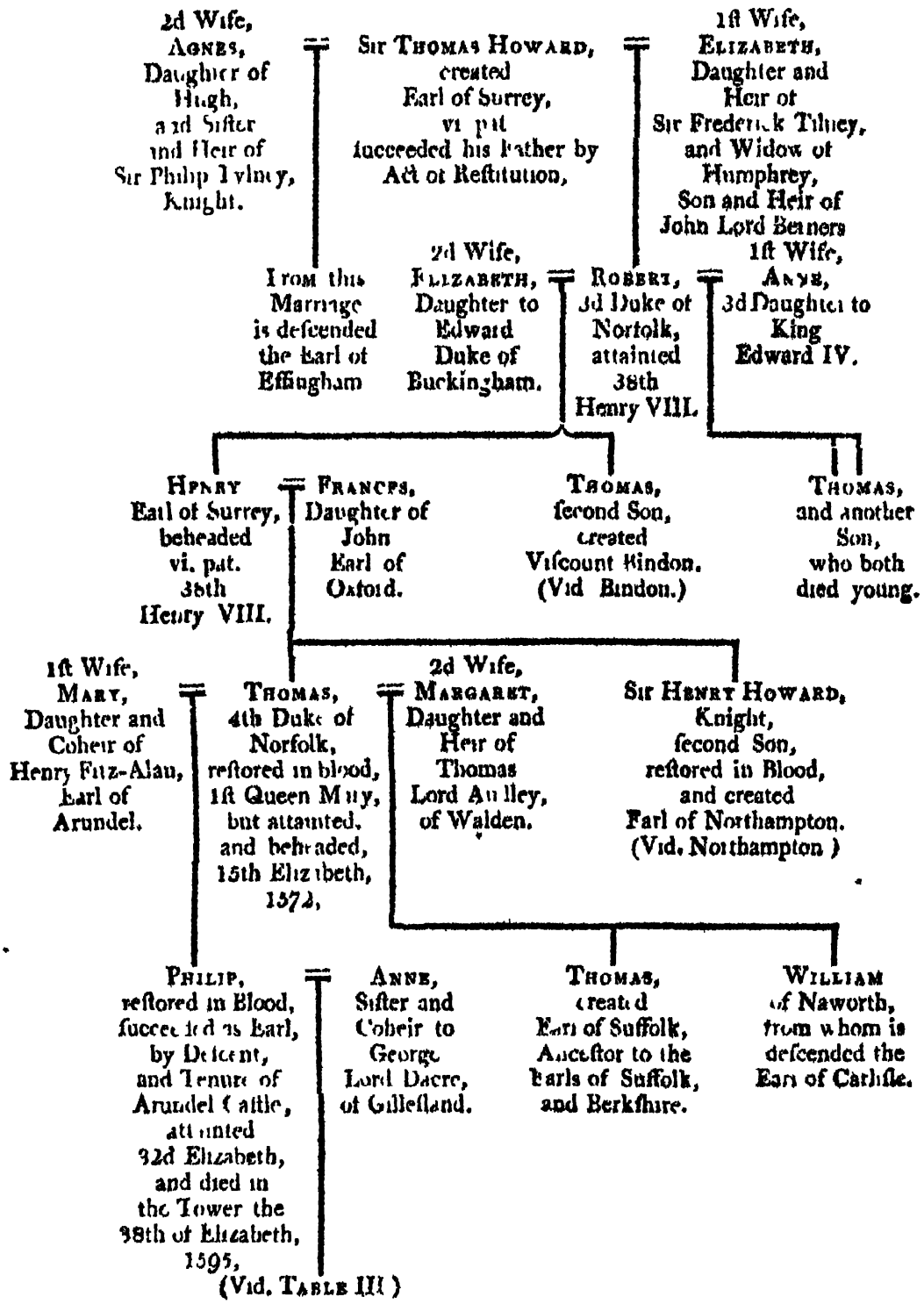
TABLE I.



[To face p. 276.]

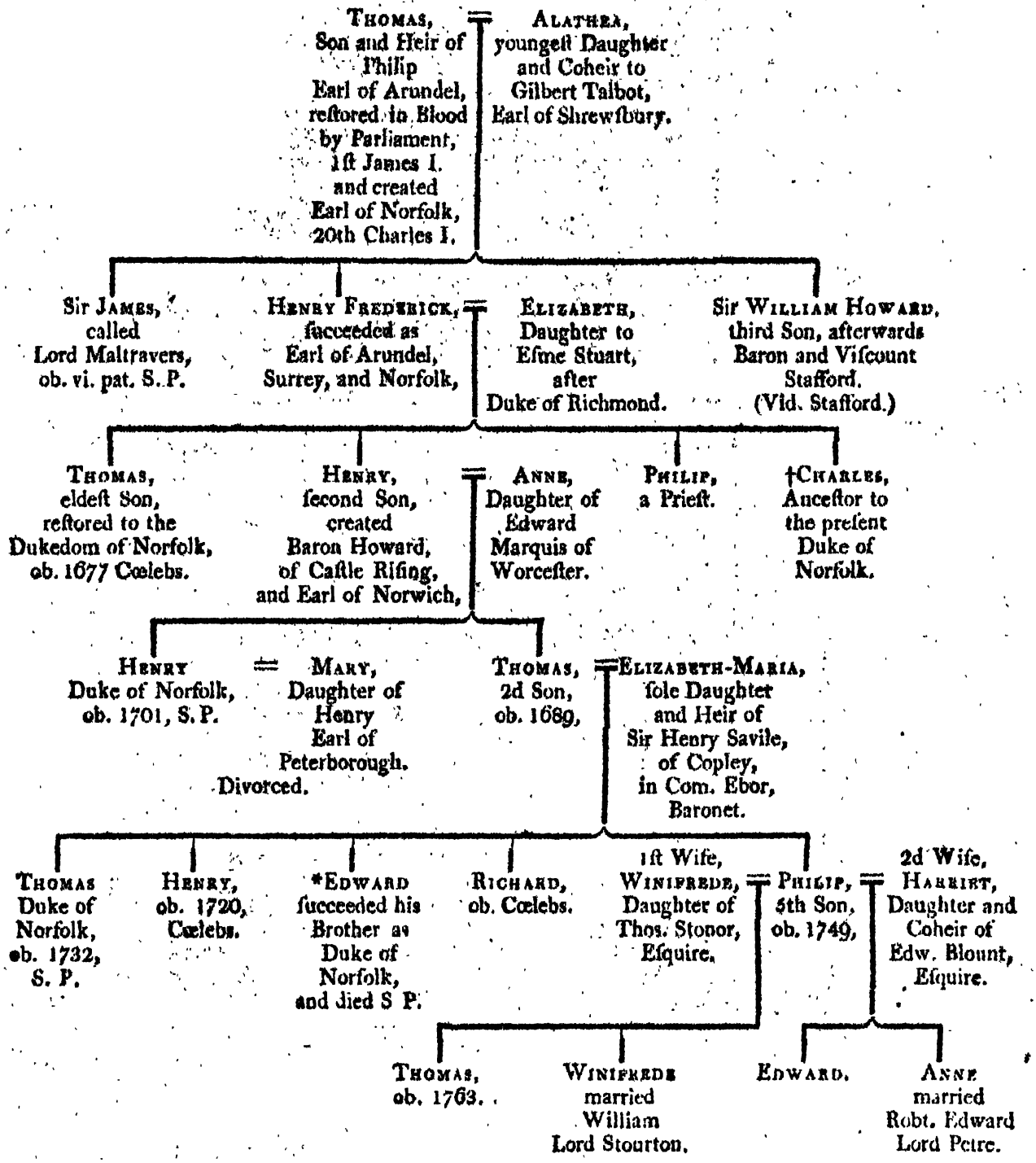
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HOWARD.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HOWARD.

TABLE III.



* On his deceaſe, the Dukedom of Norfolk, Earldom of Arundel, and of Surrey, went to his diſtant couſin, deſcended from Charles,† fourth ſon of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk.

ſame identical race, although their feudal baronies have long ſince terminated.

Thus "*All the blood of all the Howards,*" ſo magnified by ſome genealogiſts; and ſo pointed at by a celebrated author, as the ſummum of heraldic pride, ſeems loſt in obſcurity and uncertainty: for, ſays Dugdale, "*After much fruitleſs ſearch to ſatisfy myſelf and others,*" I ſhall begin with

[a]WILLIAM HOWARD, *a learned and reverend judge of the court of common pleas,* temp. Edward I. and II. who had ſummons, the 23d of Edward I. among the reſt of the judges of the king's learned counſel, unto the parliament then holden at Weſtminſter; ſo likewiſe to thoſe parliaments of the 25th, 28th, and 32d of Edward I. and 1ſt of Edward II.

From this William deſcended Sir ROBERT HOWARD, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; but died in his father's lifetime, leaving

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who, by his mother, was deſcended from king Edward I. Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, being ſon of John lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of John lord Segrave, by Margaret his wife, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid king Edward, by Margaret, his ſecond wife, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France.

This Sir John Howard was a perſon of eminent account, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of France; and had his firſt ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 49th of Henry VI. (i. e. 9th and 10th Edward IV.) and again the 12th and 22d of Edward IV. and the 1ſt of Richard III. in which laſt year, alſo, he

[a] It appears, ſays Parkyns (in his Topography of Freebridge Hundred and an Half, in com. Norf. p 279) that the 34th of Edward I he reſided at Grancourt manor, in com. Nort. from the accounts of the chamberlains of Lynn, in the ſaid year, when ſeveral preſents were ſent to him and his lady from the corporation, for his good ſervices He was an eminent lawyer, and before he was a judge, a counſellor retained by that corporation, with a penſion.

was

was made earl marſhal of England, and duke of Norfolk (Thomas, his ſon, being about that time alſo created earl of Surrey), whereby the barony of Howard became merged in the ſuperior title, and did ſo continue, until by default of iſſue male, the ſame became veſted in the female line as heirs general, according to the ſtatement in the annexed Table of Deſcent; where alſo are ſimilarly veſted the intereſt in all thoſe ancient baronies in fee, which deſcended to the houſe of Howard, unleſs by the various attainders which have at ſeveral times occurred in this family, the ſaid honours have become forfeited, and have not been reſtored as inheritances, by any of the ſubſequent acts of parliament of reſtitution in blood.

HOWARD OF WALDEN.

Arms—The ſame as the duke of Norfolk, with a Creſcent for Difference

Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk (beheaded in 1572), by his ſecond wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Audley, was reſtored in blood, by act of parliament, in the 27th of Elizabeth; and October 24th, 1597, was ſummoned to parliament, as lord Audley of Walden; and in 1603, the 1ſt of James I. was created earl of Suffolk. He was a brave ſea officer, and ſucceſſively employed upon many trying occaſions: in 1605, he was lord chamberlain of the king's houſehold; and as ſuch, employed by his majeſty to ſearch the parliament houſe, together with lord Monteagle, who had given the firſt intimation of the gunpowder plot; the reſult

[b] It ſeems particularly remarkable, that the ſummons to parliament of Sir Thomas Howard, as lord Howard of Walden, which is ſaid to have happened this year, and about which there has been ſo much litigation, is in a certain degree contradicted, or rendered very doubtful, from the letters of Rowland White to Sir Philip Sydney, in that year; who therein repeatedly expreſſes the queen's (Elizabeth), great unwillingneſs to create any new peers, though ſolicited thereunto in favour of ſeveral very eminent and deſerving perſons, whom ſhe had rejected, and therefore there was no hope for any creation.

Sydney Papers, Vol. II.

whereof

whereof is well known to have been, the diſcovery of thirty-ſix barrels of gunpowder, the apprehenſion of Guy Vaux, the detection of the other conſpirators, and the preſervation of the king and parliament. His lordſhip died May 28th, 1620. He was twice married; firſt, to Mary, ſiſter and coheir to George, ſon and heir of Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilleſland,[c] by whom he had no iſſue; and, ſecondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Knevit, of Charlton, knight, a woman infamous for her rapacious diſpoſition, who bore him eight ſons, and four daughters: the latter were, Elizabeth, married to William earl of Banbury, and afterwards to Edward lord Vaux; Frances, firſt married to Robert earl of Eſſex, from whom ſhe was divorced; and, ſecondly, to Robert Car, earl of Somerſet; Margaret died an infant; and Catherine married William Cecil, ſecond earl of Saliſbury. Of the ſons, Theophilus, the eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor; Sir Thomas, the ſecond, was created earl of Berkſhire, 1625, and was anceſtor of the preſent earl of Suffolk; Sir Henry, the third, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Baſſet, of Blore, co. of Stafford, and had iſſue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married, firſt, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkſtone, in the co. of Derby; and, ſecondly, William Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, Sir Charles, the fourth, married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford, co. Devon, and had iſſue an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth; Robert, William, and John, were made knights of the bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, and Sir Edward, in the 4th of Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of lord Howard, of Eſerike, by letters patent, dated 12th April, 1628.[a]

[a] Vid. Howard of Eſerike

Theophilus, ſecond earl of Suffolk, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Howard of Walden, in his father's life. He was a knight of the garter, and repeatedly enjoyed many high offices. He died in 1640, having had iſſue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George lord Hume, of Berwick, and earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, five

[c] So ſays Dugdale, Vol II p 25 But in the printed pedigree of Mr Ellis, on his claim to the barony of Howard of Walden, lately before the houſe of peers, ſhe is called ſecond of the three ſiſters and coheirs of Thomas lord Dacre of Gilleſland

daughters,

daughters, and four ſons. Catherine, married, firſt to George lord Aubigny, by her father of Charles duke of Richmond; ſecondly, to John Livingſtone, earl of Newburgh, in Scotland; Elizabeth, to Algernoon earl of Northumberland; Margaret, to Roger Boyle, earl of Orrery; Anne, to Thomas Walſingham, of Scadbury, in Kent, eſquire; and Frances, to Sir Edward Villiers, ſon of Sir Edward, half brother to George duke of Buckingham. Of the ſons, Sir James ſucceeded his father; Thomas, whoſe only ſon, John or James, married Charlotte Jemima Henrietta Maria Boyle, natural daughter of Charles II. by lady Shannon, and had iſſue an only daughter, called Stuarta, who died unmarried, whereby this branch was extinct before the death of the ſecond earl; George and Henry were ſucceſſively earls of Suffolk.

JAMES, the third earl of Suffolk, and the laſt lord Audley of Walden, of this family, at the coronation of Charles I. was made a knight of the bath; and, after the reſtoration, was appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk.

His lordſhip was three times married: by his laſt lady he had no iſſue; by his ſecond, Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford, in the county of Suffolk, baronet; and by his firſt wife, Suſan, daughter of Henry Rich, earl of Holland, he had Eſſex, his only child and coheireſs, who was married to Edward lord Griffin, of Braybrooke, in Northamptonſhire.

By the death of this earl without iſſue male, 1688, the title of Suffolk deſcended to his next brother George, and the barony of Howard of Waldon remained dormant, until Sir John Griffin Griffin, knight of the bath (whoſe mother, Anne, was only ſurviving ſiſter and heir of Edward, the laſt lord Griffin), eſtabliſhed his claim, and was called up to the houſe of peers, by writ of ſummons, as lord Howard of Walden, Auguſt 3d, 1784. But he died without iſſue, the 25th May, 1797. Vid. Griffin.

This barony has been ſince claimed, and allowed, anno 1807, to Charles Auguſtus Ellis, a minor, deſcended as in the annexed Table is more particularly ſhewn.

HUNGERFORD.

Arms—Barry of Four Arg. and G. in Chief three Plates.[a]

The Hungerfords were a very ancient family in Wiltſhire. Their chief ſeat was at Farley Caſtle, in that county, where their deſcendants reſided. Of whom the moſt memorable perſon of the name, whereof mention is made, is

Robert de Hungerford, who, the 1ſt of Edward III. was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners to inquire and certify into the exchequer, what lands and tenements Hugh le Deſpencer, earl of Wincheſter, and Hugh, his ſon (with others, who ſuffered death the laſt year of the reign of Edward II.) were poſſeſſed of. Moreover, being a very pious man, he beſtowed upon the warden of the hoſpital of St. John, at Calne, certain lands and rents of conſiderable value, to maintain a prieſt to pray for the ſoul of Joane his wife, for the health of his ſoul, and thoſe of his parents, benefactors, and all the faithful deceaſed. But in caſe the warden failed to perform the truſt, then he directed, that Walter de Hungerford, his brother, ſhould have the benefit of thoſe lands to himſelf, and his heirs for ever. And deceaſing about the 28th of Edward III. he was ſucceeded by the ſaid

Sir Walter de Hungerford, knight, his brother; who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Adam Fitz-John, had iſſue

Thomas de Hungerford, who, the 30th of Edward III. was

[a] Theſe arms were upon the monument of Robert lord Hungerford, who died in 1459, and was buried in Hungerford chapel, in the cathedral of Salisbury, of the foundation of the lady Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of the lord Botreaux.

[b] It is related, that in a vault under the chapel at Farleigh Caſtle, are eight bodies of this family, between 1585 and 164 , done up in lead of the form of the bodies, in the ſame manner as thoſe of the Ratcliffs earls of Suſſex, in Boreham church, Eſſex.

eſcheator for the county of Warwick, and the 51ſt of Edward III. was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons (that being the firſt parliament in which that houſe had a ſpeaker), at which time he was then a knight. His wife was Joane, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Huſſie, knight. Which Joane ſurvived him ſome years, and died the 1ſt of March, 1412, and was buried near to her huſband, in Farley church: who having deceaſed the 3d of December, 1398, (22d Richard II) was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir.

Sir Walter Hungerford, knight; who, the 7th of Henry IV. in conſideration of his great expences in the wars, and eſpecially at Calais, where he achieved great honour by encountering a knight of France, had a grant of 100 marks per annum, payable out of the town and caſtle of Marlborough, in Wilts; and the ſame year was conſtituted ſheriff of that county. The 4th of Henry V. he was made admiral of the whole fleet under John duke of Bedford; and the 6th of Henry V. being then ſteward of the king's houſehold, and in his ſervice at the ſiege of Roan, he obtained a grant in ſpecial tail, of the barony of Homet, in Normandy, which Sir William de Montney, knight, formerly enjoyed; about this time, alſo, he was elected one of the knights of the moſt noble order of the garter.[f] And the 9th of Henry V. being again in the wars of France, he had a further grant, in ſpecial tail, of the caſtle of Neville, and territory of Breant, in Normandy, with divers other lands which had been poſſeſſed by Sir Robert de Breant, knight. He was one of the executors to king Henry V., and the 2d of Henry VI. by the advice of the lords then ſitting in parliament, was conſtituted ſteward of the houſehold to that young king; and the 4th of Henry VI. he was made treaſurer of the exchequer, in which year, alſo, he had his firſt ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, and ſo, with very little interruption, to the 27th of the ſame reign; in which year, by his will, dated the 1ſt of July, 1449, he there ſtyles himſelf lord of Hungerford, Heytſ-

[f] Blome gives the arms of this Walter lord Hungerford, K. G. "Sable two Bars in chief ar bondels, Arg."

bury,

bury, and Homet; and bequeaths his body to be buried in a certain chapel, in the cathedral church at Salisbury, in which he had founded a perpetual chantry for two chaplains, and wherein Catherine his wife, lay buried.[g] He was twice married; first, to the said Catherine, one of the daughters and coheirs (with Alianor, her sister, wife of - - - - - Talbot), of Thomas Peverell, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Courtency, knight, by Muriel his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John lord Moels,* by whom he left issue two sons: viz. Robert, and Edmund, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edward Burnell;† also two daughters, viz. Margaret, wife of Sir Walter Rodenay, knight; and Elizabeth, of Sir Philip Courteny, knight. His second wife was Alianor, countess of Arundel (daughter of Sir John Berkeley, knight.) And dying August next ensuing, his successor was[h]

* Vid. Moels.

† Vid. Burnell

Robert, his eldest son; of whom very honourable mention is made during his father's lifetime, when he served in the wars of France under John duke of Bedford, then regent of that kingdom. Moreover, the 17th of Henry VI. upon the decease of Alianore Talbot, his mother's sister, he was found to be her heir, and thereupon had livery of the lands of her inheritance, his homage being respited. The 29th, 31st, and 33d of Henry VI. he had summons to parliament, but deceased the 14th of May, 37th Henry VI. 1459; bequeathing his body, (by his will, dated 22d April, the same year), to be buried before the altar

[g] Hungerford chapel was dedicated to Jesus and the blessed Virgin, and cost £.497. It has been beautifully painted; but by damp, time, and neglect, the ornaments are vanishing apace. On the South wall is a curious and tolerably well preserved picture, of a man, large as life, dressed in the habit of the times: a short doublet, slashed breeches, picked shoes, a high hat and feather, a staff in his left hand, his right held up in terror and affright, at the sight of Death, who is approaching him in a shroud, holding an hour-glass. Over the man, as also over Death, is an inscription, given in the antiquities of Salisbury, 1719, p. 131, but too long here to insert. The painting was engraved by Langley, of Salisbury, in 1748.

[h] The 9th of Henry VI. Sir Walter Hungerford, then a prisoner in France, is mentioned as his son, to whom he then obtained licence to send 3000 marks for his ransom. Which Walter is probably he who is represented to have died in Provence, and most likely in his father's lifetime, as he is not noticed in the will of his father.

of St. Oſmund, in the cathedral of Saliſbury. By his wife, Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of William lord Botreaux,* he left iſſue,

* Vid Botreux

Robert, his ſon and heir; which Robert, by reaſon of his marriage with Alianore, daughter and heir of William lord Molines,† had ſummons to parliament, in her right, during his father's lifetime, as lord Molines, the 23d, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31ſt of Henry VI. in which laſt-mentioned year, being in the wars of France under the command of Sir John Talbot, the renowned earl of Shrewſbury, he was with him at the unfortunate battle of Chaſtillon, where that brave earl was ſlain, the Engliſh army defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner. Whereupon Alianor, counteſs of Arundel, ſecond wife, and widow of Sir Walter Hungerford, knight, his grandfather, by her will, bearing date 20th July, 33d Henry VI. gave unto him all her then right in her manor of Heyteſbury, of the value of 100 marks, towards his ranſom; whereby, and with the help of other ſupplies from the lady Margaret, his mother, then ſurviving, after ſeven years and four months impriſonment, he obtained his liberation at the payment of a ranſom of £.7690, beſides the great expenſes attendant upon his long captivity, the exchange of money, and other incidental coſts, to a very conſiderable amount, as are ſtated in the will of the ſaid lady Margaret his mother, dated the 8th of Auguſt, 16th Edward IV. who, fortunately for him, lived to a great age: deceaſing only the 17th of Edward IV. when ſhe was buried in the cathedral of Saliſbury.

† Vid Molines.

Wherefore, for his manifold ſervices, in conſideration of his misfortune, and of his loſſes, the 38th of Henry VI. he obtained licence to tranſport beyond ſea, into any foreign parts, 1500 ſacks of wool free of duty. But afterwards, being on the part of the ſaid king Henry at the fatal battle of Towton Field, he was attainted in parliament the 1ſt of Edward IV. Nevertheleſs, the 3d of Edward IV. the Lancaſtrians again making head, he was in their army at the battle of Hexham; where, on their defeat, being taken priſoner, he was conveyed to Newcaſtle, and beheaded; but was buried in the cathedral

at

at Saliſbury. By the ſaid Alianore Molines his wife (who afterwards married Sir Oliver Manningham, knight), he had

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, who for a while ſided with Richard earl of Warwick, who then ſupported king Edward IV. but afterwards falling off, and endeavouring the reſtoration of king Henry VI. he was ſeized on, and tried for his life at Saliſbury; where he had judgment of death as a traitor, and the next day ſuffered accordingly. But the 1ſt of Henry VII. his attainder, as alſo that of Robert his father, being reverſed in parliament, his heir had reſtitution of his lands and honours.

His wife was Anne, daughter to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had one ſole daughter and heir, Mary; who afterwards became the wife of Edward, ſon and heir of William lord Haſtings, anceſtor to the late earls of Huntingdon of that ſurname, and ſurviving him, remarried Sir Richard Sacheverell, knight.*

* Dugd Vol. I p 580.

Which EDWARD HASTINGS, the 22d of Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament, jure uxoris, as baron Hungerford; and the ſaid barony has therefore deſcended the ſame as thoſe of Moels, Botreaux, and Molines, inveſted in that family.

Vid Haſtings earl of Hunts.

HUNGERFORD OF HAYTESBURY.

SIR William Dugdale, quoting for his authority the *divine* Glover,[1] ſtates, that ROBERT, the laſt lord Hungerford, of that Chriſtian name,

[1] R. Glover, Somerſet herald, has always been eſteemed an author of the greateſt celebrity; ſo much ſo, that his works are extolled as the height of all attainable correctneſs; and are valued at ——— in as great a degree as the tables of Apollo were eſtimated in the temple at Delphos. Upon a caſe which occurred ſome years ſince, a certain herald produced a book, purporting to be one of the "divine Glover's," as he was pleaſed to term him, and when aſked by a great law lord, if it had always been in the library of the office? anſwered, it had, and very carefully preſerved, being looked up to as the criterion and ſummum of authority. Unluckily, however, for the Phariſee (*who was Heard*) on this occaſion, the noble lord who had

[illegible]

name, had a ſecond wife, called Catherine, daughter to Reginald Weſt, lord la Warre, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Walter and Lennard; and a daughter, Fridiſwide, who became a nun at Sion. Yet, on reference to the ſaid Robert lord Hungerford, it will be found, that he (Dugdale), expreſsly mentions his firſt wife, Alianore Molines, to have ſurvived him, and to have married a ſecond huſband, Sir Oliver Manningham; and alſo recites, that, by the ſaid Alianore, the ſaid Robert had iſſue three ſons; viz. Sir Thomas Hungerford, knight, Walter, and Leonard. Moreover, excepting to Walter, grandfather of this Robert, it does not appear that he attributes to any one of the family a ſecond wife. Be the fact, however, as it may,

Walter, ſon of Robert lord Hungerford, upon the landing of Henry earl of Richmond, the 2d of Richard III. haſtened to join him, and met him not far from Tamworth; whereupon he had his ſhare in the benefit of that glorious victory which was ſoon after obtained over that king at Boſworth. After which, the 13th of Henry VII. he was again in arms for king Henry, againſt the inſurgents who had riſen on the behalf of Perkyn Walbeck. He was one of the privy counſellors to Henry VIII. and married Jane, daughter of William Bulſtrode, by whom he had iſſue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir John Bourchier; and a ſon,

Edward. Which Edward, by Jane his wife, daughter to John lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, had iſſue,

Walter, who had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 28th Henry VIII. and took his place the 8th of June the ſame year; but ſoon after, viz. the 31ſt of Henry VIII. he was attainted in parliament; and on the 28th July, 32d Henry VIII. ſuf-

taken the book in hand, turned back a leaf, whereon was written ——, his book, anno ——; thereby demonſtrating, that the ſame, if then the property of that repertorium of romantic ſtory, had been moſt probably picked up at ſome old ſtall; or, if ever belonging to that ſociety of metaphyſical ſages, might have been removed by the magical wand or ſceptre of that king at arms, who is repreſented to have purloined very many valuable books, &c. from the library; not all whereof were ever recovered ſo as to be reſtored to the ſaid worthy community.

fered

fered death on Tower Hill; the crimes laid to his charge being of a trifling nature, excepting one, viz. the practice of an unnatural crime. By Suſan, his firſt wife, daughter of Sir John Danvers, knight, he left iſſue, Sir William Hungerford, knight, of Farley Caſtle; who, by Anne, his firſt wife, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight, had Edward, his ſon, who died young, and three daughters; viz. Suſan, married to Michael Ernley, of Cannings, in co. Wilts, eſquire; Lucy, to Sir John St. John, of Lydiard; and Jane, to Sir John Kerne, of ----- co. Glamorgan, knight.

By Alice, his ſecond wife, daughter to William lord Sandys, he had two ſons; viz. Sir Edward Hungerford, knight, one of the gentlemen penſioners to queen Elizabeth, who died S.P.; and Sir Anthony Hungerford knight, of Burton Inges, in the co. Oxon; as alſo a daughter, Mary, who married ----- Baker, Eſquire, of Eſſex.

But notwithſtanding the attainder of the father, the children were reſtored by queen Mary to every thing but the dignity of barons.

This family, it ſeems, had ſeats at Farley, in Somerſetſhire; Black-Bourton, in Oxfordſhire; Down-Amney, and Winruſh, in Glouceſterſhire; Cadenham, in Wiltſhire, &c. The Hungerfords of Farley, became extinct in the direct line, in the perſon of Sir Edward Hungerford; who having ſold the Farley eſtate, died in 1711, at the very great age of 115: his ſon and grandſon dying before him without iſſue. John Peach Hungerford, Eſquire, now of Dingley-Hall, in Northamptonſhire, ſome time one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the county of Leiceſter, is lineally deſcended from the Hungerfords of Down-Amney; and retains poſſeſſion of the family vaults in Farley caſtle and Saliſbury cathedral. Lyſons' Brit. p. 297

HUSSEY OF SLEEFORD.

ARMS—O. a Croſs Vert.

THIS name, in regiſters, records, hiſtories, and other memorials, has been variouſly written; as Huſſey, Huſſee, and anciently Huſe, Huſee, Hoeſe, Hauſe; yet the perſons and family, as Mr. Camden has obſerved, may be conſidered the ſame. The Hoeſes of Herting, in the county of Suſſex, have already been mentioned as having had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm; and ſo Huſe of Beechworth; and of the name of Huſſee, were the barons of Galtrim, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Vid. Hoeſe and Huſe.

But whether the family now before us, be derived from either of the beforementioned lines, we cannot exactly trace; although, from the arms, it ſeems likely it is from the branch of Beechworth.[k] Be this however as it may, the firſt perſon who can be fixed upon as the anceſtor of this family, is Sir WILLIAM HUSSEY, who had iſſue, John Huſſey, of Old Sleeford, in the co. of Lincoln, the father of

Sir WILLIAM HUSSEY, knight; who, the 17th Edward IV. was called by writ to take the degree of ſerjeant at law, the 9th of June following; and, laſtly, May 7th, 21ſt Edward IV. was made chief juſtice of the king's bench; and had *140 marks allowed him for greater ſtate. He was living, temp. Henry VII. as is evident by this inſcription over his arms, in the ſemicircular or bow window of Grays Inn hall,[l] viz.

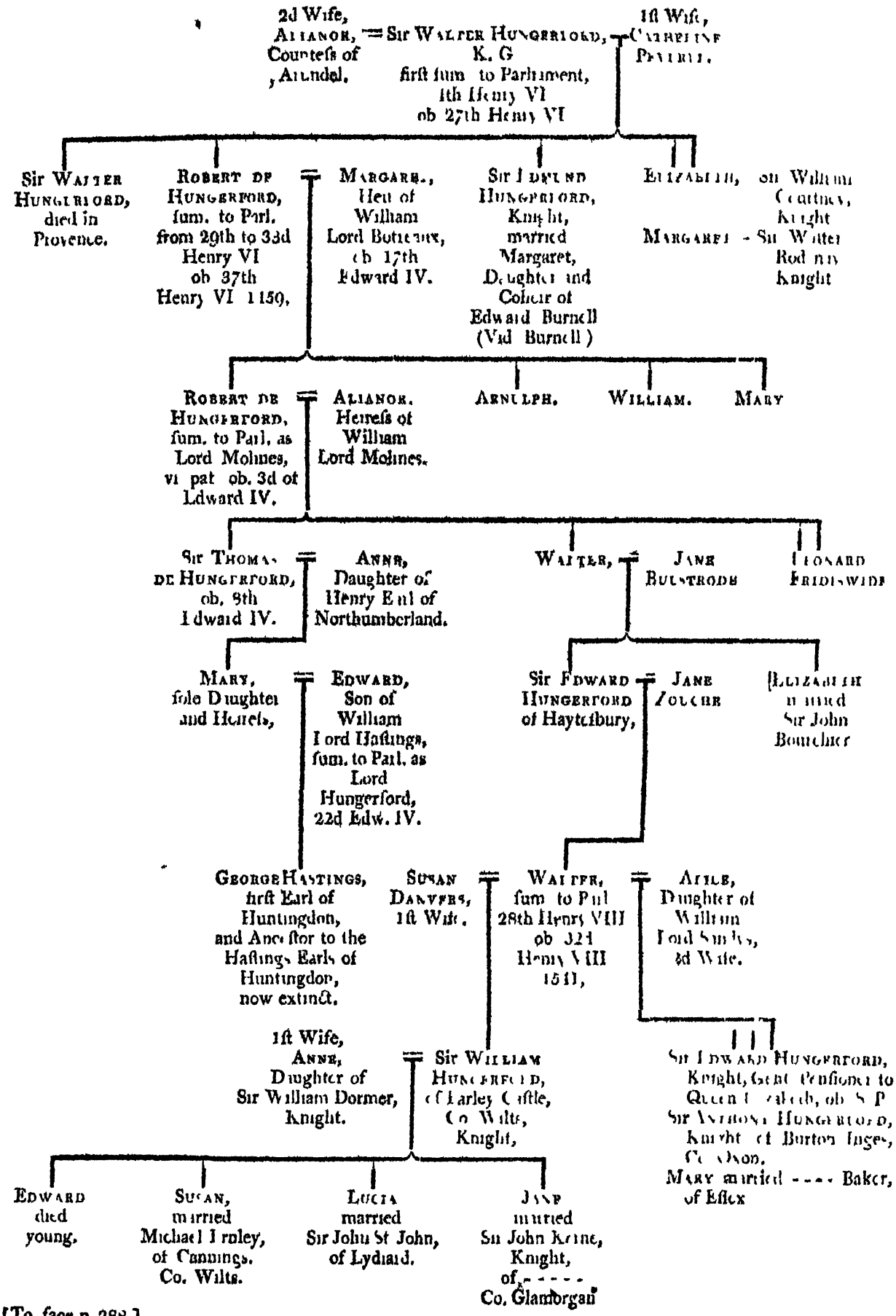
* Origines Jurid.

" W. Hauſe

[k] Collins, in his Baronetage aſſerts, this family bore their arms quarterly, viz. " 1ſt and 4th O. a Croſs Vert, 2d and 3d, Barry of Six Erm. and Gules."

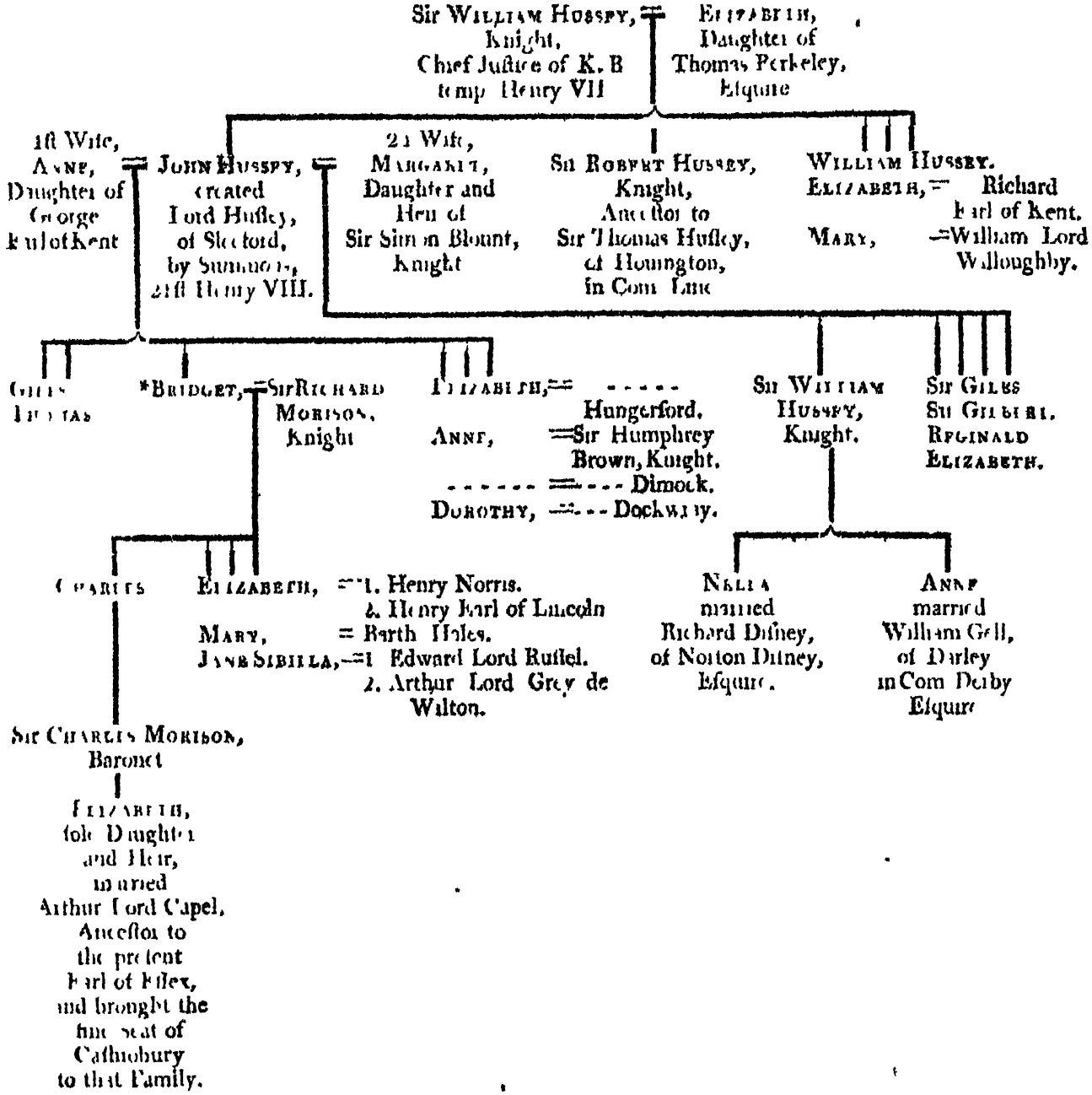
[l] The arms here alluded to are quarterly, as beforementioned; but Sir Thomas Huſſey Apreece, baronet, deſcended as in the Pedigree, bears the arms of Huſſey, given by us after Dugdale and Gwillim, and as borne by his anceſtor, Sir Thomas Huſſey, baronet; viz. " O. a Croſs

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HUNGERFORD.



[To face p. 288]

HUSSEY.



* This Lady had two other husbands, viz. Henry Earl of Rutland, and Francis Earl of Bedford, but had no issue by either

" W. Houſe miles capitalis juſticiarius de banco regis, temp. R. Hen. VII."

In one of the windows of the chapel belonging to the ſame Inn, are his arms impaling thoſe of his wife, with this inſcription; viz.

" Will. Huſſee miles capitalis juſtic. ad placita coràm rege, et Elizabetha uxor ejus filia Thomæ Berkeley arm."

She was of the Berkeleys of Wymondham, in com. Leic by whom Sir William had iſſue three ſons: John, his eldeſt ſon and heir; Robert, whoſe poſterity long flouriſhed in the male line, and had the honour of baronetage conferred upon them; and William, third ſon, of whom deſcended the Huſſeys of Yorkſhire: alſo two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Grey, earl of Kent; and Mary, of William lord Willoughby.

JOHN, eldeſt ſon beforementioned, the 2d of Henry VII. was in arms for the king at the battle of Stoke, againſt John earl of Lincoln, and his adherents. The 13th of Henry VIII. he went over with cardinal Wolſey into France, and the ſame year was made chief butler of England; and the 21ſt of the ſame reign, had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, bearing the title of lord Huſſey of Sleeford, where he built himſelf a noble houſe; but, ſoon after, raſhly engaging in the common inſurrection, anno 1537, when the feuds and differences about religion firſt broke out in England, he was attainted of high treaſon; his manor of Sleeford, with lands to the value of £.5000 per annum, adjacent, confiſcated; and he himſelf beheaded at Lincoln.[m] This attainder was, however, reverſed in parliament the

Croſs Vert." Which Sir Thomas Huſſey, baronet, had iſſue ſeven ſons, who died in his lifetime, unmarried; and four daughters, whereof two died unmarried; Elizabeth married Richard Ellis, eſquire, but had no iſſue; and Sarah married Robert Apreece, of Waſhingley, co Hunt. eſquire, and had iſſue, Thomas, father of the preſent Sir Thomas Huſſey Apreece, baronet And the ſaid Sir Thomas Huſſey, baronet, was grandſon of Sir Edward Huſſey, created a baronet by king James I. which Sir Edward was ſon and heir of Sir Charles, whoſe father, Sir Robert Huſſey, knight, was high ſheriff of the co. of Linc. 34th Henry VIII. and was next brother to John lord Huſſey of Sleeford.

[m] Some few years ſince, on digging in a place which had formerly been a garden (in the

5th of Elizabeth; but neither the eſtate nor the honour were granted to his heirs. His firſt wife was Anne, daughter to George earl of Kent, by whom he had two ſons, Giles and Thomas, who died S. P.; and five daughters; viz. Bridget, firſt married to Sir Richard Moriſon, knight; ſecondly, to Henry earl of Rutland; and, thirdly, to Francis earl of Bedford;[1] Elizabeth, to ------ Hungerford; Anne, to Sir Humphrey Browne, knight; n. n. to ----- Dimock; and Dorothy, to ----- Docwray. His ſecond wife was Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir Simon Blount, of Mangerfield, co. Glouc. as appears by his arms impaling hers, in the ſaid chapel of Grays Inn; by whom he had iſſue, Sir William, Sir Giles, and Sir Gilbert Huſſey, all three knights, Reginald, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Which Sir WILLIAM, the 22d of Henry VIII. was high ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, and died the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary; leaving by his wife, the daughter, and at length ſole heir of Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, two daughters only; viz. Nella, married to Richard Diſney, of Norton Diſney, eſquire; and Anne, to William Gell, of Darley, in com. Derby, eſquire.

Sir GILES HUSSEY was of Caythorpe, in com. Linc. and knighted by the earl of Surrey, then admiral, upon the ſacking of Morlaix, on the coaſt of France, anno 1522.

city of Lincoln), the ſtone coffin of this John lord Huſſey was diſcovered, with a ſtone reſt (in an old wall), which had on it an inſcription, purporting whoſe body lay there interred: but as the workmen were employed to fill up a well, they caſt the coffin therein, along with other rubbiſh and materials to complete the job.

[1] She had no iſſue by either of her two firſt huſbands. She lies buried at Watford, in the county of Hertford, where a fine monument is erected to her memory.

LATIMER OF CORBY AND OF DANBY.

ARMS—G. a Cross patonce Or.

IN the time of Richard I. there is mention made of William de Latimer;[o] to whom ſucceeded another William, probably his ſon.

Which WILLIAM, the 38th of Henry III. was ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and governor of York caſtle; and the 43d of Henry III. was appointed eſcheator general throughout all the counties in England North of Trent. And ſtanding firm to the king in his contentions with the confederated barons, he had many other high truſts, and received many ſignal marks of royal favour, as well from king Henry, as from his ſon, king Edward I. And, further, had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, the 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d of Edward I. the laſt year inclufive, in which he deceaſed; being then jointly ſeiſed, with [p]Alice his wife (one of the daughters and coheirs of Walter Ledet), of the one half of the barony of Wardon, in com. Northt; as alſo of the moiety of the town and whole hundred of Corby, in the ſame county, of her inheritance. Vid. Ledet.

[q]To whom ſucceeded WILLIAM, then his ſon and heir (for John, his

[o] The origin of this name, which ſeems little underſtood, although the bearers of it have been perſons of eſpecial fame, is remarked, from an old inquiſition, to have been attributed to Wrenoc, the ſon of Meuric, who held certain lands by the ſervice of being *Latimer* between the Engliſh and Welſh: that is, interpreter.

[p] Chriſtian, the other daughter and coheir, married John, brother to the ſaid William Latimer.

[q] Beſides this William, and John who died before him, there was another John, his third, but ſecond ſurviving ſon, who married Joane, daughter, and at length ſole heir of Sir William de Gouis, knight (ſon of Sir William de Gouis, knight, by Beatrix his wife, ſecond ſiſter and coheir of Alured de Lincoln),* by whom he obtained, amongſt other eſtates, the manor of Danbyſh, in the county of Dorſet, where he and his poſterity continued to flouriſh, eminent for

* Vid. Lincoln, Vol. I.

his eldeſt ſon, had died iſſueleſs before him), which William, in his father's lifetime, had been ſummoned to parliament; and by writ of one year's earlier precedency, viz. the *27th Edward I.; which honour he alſo continued to have in almoſt every parliament until his death. He was a baron of great note in his time; was ſheriff of the county of York, and governor of Scarborough caſtle, which he held, together with other very important truſts. His firſt wife was Lucie, daughter and heir of Richard de Thwenge, couſin and heir of Marmaduke de Thwenge, from whom (the 6th Edward II.) being divorced, he married Sibill, widow of William de Huntingfield; and died the 1ſt of Edward III. 1327), leaving William, his ſon and heir, at that time twenty-ſix years of age; who doing his homage, had livery of the manor of Danby, and all other the lands of his inheritance. Which

* Dugd. Liſts of Summons.

WILLIAM, in the 2d of Edward III. obtained a charter of free warren in all his demeſne lands, in com. Northampt. and Linc.; ſo alſo

divers generations, until the attainder of Sir Nicholas Latimer, knight, the 6th of Edward IV.: but this attainder was afterwards reverſed; and he deceaſed in 1505, leaving only female iſſue, whereof Edith, his ſole daughter and heir, married Sir John Mordaunt, knight (anceſtor of the preſent earl of Peterborough), who thereby came to poſſeſs the manor of Duntiſh, and other very conſiderable lordſhips in Dorſetſhire. By a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum,* in a collection of miſcellaneous pedigrees, by William Penſon, Lancaſter herald, it, however, is ſtated, the ſaid Sir Nicholas Latimer, by different venters, had iſſue, Edith Latimer, and Elizabeth Latimer, who married William Apreece, of Waſhingley, in co. Hunt. eſquire, lineal anceſtor of Sir Thomas Huſſey Apreece, baronet. But by a long pedigree, drawn out by Sir Iſaac Heard, garter king at arms, and ſent by him to the ſaid Sir T. H. Apreece, it is there aſſerted, that Elizabeth Latimer, wife of William Apreece, was ſole daughter and heir of Robert Latimer (ſon of Henry, a younger brother to Sir Nicholas), ſome time of North Crawley, in the co. of Bucks, eſquire, which Robert, according to the ſame pedigree, is manifeſted to be the lineal male deſcendant from the ſaid John, ſecond ſurviving ſon of William the firſt lord Latimer. Whereby, to apply the paſſages in ſeveral letters of Garter to the worthy Baronet, he is given to underſtand that he has a claim to the ancient barony of Latimer of Corby; becauſe (continues the *learned and judicious herald*), the determination of the barony in favour of Nevil, temp Henry VI. was by a "*jic jubeo*;" which would not be allowed of in theſe days. And beſides, ſays this luminary of genealogical knowledge, "having devoted much time and reſearch to the "inveſtigation, I have no doubt that the deſcent from the family of the lord Latimer is to be "eſtabliſhed."

* Har. Lib. Brit. Muſ. 1110. p. 25.

the

the 3d of Edward III. in all his demeſne lands in the counties of Bedford, Norfolk, York, and Kent. In which year, having, without licence, purchaſed the office of coinage[r] in the Tower of London, and city of Canterbury, from Maud, the widow of John de Botetourt (who held it by inheritance of the king, in capite), obtained his pardon for that tranſgreſſion; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 9th of Edward III. died the ſame year; leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the lord Botetourt, William, his ſon and heir, then only ſix years of age, and the ſaid Elizabeth, ſurviving.

This WILLIAM, the 25th Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited, by reaſon he was at that time in the king's ſervice in France. Wherein he continued for many years, performing many notable exploits; particularly, the 38th Edward III. when being with John de Montfort, at the ſiege of Doveroy, with ſcarce 1600 men (Engliſh and Britons), he encountered Charles de Blois, who came to raiſe the ſiege with 3600, whom he defeated and ſlew, with almoſt 1000 knight and eſquires; taking priſoners, 2 earls, 27 lords, and 1500 men at arms.

Nevertheleſs, the 50th of Edward III. the parliament having complained againſt him and the duke of Lancaſter, they were removed from their truſts, and the lord Latimer fined 20,000 marks; which the king, together with his impriſonment, was afterwards pleaſed wholly to remit. And being thus fully reſtored again, he was made one of the commanders of the king's fleet, and governor of Calais, as alſo a knight of the garter; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 42d of Edward III. to the 3d of Richard II. incluſive, died the year enſuing (anno 1380), leaving Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmond earl of Arundel, ſurviving; and alſo an only daughter and

[r] This office came to the Botetourts by the marriage of John de Botetourt with Maud, ſiſter and heir to Otto, ſon of Thomas Fitz-Otes, whoſe father, Otho, was one of the principal of thoſe Germans called Eaſterlings, that came into England temp. Richard I. and to whom was granted in fee, to make the coining ſtamps ſerving for all England. (Vid. Botetourt.)

heir,

heir, Elizabeth, who became the ſecond wife of John lord Neville of Raby; whoſe ſon, John, by her, was afterwards ſummoned to parliament as lord Latimer. (Vid. Neville lord Latimer.)

Of the Latimer name (if not of the ſame family), was HUGH LATIMER, biſhop of Worceſter, who, in the reign of queen Mary, was burnt in Smithfield, with biſhop Ridley, for their zeal in ſupport of the Proteſtant religion.

JOHN NEVIL, LORD LATIMER OF DANBY.

THE firſt of this family who bore the title of lord Latimer, was JOHN NEVILL, ſon of John lord Nevill, of Raby, by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of William Latimer, lord Latimer,* who died the 4th of Richard II.

* Vid. Latimer lord Latimer.

Which JOHN was ſummoned to parliament, from the 5th Henry IV. to the 9th of Henry VI. incluſive. And having married Maud, daughter of Thomas lord Clifford, and widow of Richard earl of Cambridge, died the ſame year, leaving no iſſue; whereby his ſiſters, †Elizabeth and Margaret, were his heirs of the whole blood. Of which, Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Willoughby, knight.

† Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 15.

But divers of the lordſhips whereof he was ſeized being, for want of iſſue of his body, entailed upon Ralph Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland, his elder brother of the half blood, the ſaid Ralph ſettled them, by feoffment, upon George Nevill, one of his ſons by his ſecond wife, Joane, daughter of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter; who thereupon the next enſuing year, the 10th of Henry VI. was ſummoned to parliament as lord Latimer.

GEORGE NEVILL, LORD LATIMER.

Arms—G. a Saltier Ar. an Annulet for Difference.

Which George, the 13th of Henry VI. was one of the chief commanders of the king's forces then raiſed in the North, for the defence of thoſe parts againſt the Scots.

And the ſame year came to an accord with Maud, counteſs of Cambridge (widow of his half uncle, John lord Latimer), viz. that, if by the advice of their counſel, they ſhould grant unto Sir John Willoughby, knight (for to preſerve amity, and to prevent law-ſuits), any of thoſe lands which formerly belonged to the ſaid John lord Latimer, that of ſuch lands ſhe ſhould give two parts, and he, the ſaid George, one part. And in caſe of any ſuit commenced by Sir John Willoughby againſt them (by reaſon of his being the next heir in blood to the ſame John lord Latimer), for any of thoſe lands, ſhe to pay two third parts, and he the other third part of the coſts incurred thereby.

In the latter part of his life, it ſeems, this George became an idiot; wherefore the cuſtody of his lordſhips and lands was committed to his nephew, Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick.* His wife was Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, and cohei- to their mother, Elizabeth (his firſt wife), daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom he had iſſue Sir Henry Nevill, knight, who was ſlain at the battle of Edgcot, in his lifetime, and a daughter, who died iſſueleſs. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 10th of Henry VI. to the 9th of Edward IV. inclusive, he departed this life the ſame year, leaving Richard, his grandſon, his next heir, at that time about two years old; viz. ſon of Sir Henry Nevill, knight, beforementioned, by Joanna his wife, daughter of John Bourchier, lord Berners.

* Vid Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

Which

Which RICHARD, the 1ſt of Henry VII. was one of the commanders of the king's army at the battle of Stoke, againſt John earl of Lincoln, and his rebellious followers; who were there entirely defeated.

The 6th of Henry VII. he had ſpecial livery of all the lands which deſcended to him by the death of his grandfather; and ſoon after, viz. the 8th of Henry VII. he was again a commander in the Engliſh army; and ſo likewiſe the 5th Henry VIII. when he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle which took place at Flodden Field, where the Scots were totally vanquiſhed, and their king ſlain.

Memorable, alſo, is this Richard for the diſpute he had with Robert lord Brooke, touching the barony of Latimer; to which, as next heir in blood to John lord Latimer, who died S. P. the 9th of Henry VI. he claimed a right. But to end the contention, the lord Brooke was informed by an herald, that Sir George Nevill, grandfather to Richard, was created lord Latimer by a new title,* which therefore lineally deſcended to Richard, by Henry, ſon and heir of the ſaid George; and that the lord Brooke had made a wrong claim: who ſhould have claimed his ſtyle from William Latimer, firſt created lord Latimer, of Danby (the head manor of his barony) temp. Edward I. On this the lord Brooke perceiving his error, and having a title of his own, was contented to conclude a match between their children; and Richard ſuffered a recovery on certain manors and lordſhips demanded by the lord Brooke; with which adjuſtment both parties were well ſatisfied. After which, he departed this life, viz. the 22d of Henry VIII. (1531), having had ſummons to parliament, the 7th, 11th, and 12th Henry VII. and the 1ſt, 3d, 6th, 7th, 14th, and 21ſt Henry VIII. By Anne his wife, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, of Graſton, in co. Wigorn, he left a numerous iſſue, as in the Table of Deſcent, whereof

* Collins' Baronage, in Fee, 211, 212, 213, 214 [illegible].

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon, was his ſucceſſor; who, 28th Henry VIII. upon that inſurrection in Yorkſhire, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, was, together with the lords Scrope, Lumley, and Darcy, choſen by the

the rebels to treat with the duke of Norfolk, general of the king's army then advancing against them. The 25th, 28th, 31ſt, and 33d of Henry VIII. he had ſummons to parliament; and the 34th of the ſame king departed this life, leaving iſſue by Dorothy, his firſt wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Vere, earl of Oxford,* John, his ſon and heir, and a daughter, Margaret. But by Catherine, his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendall, Knight, he had no iſſue. Which Catherine afterwards became the laſt wife of king Henry VIII. whom ſhe ſurvived; though by many a narrow eſcape from meeting the ſame fate as ſome of her predeceſſors.

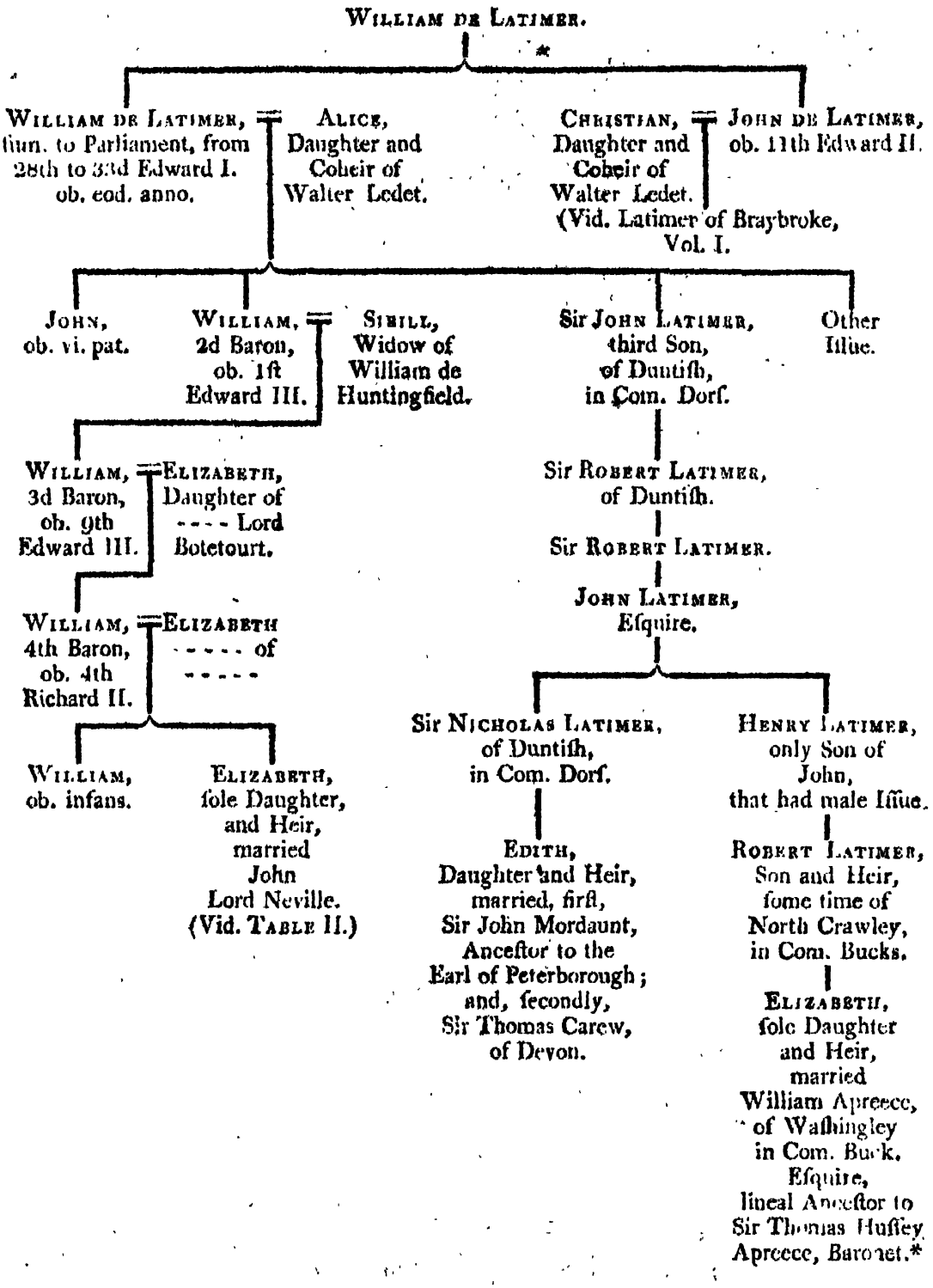
* Vid Vere earl of Oxford.

JOHN, upon his father's deceaſe, anno 1542, became the next, and the laſt lord Latimer of his line; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 35th of Henry VIII. to the 23d of queen Elizabeth, deceaſed about that time (1580);* leaving by Lucy his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Worceſter, only four daughters, his coheirs; viz. Catherine, wife of Henry earl of Northumberland; Dorothy, of Thomas Cecil, eldeſt ſon of William lord Burleigh; Lucy, of Sir William Cornwallis; and Elizabeth, who married, firſt, Sir John Danvers, and afterwards Sir Edmund Carey, knight, third ſon of Henry the firſt lord Hunſdon, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; but from her iſſue by Sir John Danvers, deſcended Elizabeth, mother of Sir Thomas Oſborne, baronet, in favour of whom afterwards the name of this honour was recognized by his majeſty Charles II. who created the ſaid Sir Thomas viſcount Latimer, of Danby, in the county of York, by letters patent, 15th Auguſt, 25th Charles II. 1673, in whoſe poſterity the ſame now continues; but merged in the higher title of duke of Leeds, to which dignity they ſubſequently were elevated.

* Dugdal ſays he died the 20th of Elizabeth, 1577; but nevertheleſs mentions the name of John Latimer, in the Liſts of Summons to parliament the 23d of Elizabeth, 1580.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LATIMER.

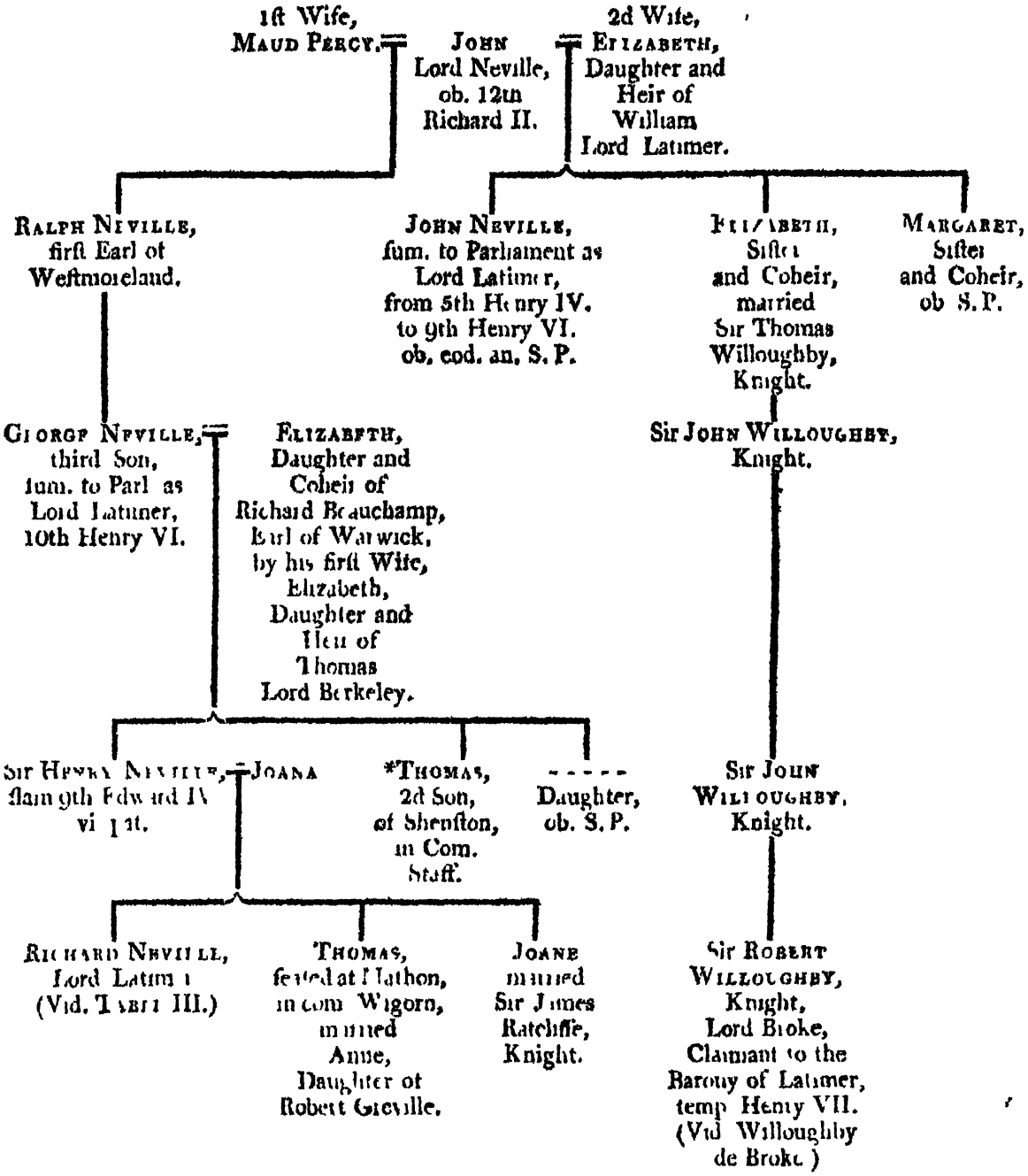
TABLE I.



* This Line of Deſcent, from John third, but ſecond ſurviving ſon of William, firſt Lord Latimer, was drawn out by Sir Iſaac Heard, garter king at arms, with a view for a claim to the ſaid barony. (Vid. a former Note, marked q, p. 291.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LATIMER.

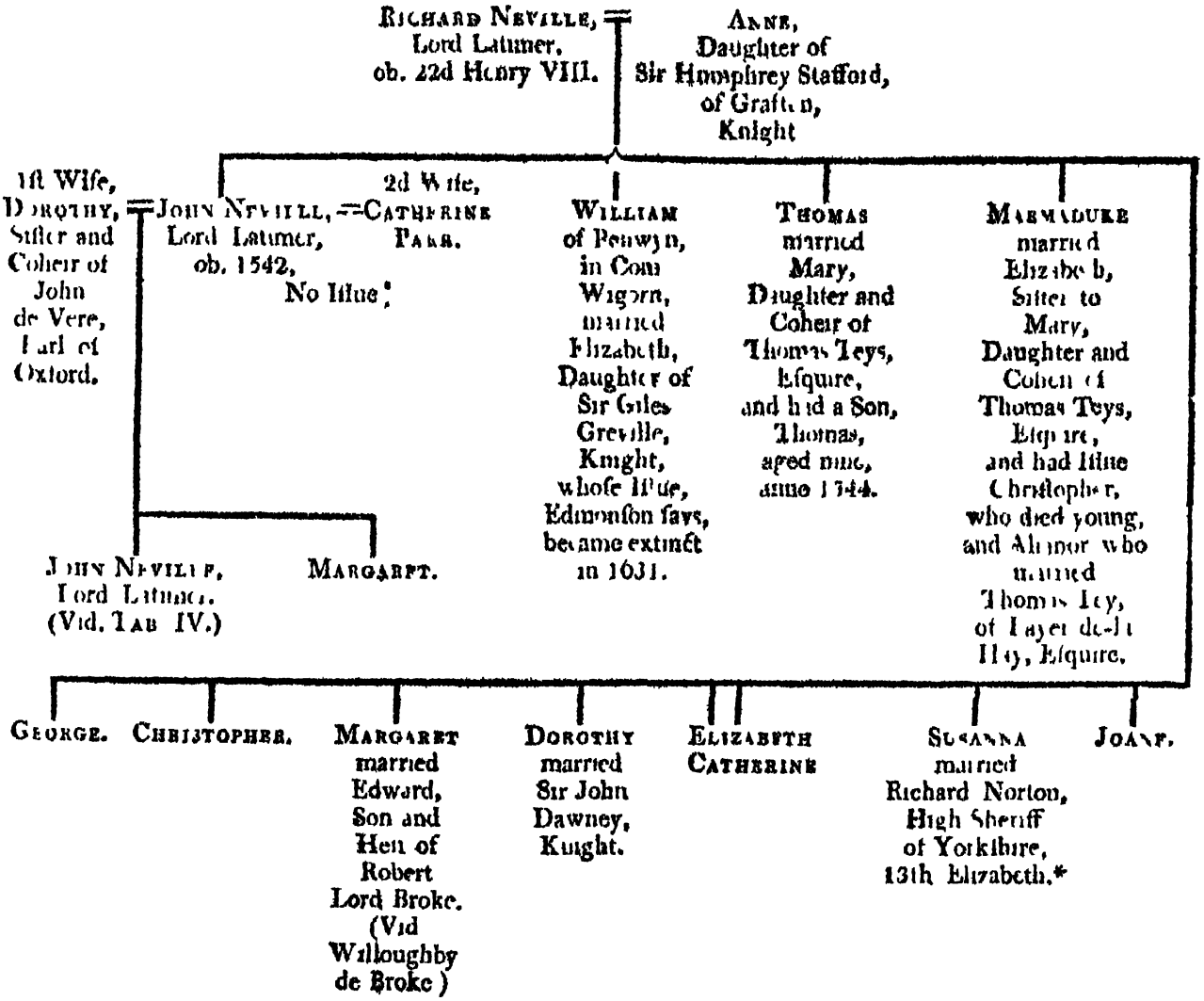
TABLE II.



* In the Hiſtory of Shenſtone, in the county of Stafford, it is ſtated, that this Thomas had iſſue Thomas, father of John Neville, who was living there anno 1584, and had two ſons, Fulke and Thomas.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LATIMER.

TABLE III.

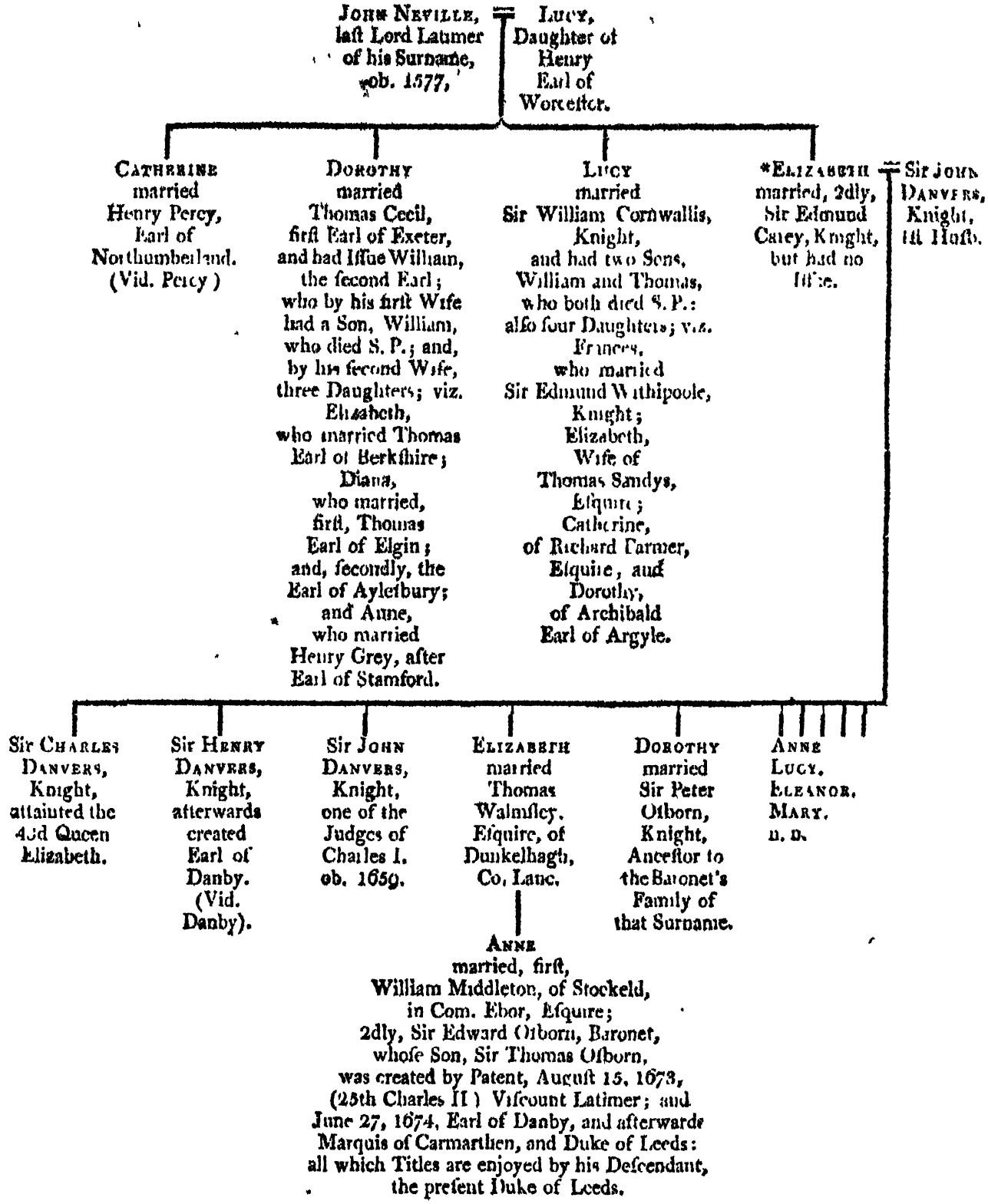


* The iſſue male from Francis, eldeſt ſon of this marriage, have long ſince been extinct. From John, the ſecond ſon, it is ſaid, was derived the family of Sir Thomas Norton, of Coventry, Baronet, who died S M P S, and from Edmund, another younger ſon, the preſent Lord Grantley is repreſented to be deſcended. But in the Viſitation Book of Warwickſhire, marked K 3, Fol. 164, taken anno 1682 and 1683, now remaining in the *Herald's Office, London* † the ſaid Suſanna is called Daughter of ---- Lord Latimer, and *ſiſter to John, the laſt Lord Latimer.* Which is moſt evidently wrong: for, in the will of John Lord Latimer, who died in 1543, he mentions his *brother in-law, Richard Norton,* and *his ſiſter Suſanna,* his wife, which makes it clear and certain, that Suſanna was *aunt,* and not *ſiſter,* to John the laſt Lord Latimer.

† Id eſt an. 1771 (ex genealogiâ per R. Bigland Fœtial.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LATIMER.

TABLE IV.



* She died in 1630, aged 84, and lies buried at Stow-Nine Churches, in Com. Oxon, where is a remarkably fine monument to her memory; with an inſcription ſtating that by her firſt huſband, Sir John Danvers, ſhe left iſſue three ſons, and ſeven daughters.

L'ISLE.

Of this name, it is mentioned, that there were ſeveral families ſo denominated; the one from the Iſle of Ely, and the other from the Iſle of Wight: but which of them is the moſt ancient, is not poſitively aſcertained.

The firſt perſon of any conſequence, of whom notice is made, is Bryan de L'Isle; who, the 3d of John, paid 120 marks and a palfrey, for the wardſhip and marriage of the heir of William Briton; and, the 6th of John, took to wife Maud, the daughter and heir of Thomas, the ſon of William de Seleby. This Bryan firmly adhered to king John, and held many high military employments under him; as alſo under king Henry III. The 6th of Henry III. he held the manor of Brianſton (otherwiſe Blandford Brian), [1] in the county of Dorſet; and died, circ. 18th of Henry III. as it ſeems; for Thomas Briton, and Alice his wife; William de Glamorgan, and Ralph de Scopham, being his heirs, had livery of his lands, paying 100 marks fine.

The 13th of king John, mention is alſo made of Hugh de L'Isle, who then gave 200 marks, and an horſe of price, for the marriage of his heir, a daughter; for which heir (named Catherine), William de Cantilupe, the 15th of John, paid 200 marks, to be a wife for his ſon. Whoſe name, however, does not appear.

I now come (ſays Dugdale) to Warine de L'Isle, ſon of Robert, ſon of Alice, daughter of Henry, a younger ſon of Warine Fitz-Gerald, as the Deſcent ſheweth.

[1] Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet, Vol. I. p. 81, ſpeaking of Brianſton, ſays, it is called Brientins' Town, by Camden; and very probably received its additional denomination of Brian, from "Brien de Inſula, or L'Iſle, its ancient lord." In the diviſion of the inheritance, this manor fell to the Scophams, from whom, by Eve (or Jura), daughter and heir of Ralph de Scopham, it paſſed in marriage to Sir William de Echingham, knight.

L'ISLE OF KINGSTONE L'ISLE.

ARMS—G. A Lion paſſant Arg. crowned, O.

WHICH WARINE,[a] the 14th of Edward II. having been grievouſly oppreſſed by the Spenſers, joined the other barons then in arms, and ſhared with Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and the reſt of them, in their ill ſucceſs; being taken, and hanged at York with the lord Moubray, and many others. After which, it was found, in 1ſt Edward III. that he died ſeiſed of the manors of Bouden, Kingſton, and Fanſlore, in Berkſhire; Mundiford, in Norfolk; and Kiſtingbury, in Northamptonſhire; leaving Gerard, his ſon, twenty-three years of age, and Alice his wife, ſiſter and heir of Henry Teyes,* ſurviving.

* Vid Teyes

GERARD, ſon and heir of Warine de L'Iſle, in the 31ſt of Edward III. had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, but never after. He ſerved often in the wars of Scotland and France; and was a man of great eminence in his time. His wife was Elizabeth, widow of Edmund de St. John; whom, Dugdale ſays, he married the 28th Edward III. wherefore ſhe muſt have been a ſecond wife; as the ſame learned herald ſtates, that on his deceaſe, the 34th Edward III. Warine, his ſon and heir, was of full age.

Which WARINE, the 51ſt Edward III. obtained licence to make a caſtle of his houſe at Shirbourne, in com. Oxon, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 43d Edward III. to 5th Richard II. incluſive, the next enſuing year whereof he died (anno 1313), being then ſeiſed, amongſt others, of the manor of Kingſton L'Iſle, in the county of Berks; and leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Pipard, a daughter and heir, alſo named Margaret, who married Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom ſhe had iſſue Elizabeth, her daughter and heir, who married Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to

[a] Milles, p 743, ſays this Warine was a younger brother of Robert lord L'Iſle of Rugemont.

whom

whom ſhe was firſt wife, and had iſſue three daughters, her coheirs; viz. Margaret, ſecond wife of John Talbot, firſt earl of Shrewſbury; Alianor, married firſt to Thomas lord Ros, and afterwards to Edmund Beauſort, duke of Somerſet; and Elizabeth, wife of George Neville, lord Latimer.

Of theſe daughters, Margaret, by her huſband, the ſaid John earl of Shrewſbury, had iſſue John, her ſon and heir, who was firſt created baron, and afterwards viſcount L'Iſle.

TALBOT BARON AND VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

Arms—G. a Lion rampant within a Border ingrailed O.

John Talbot, eldeſt ſon of John Talbot, firſt earl of Shrewſbury, by Margaret, his ſecond wife, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick beforenamed,* was, by patent, the 22d Henry VI. created baron L'Iſle, "Sibi, hæredibus et aſſignatis." This patent is, "*per Breve de privato ſigillo et de authoritate Parliamenti*;" reciting, that the ſaid barony *or manor of Kingſton L'Iſle*, was, by the conſent of his mother, in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Talbot; which appears to intimate, that this barony was altogether feudal; and the reaſon why the authority of parliament was wanting was, that his mother being then alive, the *barony* was actually in her, and could not be transferred to the ſon otherwiſe than by parliament. In the 30th of Henry VI. he was advanced to the dignity of viſcount L'Iſle; "ſibi et hæredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo."

* Vid. L'Iſle.

In 1442, he ſerved under his father in the wars of France; and, afterwards, being one of his captains at the fatal battle of Chaſtillon, was there ſlain. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chedder, eſquire, widow of Richard Stafford, eſquire; by whom he had Thomas, his ſucceſſor, and two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, the firſt wife of Sir Edward Grey, ſecond ſon of Edward lord Grey, and baron Ferrers of Groby;† and Margaret, who married Sir George Vere.

† Vid Ferrers of Groby.

Thomas,

THOMAS, ſecond viſcount L'Iſle, having a great conteſt with the lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Caſtle, touching certains lands which he claimed in right of Margaret, his grandmother, loſt his life in the quarrel, in a ſkirmiſh between them and their followers, at Wotton-under-Edge, in com. Glouceſt. 1469. He married Margaret, daughter to William Herbert, firſt earl of Pembroke; but having no iſſue,* his ſiſters became his coheirs. (Vid. Grey viſcount L'Iſle.)

GREY VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

ARMS—Barrule of Six Arg. and Az. in Chief Three Torteaux, a Label Arg.

IN 15th Edward IV. Sir EDWARD GREY, knight, beforenamed, who married Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir of Thomas Talbot viſcount L'Iſle, was created baron L'Iſle; and afterwards, 28th June, 1ſt Richard III. made viſcount L'Iſle.

The 4th of Henry VII. he was one of the commiſſioners for chuſing archers in the county of Warwick, for the relief of the dutchy of Brittany; and by his laſt will and teſtament, bequeathed his body to be buried in the new chapel, begun by himſelf, to be built in the college of Aſtley, where the body of Elizabeth, his late wife, lay interred; by whom he had iſſue one ſon, John, and three daughters; viz. Anne, wife of John Willoughby; Elizabeth, firſt, of Edmond Dudley, and next, of Arthur Plantagenet, natural ſon to king Edward IV.; and Muriel, of Henry Stafford, earl of Wiltſhire. He had

* Collins, Vol IV. p. 226, ſays, Sir Thomas Griffin married Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Richard Newton, ſon of Sir John Newton, by Iſabel his wife, daughter and coheir to Thomas Talbot, viſcount L'Iſle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir Richard Chedder, knight, chief juſtice of the king's bench. But Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet, Vol. II. p. 313, aſſerts, that Joane, wife, of John viſcount L'Iſle, and Iſabel, wife of Sir John Newton, were the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Chedder, eſquire, and that Richard, ſon of Sir John Newton, left iſſue two daughter, and heirs, viz. Iſabella and Joan; yet does not mention to whom they married.

a ſecond wife, named Jane, who ſurvived him; but by her had no iſſue. And dying the 7th Henry VII. was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who married Muriel, daughter to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth; contracted to Sir Charles Brandon, knight, but who married Henry Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, and afterwards Sir Thomas Knevit, knight.[y] And died S. P.*

* Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 10—45.

Of this John viſcount L'Iſle, nothing memorable is related. He died, anno 1504, 20th Henry VII.

BRANDON VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

ARMS—Vid. Brandon Duke of Suffolk.

SIR CHARLES BRANDON, afterwards duke of Suffolk, being only affianced to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Grey, viſcount L'Iſle (ſhe being of too tender age for marriage), was, by king Henry VIII. created viſcount L'Iſle. But Collins† ſays, the words of the letters patent were not giving the title to the ſaid Charles, and his heirs, but reſerved to the heirs by her; and ſhe, before and after, ſtill retained her name of viſcounteſs L'Iſle. On her coming of age, ſhe, however, declined the marriage; and the ſaid Charles having obtained a ſuperior connection, yielded up the letters patent to be cancelled.

† Parliamentary Precedents, p. 10—45.

y Milles, p. 523, ſays, that by Sir Thomas Knevit, knight, of Buckenham Caſtle, ſhe had many children.

PLANTAGENET VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

ARMS—The Coat of his Father, Edward IV. quartered with Ulſter and Mortimer, under a Batou.

ARTHUR PLANTAGENET, ſo called, was a natural ſon of king Edward IV. by the lady Elizabeth Lucy; and on the ſurrender of the title by Charles Brandon, was created viſcount L'Iſle, anno, 1533, at the king's palace at Bridewell, with limitation to the heirs male of his body.

He was alſo made a knight of the garter by king Henry VIII. and conſtituted lieutenant of Calais. Which town, ſome of his ſervants intending to betray to the French, two of them ſuffered death, and this Arthur was committed to the Tower. But, at length, his innocency appearing, the king ſent him his ring off his finger, with a very kind meſſage; which ſo overjoyed him, and dilated his ſpirits, that he died the night following, the 3d March, 33d Henry VIII. 1541, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and coheir to John Grey, viſcount L'Iſle, and widow of Edmund Dudley, three daughters, his heirs, viz. Bridget, who married Sir William Carden, knight; Frances, who married, firſt, John Baſſet, of Umberleigh, in com. Devon, eſquire; and, ſecondly, Thomas Monk, or Le Moyne, of Potheridge, in the ſame county, anceſtor, as it is ſaid, to the celebrated general Monk; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Francis Jobſon, knight, lieutenant of the Tower, and maſter of the jewel office to queen Elizabeth.

DUDLEY VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

Arms—Vid Dudley Duke of Northumberland

In 1542, John, ſon of Edmond Dudley, firſt huſband to Elizabeth, ſiſter and coheir to John Grey, viſcount L'Iſle, was, by king Henry VIII. created viſcount L'Iſle, and afterwards earl of Warwick; and, laſtly, duke of Northumberland: but he was at length attainted, and beheaded, the 1ſt of queen Mary.*

*Vid Dudley duke of Northumberland.

Ambrose Dudley, his third, but eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was, however, afterwards reſtored in blood, and, the 4th of Elizabeth, to the title of baron L'Iſle; and the next enſuing day, to the dignity of earl of Warwick. He died, anno 1589 (32d Elizabeth), without iſſue. (Vid. Dudley earl of Warwick.)

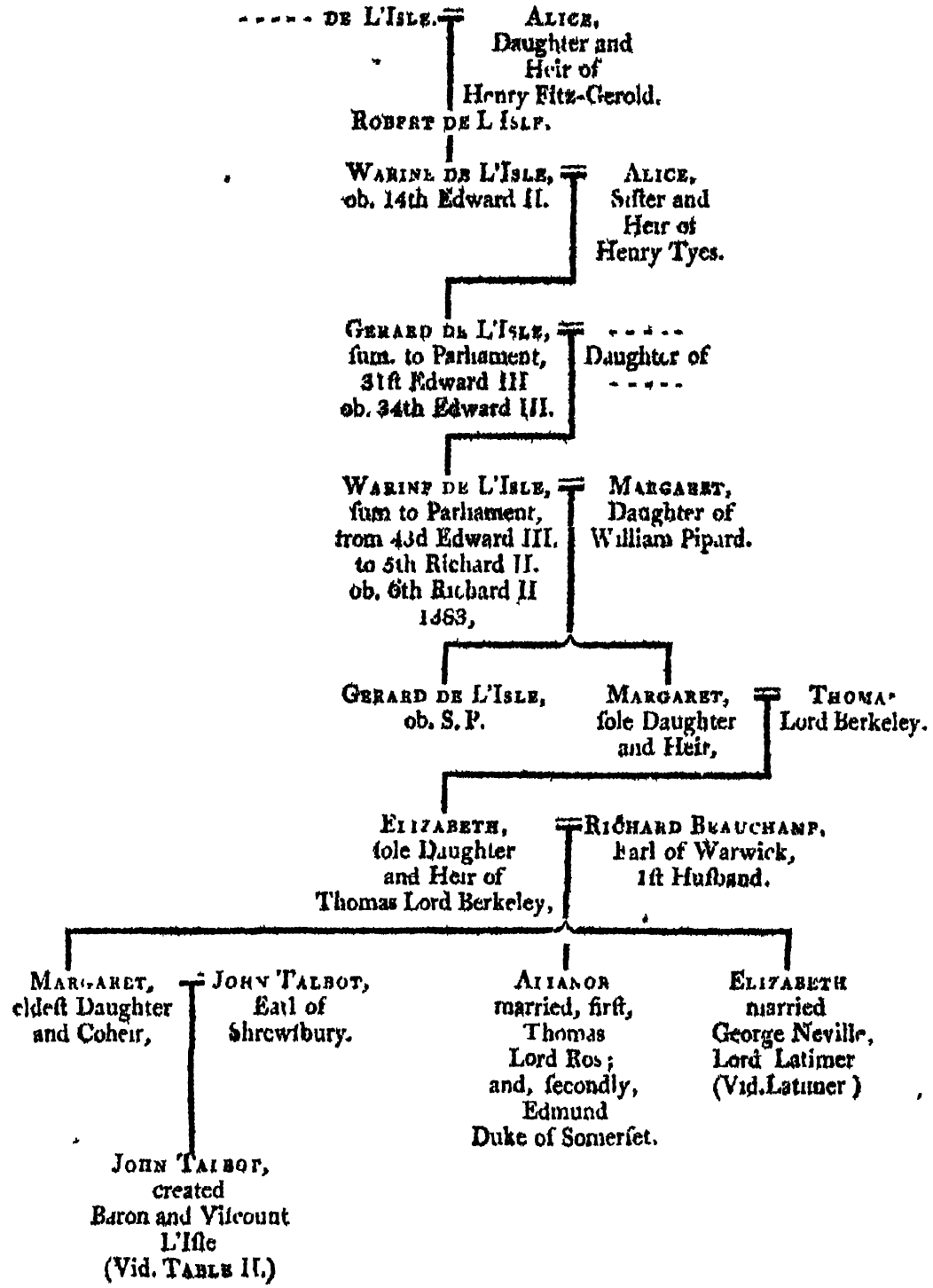
SIDNEY VISCOUNT L'ISLE.

Arms—Vid Sidney Earl of Leiceſter

In 1605, Robert Sidney, whoſe mother was Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, was created viſcount L'Iſle by king James I. and in 1618, earl of Leiceſter; to which title the reader is referred for the notable exploits, and genealogy of that noble family. (Vid Sidney earl of Leiceſter.)

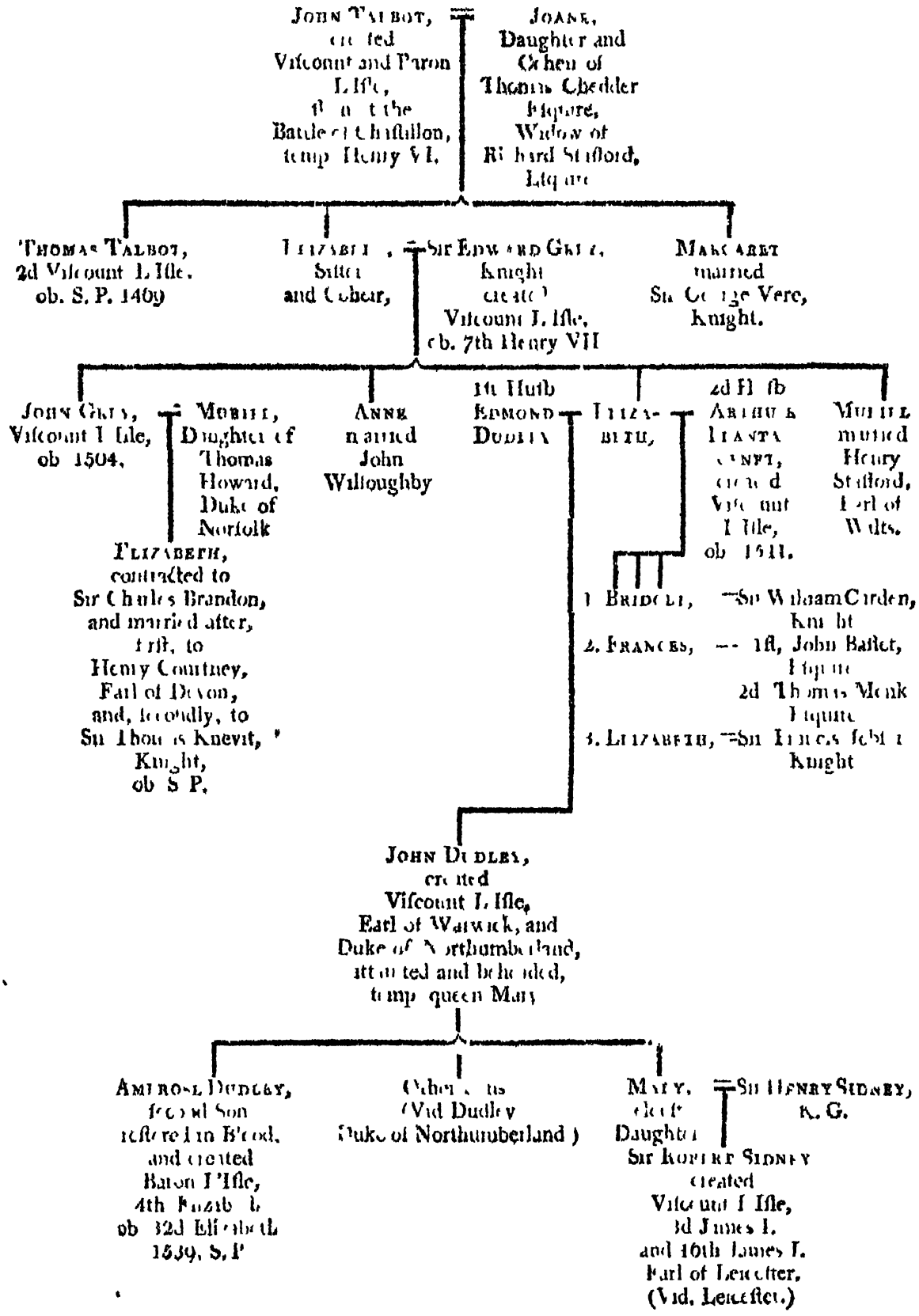
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF L'ISLE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF L'ISLE.

TABLE II.



LOVEL, OR LUVEL OF KARI.

ARMS—Or. Semé of Croſs Croſslets, a Lion rampant Az.

FROM Anderſon's Genealogical Hiſtory of the Houſe of Yvery, it appears that the great houſes of Yvery, Luvel of Karry, Luvel of Tichmerſh, Perceval, and Harpetre-Gournay, were originally derived from the ſame ſtock.

The firſt of this family who entered England, was ROBERT lord of Breherval, &c. in Normandy (where he likewiſe held the caſtle of Yvery, by the ſervice of three knights fees), a younger ſon, as it is ſaid, of Eudes, ſovereign duke of Brittany. He came over with the Conqueror in 1066, and was rewarded with the lordſhips of Karry and Harpetre, in Somerſetſhire; but returning afterwards into Normandy, and being ſeized with a grievous illneſs, was ſhorn a monk in the abbey of Bec, and died ſoon after, circ. 1083; leaving three ſons, Aſcelin, Gouel, and William. Of theſe,

ASCELIN GOUEL DE PERCEVAL ſucceeded his father; and, from the violence of his temper and actions, was ſurnamed Lupus, or the Wolf. He had alſo been an adventurer in the ſame expedition into England with his father, and was an officer of high rank; and for his ſervices had a grant of many manors, particularly Weſton in Gordano, Stawel, &c. in the county of Somerſet. He afterwards was commander of the Norman forces at the ſiege of Mante, under William the Conqueror, who there received the hurt of which he died. This Aſcelin was famous for the long diſpute he had with the earl of Bretevil, in Normandy. The particulars of which remarkable tranſaction are related at large by Ordericus Vitalis, a cotemporary hiſtorian, but are too long to be inſerted in this place: yet ſuch was the reſult of that celebrated conteſt, that after having ſuſtained a ſiege of two months in his caſtle of Breherval, againſt a great army, commanded by

by the moſt valiant and experienced officers of that age; and withal, wonderfully and extraordinarily provided for the undertaking, he made his own terms; keeping poſſeſſion of the fortreſs, and obtaining in marriage Iſabella, the only daughter of the ſaid earl.

This lady, though a natural daughter of the earl of Bretevil, yet in default of legitimate iſſue, by the favour of Henry I. became heireſs in part to her father, and Aſcelin Gouel was eſtabliſhed in the earldom of Yvery in 1119, ſoon after which he died.

His iſſue were ſeven ſons, and a daughter, married to Radulfus Rufus, a Norman nobleman; but of the ſons, the names of Robert, William, and John, are all which are handed down to notice. Whereof John, the youngeſt, was portioned by his father in the manor of Harpetrè. Which name he aſſumed, though afterwards changed by his deſcendants to Gournay.*

* Vid. Harpetre.

Robert, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father; and dying in 1121, S. P. his brother William became his heir.

Which William ſucceeded both to his Norman and Engliſh eſtates, and bore the title of earl of Yvery. He was nicknamed Lupellus, or the Little Wolf, a diminutive of the appellation which his father bore. In 1153, he was in arms, and defended his caſtle of Karny againſt king Stephen; but died between that year and 1158, the exact time not being known. He married Auberic, ſiſter to Waleran de Bellemonte, earl of Mellent, in Normandy, and to the earl of Leiceſter in England; the iſſue of which illuſtrious marriage were five ſons, viz. Waleran, Ralph, Henry, William, and Richard.*

Waleran, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in Normandy, and was baron of Yvery, but the title of earl is no further mentioned; his line continued in his deſcendants till it failed in the 15th century.

* It is here neceſſary for the reader to be informed, this account differs from that of Dugdale; who, by Anderſon, in his Hiſtory of the Houſe of Yvery (Vol. I p 224), is ſaid to have confounded the deſcent, aſſerting, that William Gouel de Perceval left iſſue two ſons, Robert and William, quoting Ordericus Vitalis, who ſays no ſuch thing, but that Aſcelin, the father of this William, left two ſons, as named as already mentioned.

Ralph,

RALPH, the ſecond ſon, aſſumed the favourite appellation of the family; which being ſoftened by degrees into Lupel, and thence to Luvel, became the ſurname of the barons of Karry and Tichmerſh.

He married Maud, daughter of Henry de Newmarch; but dying without iſſue, ſoon after his father, Henry, his next brother, became his heir.[a]

Which HENRY, upon the ſcutage levied that year, the 5th of Henry II. 1159, paid five marks to the crown; and the 12th of Henry II. on the aid then levied for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be eighteen de veteri feoffamento, and one de novo. His wife's name was Alice; by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Ralph and Henry. Whereof

RALPH ſucceeded his father; and the 1ſt of king John (1199), gave £.66 for livery of his barony of Kari. Some time after, he beſtowed the lands of Ethelberge on the monks of Montacute; but died the 9th of John, A. D. 1208, without iſſue. Wherefore

HENRY, his brother, became his heir; who the ſame year, viz. the 9th of John, gave 300 marks, and ſeven palfries, for livery of the lands of his inheritance. And in the Teſte de Nevil (which is an ancient collection of knights fees), it appears he had, amongſt others, Hunewy, Pydecumbe, and Colney, in the co. of Somerſet; at which time Pydecumbe and Colney were in jointure to Alice, the mother of this Henry, and Hunewy in jointure to Maud, the widow of his brother Ralph.

The 13th of John, he paid 300 marks, and three good palfries, for leave to go into Ireland; and again, upon the collection of the ſcutage of Wales, he paid twenty-three marks for eleven knights fees and one half; and thirteen marks for ſix fees and an half, for the fees of Montacute; ſoon after which he died, leaving by Chriſtian his wife, who

[a] William, the ſouth ſon of William Gorel de Perceval, alſo ſurnamed Luvel, was anceſtor to the lines of Dockinges, Tichmerſh, Munſer-Luvel and Luvel lord Morley, and

Richard, the fifth and youngeſt ſon, retaining the primitive appellation of his family, delivered it down to his deſcendants, the heads of which noble line, are the earl of Egremont, and lord Arden, both by the ancient ſurname of Perceval.

ſurvived him (and remarried with Richard Cotel), Richard, his ſon and heir, and four daughters, whoſe names are not mentioned, to whom he gave the manor of Weſton, in Gordana, then holden by barony. But of theſe, the firſt married Walter de Eſſeles; the ſecond Thomas de Bretun; the third, Matthew Wake; and the fourth, William Fitz-Walter. To this Henry ſucceeded

RICHARD, his ſon and heir, beforementioned; who, the 2d of Henry III. giving £. 100, as ſecurity for payment of his relief, had livery of his barony of Karri, and of all other his lands in the county of Somerſet. The 38th Henry III. upon collection of the aid for making the king's eldeſt ſon a knight, he anſwered for eleven knights fees and an half for the honour of Moreton, and died the ſame year (1254), leaving

HENRY, his ſon and heir, who the next year, the 39th of Henry III. paid £. 100 for his relief, and had livery of his lands; but enjoyed his eſtate only a few years, dying the 47th Henry III. (1263); being then ſeiſed of the manor of Caſtle Cary, holden in capite of the king, by barony, and the ſervice of finding two ſoldiers in the king's army for forty days. His iſſue were Richard and Henry Lovel. Whereof

RICHARD, the eldeſt ſon, doing his homage the ſame year, had livery of his barony, paying £. 100 for his relief; but he ſurvived his father only a ſhort time, and dying without iſſue,[b]

HENRY, his brother, was his heir and ſucceſſor; and the 2d of Edward I. (1274), was in poſſeſſion of the barony of Kari, and died about the year 1280, leaving a ſon, Hugh, and a daughter, Oliva, wife of John de Gournay, of Beverſton.*

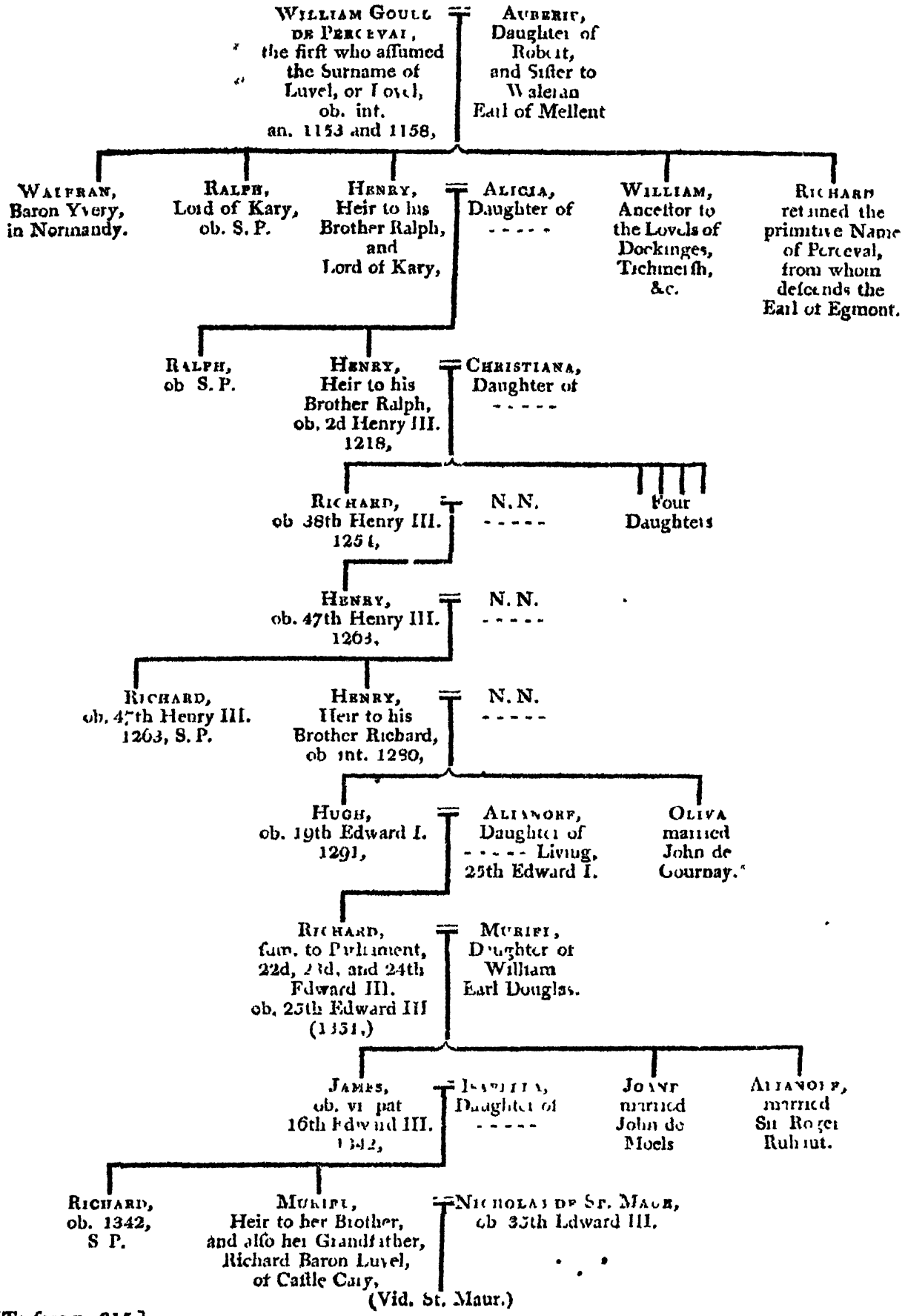
* Vid Harpetre-Gournay

Which HUGH, the 8th of Edward I. was in poſſeſſion of his inheritance; as appears by the pleadings in a cauſe, inſtituted againſt him

[b] Sir William Dugdale, uncertain further in his account, deſcends from this Richard to another, whom he ſuppoſes, and erroneouſly affirms, to be deſcended from him laſt mentioned, whereas, by a pleading before the juſtices in eyre, for the county of Somerſet, the 8th Edward I. the more certain information to be collected is, that he was ſucceeded by his brother Henry

by

SUCCESSION TO THE BARONY OF LOVEL OF KARI.



[To face p. 315.]

by John de Gournay, for the fortune of his wife Oliva, ſiſter to the ſaid Hugh Luvel: which fortune he then entered into engagements to pay.* But this Hugh deceaſed the 19th Edward I. (1291), being then ſeiſed of the caſtle of Cary, and of divers other lands of great value; leaving Alianore his wife ſurviving, and a ſon,

*Placit.coram Juſt Itin. com. Somerſ. 8th Edw. I.

RICHARD, the next baron of Cary, who, the 9th of Edward III. obtained, in conjunction with Muriel his wife, the cuſtody of the caſtles of Corf and Purbeck, in co. Dorſet; after which, he had a confirmation of a moiety of the barony of Wachſtriker, in Scotland: but whether in reward for his ſervices againſt that nation, or as an acquiſition from his wife, is not ſaid. This Richard had ſummons to parliament as a baron of the realm, the 22d, 23d, and 24th of Edward III. and died upon the laſt day of January the year following, ſeiſed of the manor of Winfred Egle, in the county of Dorſet, and alſo of Caſtle Cary, and Merſh, in the county of Somerſet. His wife was Muriel, daughter of William, the firſt earl of Douglas, in Scotland; by whom he had iſſue a ſon, James, and two daughters; viz. Joane, wife of John de Moels; and Alianore, of Sir Roger Ruhaut. But this James, his only ſon, deceaſed in his lifetime, viz. the 16th Edward III. being then ſeiſed, in conjunction with Iſabel his wife, of the manors of North and South Barewe, and Blakford, held jointly by them for their lives; but who this lady was is unknown: his iſſue by her, however, were a ſon, Richard, eight years old at the time of his father's death, 16th Edward III. (who died under age, S. P. alſo before his grandfather), and a daughter, Muriel, who thereby became heir to the eſtate and barony of Kari, upon the death of her grandfather; at which time, the 25th Edward III. (1351), ſhe was nineteen years of age, and then the wife of Nicholas St. Maur; whoſe poſterity for ſome time enjoyed this eſtate and honour. (Vid. St. Maur.)

LOVEL, OR LUVEL, OF DOCKINGES, TICHMARSH, &c.

Arms—Barry Nebule of Six Or, and Gules.

THIS houſe, though not ſo conſiderable in the very earlieſt time, yet very ſoon became of equal note with that beforementioned; and in one reſpect had the advantage of the other, that it laſted to a later period.

OF WILLIAM, the firſt of this line, and brother to Ralph and Henry, of Caſtle Kary,* very little is ſaid, but it appears he was lord of Minſter, in com. Oxon, and that he was dead before the 8th of Richard I. for in that year his ſon was poſſeſſed of the inheritance. Who the lady was that he married cannot be affirmed, although it is certain her name was Maud, and that ſhe was living the 8th of John, being then a widow.†

* Vid. Lovel

† Placit 8th John, Mich Oxon, Rot 8. Dorſo Aſſiz.

WILLIAM, ſon and heir of William and Maud, the 13th of John, held Dockinges by barony; which, with its appurtenances, the record‡ affirms in the margin, to be a fee, and lately granted to this family. His wife's name was Iſabel, by whom he had iſſue John, baron of Dockinges, and lord of Minſter-Luvel.

‡ Placit. ut ſupra.

Which JOHN was a minor at his father's death, and in cuſtody of Alan Baſſet, of Mureſdewall and Wycombe, in Surrey; whoſe daughter, by Aliva, daughter of Stephen Gay,§ he married, and jointured in the manor of Minſter Luvel, upon which occaſion he quitted the ancient coat of arms, which was that of Luvel of Kary, the croſslets only omitted, and either out of honour or regard to the houſe of Baſſet, aſſumed their coat (which were Barry Nebule of Six A. and S.) the colours only changed into O. and G. His children by the ſaid Aliva,

§ Claus 16th Joh M 5

were,

were, John, baron of Lockinges; Philip;[c] Fulke, archdeacon of Colcheſter; and Agnes, the wife of Adam de Chetwynd, anceſtor to the viſcount's family of that ſurname, in the kingdom of Ireland. Of theſe,

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, was ſucceſſor to his father; and the 48th of Henry III. was made governor of the caſtle of Northampton. and the 56th of Henry III. governor of Marlborough caſtle. After when, nothing material is related of him until his death, the 15th Edward I. (1287), when he was found ſeiſed of the manor of Minſter-Lovel, in com. Oxon; Elecumbe, in com. Wilts; and of Pichmerſh, in com. Northamp. Which great lordſhip he acquired in right of Maud his wife, daughter and heir of ------ Sydenham; and which not long after became the title of the barony that his poſterity enjoyed. His iſſue were, Sir Thomas Luvel, who had Tickwell for his portion, and bore a Bend Azure over his coat for difference;[d] and John, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who performing his fealty, had livery of his lands the ſame year.

[c] This Philip, the 25th Henry III. being then guardian to the Jews, was accuſed of great bribery, in taking plate of much value to exempt ſome of them from the tallage then impoſed; at which offence the king was highly enraged. Yet, by great interceſſion and powerful intereſt, he was excuſed for a fine of 1000 marks; and at length being reſtored fully into favour, was afterwards made treaſurer of England. But the 43d of Henry III the barons repining at his advancement, cauſed him to be brought to trial for the offences beforenamed, whereupon he was depoſed from his truſt; and the king joining in the proſecution of him, immenſe ſums were required of him, and his eſtates ſeized into the king's hands, until ſatisfaction ſhould be given. Which ſo affected him, that having taken orders, he retired to his rectory at Hanneſtable; where, for grief and vexation, he died the year following, 1258. He is ſtated to have married (moſt probably before he took orders), the widow of Alexander de Arthe, by whom he had two ſons, viz. Sir John, a knight, living the 54th of Henry III.; and Henry, a prieſt. Which John had iſſue an only daughter, Margaret, who was his heir, and married Thomas de Botetourt.

[d] In Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of Thomas Lovell is mentioned the 10th of Edward III. But neither in the Baronage Hiſtory of the Lovel Family, by Dugdale, or in the account of the ſame family, by Anderſon, in his Hiſtory of the Houſe of Yvery, is any notice taken who this Thomas Lovell was; which leads to an idea, that the abovenamed Thomas may probably be the ſame perſon ſo ſummoned to parliament.

Which

Which JOHN, at his father's deceaſe, was thirty-two years old; and the 22d of Edward I. attended that king into Gaſcony, and the 24th of the ſame reign, had his firſt writ of ſummons to parliament as a baron, and from thence to the 4th of Edward II. incluſive. To his firſt wife, he married Iſabel, daughter of Ernald de Bois, of Thorpe-Ernald, ſiſter and heir of William; and ſhe deceaſing about the 4th of Edward II. left an only daughter, Maud, her heir, who became the wife of William lord Zouche, of Haryngworth; and carried with her the lands of Dockinge, which had been ſettled upon her mother's marriage.

His ſecond wife was Joan, daughter of Robert lord Roos, of Hamlake, by whom he had iſſue John and James;[e] and deceaſing the 4th of Edward II. was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon, who ſurvived him only a ſhort time, and having had ſummons to parliament, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Edward II. died the ſame year (1315), leaving iſſue by Maud his wife, ſiſter and heir to Edward lord Burnel,* an only ſon, alſo named

*Vid Burnel.

JOHN, two years old at his father's death; of whom the firſt memorable mention made is, that he was in the expedition into Scotland the 8th Edward III. being then twenty-one years of age; and in the 10th and 18th of the ſame reign, he was in the wars of France, ſo alſo the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt, and one of the retinue of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; but in that laſt year he died (1347), leaving iſſue[f] John, a ſecond ſon, likewiſe named John; and a daughter, Iſabella, who became the wife of Thomas, ſon of Thomas Green. Of theſe,

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, was only ſix years and a half old at his father's

[e] He bore the arms of his brother, with a quarter of Ermine for difference. And had a ſon, Sir Ralph Lovell, knight, who was appointed executor to the will of John lord Lovell, his coufin-german, in 1347

[f] His wife is ſaid to have been Iſabel, daughter of William lord Zouche, but this is doubted by ſome, on account of the time of theſe two lords not ſeeming ſufficiently to agree.

death;

death, and did not live to attain his twenty-firſt year, but died the 35th of Edward III. iſſueleſs; wherefore his next brother became his heir, who, as before obſerved, was likewiſe named John.

Which JOHN, the 37th of Edward III. (1263), being of full age, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited, and was afterwards elected into the moſt noble order of the garter; and the 42d of Edward III. was in the wars of France, and ſo alſo in divers other years of the ſame king.

The 50th of Edward III. he was conſtituted governor of Banelyngham, in France. In the time of Richard II. when the great diſcontent aroſe amongſt the nobility, by reaſon the king was ſo entirely ſwayed by Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, and ſome others, to the great ſcandal of the government, he eſpouſed the popular party; yet at length it ſo happened, that he afterwards fell off from that ſide to the king, and became one of thoſe whom they expelled the court. The time of his death is not certain; but it appears he had ſummons to parliament, from the 49th of Edward III. to the 8th of Henry IV. incluſive; and made his will the 9th of Henry IV. 1408, the probate whereof bears date the 12th of September following. His wife was Maud, granddaughter and heir of Robert lord Holland,* by whom he left iſſue,

* Vid Holland.

JOHN, his ſon and ſucceſſor, the eighth of that name, who ſurvived him not long; for having had ſummons to parliament, from the 11th of Henry IV. to the 2d of Henry V. incluſive, he died that year (1414), leaving, by Alianore his wife, daughter of William lord Zouche, of Haryngworth, William, his ſon and heir; and a ſecond ſon, alſo named William, who married one of the daughters and co heirs of Thomas St. Clere, of Barton St. John, in com. Oxon.

Which WILLIAM, the elder, the 4th of Henry V. was, by indenture, retained to ſerve the king in the wars of France; and the 9th of Henry V. was again in the ſame wars. The 1ſt of Henry VI. doing his homage, he had livery of the lands of his inheritance, by deſcent, both from John lord Luvel, his father, and from Maud de Holland, his grandmother. And having married Alice, one of the daughters of

John,

* Vid. Deincourt.

John, and ſiſter and coheir to William *lord Deincourt (widow of Ralph lord Butler of Sudley), he had alſo livery of the lands of that inheritance the 2d of Henry VI. performing his ſealty for the ſame.

The 24th of Henry VI. in conſideration of his eminent ſervices, and by reaſon of his infirmities of body, he had an eſpecial exemption from coming to parliament for term of life; yet his name appears in the Liſts of Summons thereto, from the 3d to the 33d of Henry VI. incluſive; in which latter, upon the 16th of June, 1459, he departed this life, leaving John, his ſon and heir,[s] and Alice his wife, ſurviving; who the very ſame year, upon the death of Margaret, her ſiſter, wife of Ralph lord Cromwell, S. P. was found the next heir, whereby divers lordſhips and lands deſcended to her, whereof ſhe had eſpecial livery ſoon after.

JOHN, ſon and heir of William lord Luvel, was twenty-two years of age at his father's death; and the next year, being then a knight, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited; and the 38th of Henry VI. in conſideration of his good ſervices, obtained a patent from the king, to be chief foreſter of the foreſt of Whichwoode, in com. Northampt.; but before the end of the year, the Yorkiſts prevailing over king Henry, the face of affairs changed, to the total ruin of that unfortunate monarch, and of his friends. So that of this John, nothing further is related than his death, the 4th of Edward IV. being then ſeiſed, among divers other conſiderable lordſhips, of the manors of Minſter Luvel, in the county of Oxford; Bainton, otherwiſe Deincourts-Manor, in Yorkſhire; Tichmerſh, in Northamptonſhire; Holgate Burnell, and Acton Burnell, in Shropſhire; and alſo of the moiety of the manor of Aſkham-Bryan, in the county of the city of York; being the titular names, as well of his own barony, as of thoſe which, by inheritance, had deſcended to him.

[s] Beſides this John, his ſon and heir, he had William, his ſecond ſon; who, by right of his wife, became afterwards lord Morley. (Vid. Lovel lord Morley.)

Robert Luvel, who died ſingleton, and Henry, who was buried in the Crutched Friars, but of whom nothing further is known.

His

His wife was Joane, daughter of John, and ſiſter and heir to William, viſcount Beaumont,* by whom he left iſſue two daughters; viz. Joane (or Jane), wife of Sir Brian Stapleton, knight; and Fridiſwide, married to Sir Edward Norris, knight; and a ſon,

* Vid. Beaumont.

Francis lord Luvel, who, the 4th of January, the 22d of Edward IV, was advanced to the dignity of viſcount Luvel; and, moreover, being a great friend and favourer of king Richard III. he was made a knight of the garter, lord chamberlain of his houſehold, and conſtituted chief butler of England. His intereſts being thus entwined with that king's, he adventured himſelf in battle for him at Boſworth, where Richard being ſlain, and his army routed, this nobleman having eſcaped the ſlaughter, lurked privily about for ſome months, until at laſt he got into Flanders, to Margaret ducheſs of Burgundy, the late king's ſiſter, by whom he was well received. But after this, coming into England with John de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and the reſt of that party, together with 2000 ſtout ſoldiers, under the conduct of Martin Swartz (an eminent German commander), on behalf of Lambert Simnell (the counterfeit duke of York), he underwent the like fate with them; being ſlain, as it is ſaid, in the battle of Stoke, the 3d of Henry VII. But, however, certain it is, that he attempted to make his eſcape out of the fight, being ſeen on horſeback endeavouring to ſwim the river Trent; yet from this period, no further mention is made of him by any hiſtorian. Though there was a ſtrong rumour, that he for the preſent preſerved his life, by retiring to ſome ſecret place, where he was ſtarved to death, by the treachery or neglect of thoſe in whom he confided. Which report, in later days, ſeems to be confirmed by a very particular circumſtance, related in a letter from William Cowper, eſquire, clerk of the parliament, concerning the ſuppoſed finding of the body of Francis lord Luvel, viz.

" I met t'other day with a memorandum I had made ſome years
" ago, perhaps not unworthy your notice. You may remember, that

" lord Bacon, in his Hiſtory of Henry VII. giving an account of the " battle of Stoke, ſais of the lord Lovel, who was among the rebels, " that he fled, and ſwame over the Trent on horſeback, but could " not recover the further ſide, by reaſon of the ſteepeneſſe of the " banke, and ſo was drowned in the river. But another report " leaves him not there, but that he lived long after in a cave or " vault.

" Apropos to this; on the 6th of May, 1728, the preſent duke of " Rutland related in my hearing, that about twenty years then before, " viz. in 1708, upon occaſion of new laying a chimney at Minſter " Lovel, there was diſcovered a large vault or room under ground, in " which was the entire ſkeleton of a man, as having been ſitting at a " table, which was before him, with a book, paper, pen, &c. &c.; in " another part of a room lay a cap, all much mouldered and decayed. " Which the family, and others, judged to be this lord Lovel, whoſe " exit has hitherto been ſo uncertain."

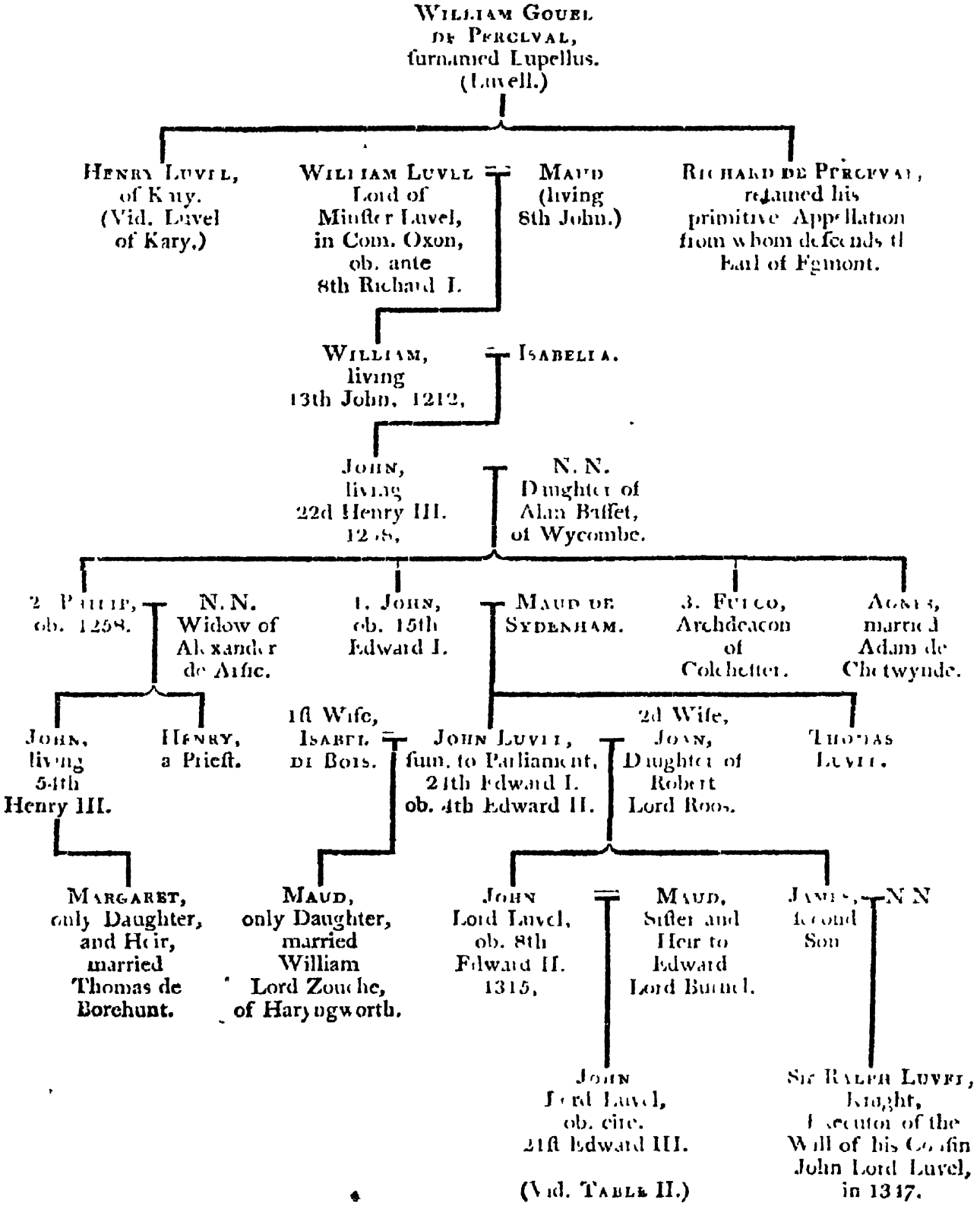
From hence it may be concluded, that it was the fate of this unhappy lord, to have retired to his own houſe after the battle, and there to have intruſted himſelf to ſome ſervant, by whom he was immured, and afterwards neglected, either through treachery, fear, or ſome accident which befel that perſon. A melancholy period to the life and fortunes of one of the greateſt and moſt active noblemen of the æra wherein he had lived.

To complete the tragedy, king Henry VII. aſpiring after the vaſt inheritance of this family, by an act of attainder confiſcated the whole eſtate, then inferior to or none in the kingdom; and which, by grants at different times from Henry VIII. to James I. has paſſed to the families of Compton, earls of Northampton; Cecils, earls of Saliſbury, and other great houſes now exiſting. By the ſame act were annihilated all thoſe baronies which centered in this great perſon; who dying iſſueleſs, his ſiſters, already mentioned, were his heirs, but could

not

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LOVEL OF TICHMERSH, &c.

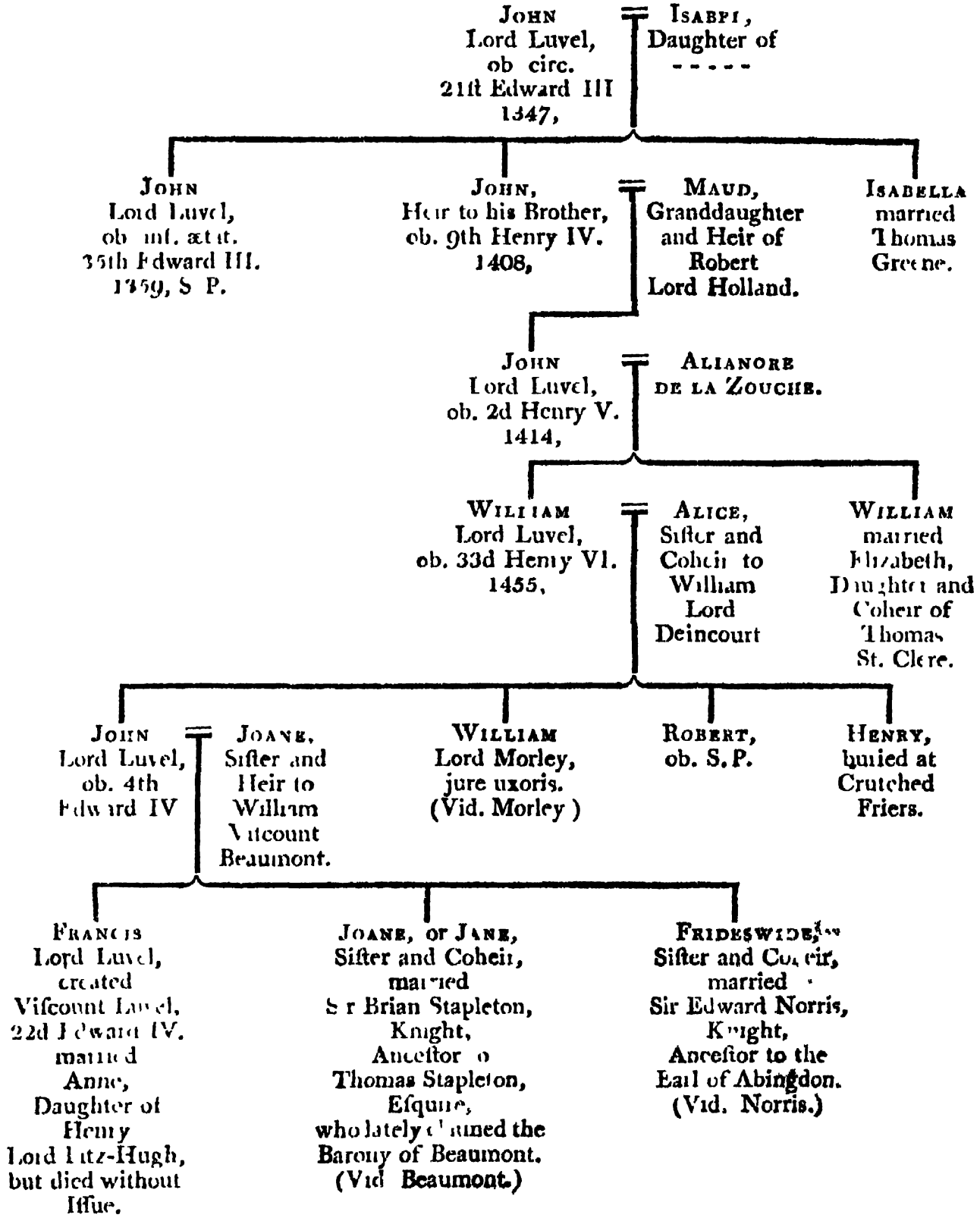
TABLE I.



To face p. 322.]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LOVEL OF TICHMERSH, &c.

TABLE II.



not inherit thoſe honour which were veſted in him, and loſt by this fatal ſtroke.[h]

The title, however, of baron Lovell of Minſter Lovell, in the county of Oxon, was afterwards revived in the perſon of Sir Thomas Coke (deſcended from the celebrated chief juſtice, Sir Edward Coke, temp. James I.) who was ſo created by letters patent, the 28th May, 1728, 1ſt George II. But who leaving no ſurviving iſſue, the honour terminated with him.[x]

[x] Vid Coke Earl of Leiceſter.

Yet the title has again been revived in favour of John earl of Egmont; who, by letters patent, the 7th of May, 1762, was created baron Lovell and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerſet. Whereby this noble family once more ranks amongſt the peers of the realm; the ſaid earl of Egmont being the deſcendant and immediate repreſentative of Richard, the next and youngeſt brother to Ralph, Henry, and William, the progenitors and founders of the houſes of Lovell of Caſtle Kary, and Tichmerſh, as already ſtated.

LUCIE OF COCKERMOUTH.

Arms—G. three Lucies hauriant Ar.

The deſcent of this houſe is, maternally, from the Lucies, and, paternally, from the Multons. For Alan, a younger ſon of Thomas de Multon,† having married Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs

† Vid. Multon

[h] Of this name, and bearing the ſame arms, viz. "Barry Nebule of Six Or and Gules Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet (Vol. I. p 112), mentions a family ſeated at Tarent Rawſton, in that county, whereof William Lovel, of Tarent Rawſon, had iſſue William, his ſon and heir, who died 33d of Henry VIII. from whom, in lineal ſucceſſion, deſcended Edmund Lovel, rector of Tarent Ruſhton, and prebendary of Wells, anno 1771, but how connected with the barons of Tichmerſh, does not appear.

of Richard de Lucie, of Egremont, had iſſue Thomas, his ſon and heir.

Which THOMAS aſſumed the ſurname of LUCIE; and the 16th of Edward I. doing his fealty, had livery of all the lands which were of the inheritance of Alice, his mother, but died the 33d of Edward I. (1305); being then ſeiſed, amongſt others, of the manor of Langley, in com. Northumb. which came to him by the marriage of Iſabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Adam de Bolteby.*

* Vid. Bolteby.

To whom ſucceeded THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then twenty-four years of age; who performing his homage the ſame year, had livery of his lands, and the year next enſuing, viz. the 34th of Edward I. was in the wars of Scotland; but long he did not ſurvive, for the 2d of Edward II. anno 1309, he deceaſed, without iſſue, whereupon his brother

ANTHONY was found his next heir, and twenty-five years of age; who doing his fealty, had livery of the lands of his inheritance, excepting thoſe which Chriſtian, the widow of the ſaid Thomas, held in dower, viz. the third part of the manors of Brathwait, Aſpatrick, and Caldebek, in Cumberland; and the manor of Langele, and villages called Fourſtones and Allerwaſh, in Northumberland.

In 16th Edward II. being ſheriff of Cumberland, and governor of the caſtle of Carliſle, this Anthony was alſo conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Appleby, and of the caſtle and honour of Egremont; and the ſame year obtained from the king, a grant, in fee, of the caſtle and honour of Cokermouth, with the manor of Hapcaſtre, pertaining thereto, to hold by the ſervice of one knight's fee.

Moreover, about the 5th of Edward III. he was conſtituted juſtice of Ireland; and the 8th of Edward III. governor of the town of Berwick upon Tweed. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 14th of Edward II. to the 17th of Edward III. incluſive; in which year he died, leaving

THOMAS DE LUCIE, his ſon and heir; who having married Margaret, the third ſiſter, and one of the coheirs of John Multon, of

Egremond,

Egremond,* in the 8th of Edward III. made partition with them of the lands of their inheritance, and the 11th of Edward III. had livery of them accordingly; which was in his father's lifetime. After which, the 17th Edward III. performing his homage, he had livery of his paternal inheritance.

* Vid. Mi ton of Eg mont.

Furthermore, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices, he obtained from the king a joint grant, with Ralph lord Nevill, to ſettle his manors of Caldebek, Ulbedale, and Aſpatrick, in Cumberland, upon Reginald de Lucie, his ſon, and Euphemia his wife, daughter of him the ſaid Ralph, and the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten, for ever.

He had ſummons to parliament in the lifetime of his father; viz. the 15th, 16th, and 17th of Edward III. and from thence to the 38th of Edward III. incluſive; the year following of which he died (1356), leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife (beforementioned), his ſon and heir,

Anthony, then twenty-four years of age, who doing his homage, ſoon after had livery of the lands of his inheritance; and having married Joane, widow of William lord Greyſtoke, without the king's licence, obtained pardon for that tranſgreſſion. The 41ſt of Edward III. he procured licence, with divers other noble perſons, to travel beyond ſea; and the next enſuing year (1368), departed this life, leaving Joane his wife ſurviving, and Joane, his only daughter and heir, two years and a quarter old; which ſaid Joane died the year following, being then not much more than three years of age.

Wherefore the inheritance of the honour of Cokermouth devolved upon Maude her aunt (viz. ſiſter to Anthony de Lucie, her father), then wife to Gilbert de Umfravill, earl of Angus, but after, of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.

Which Maude, by a fine levied the 8th Richard II. ſettled the ſaid caſtle and honour of Cokermouth, with a large proportion beſides of her great eſtates, upon the ſaid Henry earl of Northumberland, and herſelf, and the heirs male of their two bodies; and in default, on the

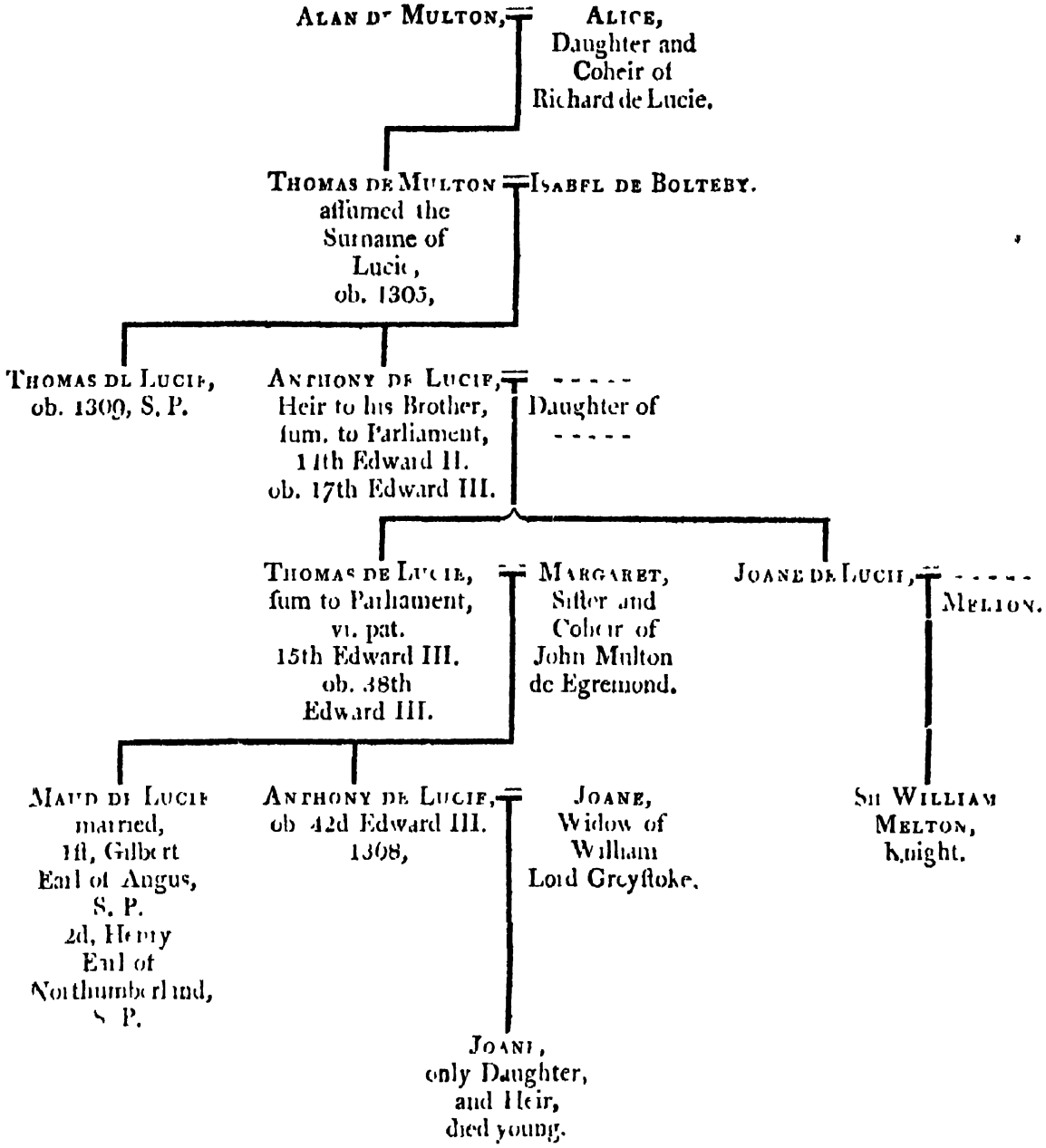
the heirs of her own body; and, in default thereof, then on Henry lord Percy (ſon and heir of the ſaid earl by his firſt wife), and the heirs male of his body, upon condition that the ſaid earl, and the heirs male of his body, ſhould bear the arms of Percy; viz. " O. a Lion ramp. Az." quarterly with the arms of Lucie; viz. " G. three Lucies Ar." And in caſe earl Henry ſhould die without iſſue male, then that Sir Thomas Percy, knight, brother to him, ſhould enjoy the caſtle and honour, &c. upon the like conditions; and in default of ſuch iſſue, then to Sir Thomas Percy, ſecond ſon of the earl, and his heirs male; and in default, remainder to Sir Ralph Percy, third ſon of the earl, and his iſſue male, with remainder ſhould the conditions not be performed, to the right heirs of her the ſaid Maude,[1] who then were on her father's ſide; viz. Sir William Melton, knight, ſon of Joane, ſiſter of Thomas lord Lucie, father of Anthony, brother of her the ſaid Maude; and on her mother's ſide, viz. Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, knight,* and Sir Robert Harrington, knight.† Which Sir Walter was ſon of Walter, ſon of John, ſon of Joane, one of the ſiſters of Margaret Lucie, mother of Anthony, brother of her the ſaid Maud; and the ſaid Sir Robert Harrington, the ſon of John, the ſon of Elizabeth, the other ſiſter of the ſaid Margaret.

* Vid. Fitz-Walter.

† Vid. Harrington.

[1] She died iſſueleſs by her firſt huſband, the earl of Angus, as alſo by her ſecond, the earl of Northumberland; and the title of Lucy, from this period to the death of the late dutcheſs of Northumberland, in 1776, has been ever one numbered amongſt the baronies veſted in the Percy family, but with what degree of legal propriety, the reader may eaſily be convinced.

LUCIE.


Alan de Multon
Alice, Daughter and Coheir of Richard de Lucie.
Thomas de Multon assumed the Surname of Lucie, ob. 1305,
Isabel de Bolteby.
Thomas de Lucie, ob. 1309, S. P.
Anthony de Lucie, Heir to his Brother, sum. to Parliament, 11th Edward II. ob. 17th Edward III.
- - - - -
Daughter of
- - - - -
Thomas de Lucie, sum to Parliament, vi. pat. 15th Edward III. ob. 38th Edward III.
Margaret, Sister and Coheir of John Multon de Egremond.
Joane de Lucie,
- - - - -
Melton.
Maud de Lucie married, 1st, Gilbert Earl of Angus, S. P. 2d, Henry Earl of Northumberland, S. P.
Anthony de Lucie, ob 42d Edward III. 1368,
Joane, Widow of William Lord Greystoke.
Sir William Melton, knight.
Joane, only Daughter, and Heir, died young.

LUMLEY.

Arms—G. Six Martlets Arg.[k]

This noble family derive their deſcent, both on the male and female ſide, from no leſs ancient than illuſtrious anceſtors.

Liulph, lord of Lumley Caſtle, ſon of Oſbert de Lumley, married Algitha, daughter of Aldred earl of Northumberland, by Edgina, daughter of king Ethelred II. Which Liulph lived in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and was a great favourite with the inhabitants of the biſhoprick of Durham; but was at length murdered by means of Leoſerin, chaplain to Walcher, biſhop of Durham, whoſe envy he had incurred. Yet this offence was ſoon after revenged by the people; who aſſembling together, ſacrificed the chaplain, and the biſhop himſelf, to their fury and reſentment.

From this match iſſued four ſons; of which the eldeſt, Uchtred, aſſumed the ſurname of Lumley, which hath ever ſince continued to his poſterity, of whom the earl of Scarborough is now the chief male repreſentative; under which title, as a very ample and copious account may be ſeen in Mr. Collins' Engliſh Peerage, or in Archdale's Peerage of Ireland (under the head of viſcount Waterford), it is unneceſſary here to trace the actions and lineal ſucceſſion of the family, further than what may be neceſſary to ſhew the deſcent and termination of the firſt barony, in the firſt branch of the male line of this honourable houſe.

Suffice it therefore, that from Uchtred (ſon and heir of Leiulph) beforementioned, deſcended Roger de Lumley, who married Sibyl,

[k] Theſe were the ancient arms of Lumley, which after the marriage with the coheireſs of Thweng, were changed to the bearing of that family; viz. "Arg. a Feſs G. between three Parrots proper, collared as the ſecond."

one

one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh Morewic,* a great baron in Northumberland, whofe inheritance he afterwards fhared; and by whom he had iffue

* Vid. Morewic.

ROBERT DE LUMLEY, his fon and heir, who by Lucy (or Ifabel), one of the three daughters of Marmaduke, and at length coheir to her brother Thomas, William, and Robert de Thweng,† much enlarged his inheritance; and left iffue Marmaduke, father of Robert and Ralph de Lumley: which Robert died the 48th Edward III. leaving

† Vid. Thweng

RALPH, his brother and heir; who, the 9th of Richard II. being then a knight, was in the expedition at that time made into Scotland. In 1392, he obtained licence to make a caftle of his manor houfe at Lumley; and was fummoned to parliament, from the 8th of Richard II. to the 1ft of Henry IV. when joining with Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, and his confederates, for reftoring king Richard II. he was attainted, and had his lands feized, himfelf being flain in the fkirmifh at Cirencefter. To whom fucceeded

THOMAS, his eldeft fon and heir, who, the 5th of Henry IV. died in his minority, leaving his next brother,

Sir JOHN Lumley, knight, his heir; who, the 6th of Henry IV. doing his homage, had livery of all the caftles, manors, and lands whereof his father Ralph was feifed at the time of his attainder; and having fhewn his fidelity to the king, was fully reftored in blood (tainted by the conviction of his father, and Thomas his brother), by act of parliament, the 13th Henry IV. After when, he fignalized himfelf with Henry V. in the wars of France; but unfortunately loft his life at the battle of Baugy, in Anjou, where the king's brother, the duke of Clarence, and divers of the Englifh nobility, were flain the 10th Henry V. (1421).

His fucceffor was THOMAS, his only fon and heir, who the 15th of Henry VI. had livery of his lands; and on the acceffion of king Edward IV. to the crown, petitioned the parliament for the reverfal of the attainder of Ralph lord Lumley, his grandfather, which was accordingly repealed; and he had fummons to parliament, among the

barons of the realm, from the 1ſt of Edward IV. to the 12th Henry VII. incluſive. Dugdale ſays, this indulgence was ſhewn him, in regard that he had married a natural daughter of king Edward IV. but other authorities ſay, his wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir James Harrington, knight, brother to William lord Harrington; and dying in 1485, he was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Sir GEORGE LUMLEY, knight, whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir, Thomas, died in his lifetime, leaving by Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife,[1] natural daughter of Edward IV. Richard Lumley, his ſon and heir.

Which RICHARD, ſucceeding his grandfather, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm the 1ſt and 3d Henry VIII. and having iſſue two ſons, viz. John and Anthony, the laſt became anceſtor to the preſent earl of Scarborough, and the former,

JOHN, was ſucceſſor to his father, at his deceaſe in 1511; and had ſummons to parliament the 6th Henry VIII. ſhortly after which, he had livery of all the lands of his inheritance. In the 21ſt of Henry VIII. he had ſummons alſo to that parliament which met at Weſtminſter the 3d of November the ſame year, and continuing, by prorogation, till the 27th of that king's reign, gave the firſt ſtroke to the diſſolution of the monaſteries in England. But in the 28th of Henry VIII. he was in that inſurrection, called the Pilgrimage of Grace; when a pardon being offered by the duke of Norfolk, general of the army ſent to ſuppreſs them, he was delegated to treat with the duke; and ſo well accommodated matters, that all concerned in the riſing, were permitted to repair home without being queſtioned for their offence. Yet ſoon after he had the mortification of loſing his ſon and heir,

GEORGE; who being concerned in another inſurrection with lord Darcy and others, was thereupon apprehended, committed to the Tower, and being arraigned, and found guilty of high treaſon, ſuffered death the 29th Henry VIII. in his father's lifetime.

1 Dugdale is ſilent as to the marriage of this Thomas, but Sandford, Edmonſon, and others, make his wife to be the natural daughter of Edward IV. by lady Elizabeth Lucy; the ſame whom Dugdale had made the wife of Thomas, his grandfather.

This

This George, by Jane his wife, ſecond daughter and coheir of Richard Knightley, of Fauſley, in com. Northamp. knight, had iſſue John, his ſon and heir, and two daughters; viz. Jane, wife of Geffery Markham, eſquire, who died iſſueleſs; and Barbara, married to Humphrey Loyd, eſquire.

Which JOHN, on the death of his grandfather, was then an infant, but on his petition, in the 1ſt of Edward VI. ſetting forth, that he was a perſon in lineage and blood corrupted, and deprived of all degree, eſtate, name, fame, &c. by the attainder of George Lumley, his father, "It was enacted, that the ſaid John Lumley, and the heirs male of his body, ſhould have, hold, enjoy, and bear the name, dignity, ſtate, and pre-eminence of a baron of the realm." Whereby a new barony of Lumley was created, and limited by expreſs words to the ſaid John in tail male, the ancient barony being veſted in the crown by the ſaid attainder of George, his father.

Of this noble perſon Camden gives this character; "That he was "of entire virtue, integrity, and innocence; and in his old age, a "complete pattern of true nobility. And had ſo great a veneration "for the memory of his anceſtors, that he cauſed monuments to be "erected for them in the collegiate church of Cheſter le Street (oppoſite Lumley Caſtle), in the order as they ſucceeded one another, "from Liulphus down to his own time; which he had either picked "out of the demoliſhed monaſteries, or made new.

"He alſo took care that his eſtate ſhould deſcend to one of his "own name and blood, by his laſt will and teſtament; in which he "bequeaths to his kinſman and heir male, Richard, eldeſt ſon and "heir apparent of Roger, the ſon of Anthony Lumley, brother to "John lord Lumley, his grandfather, his caſtle of Lumley, together "with divers manors, lands, and tenements, &c."

His firſt wife was Jane, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel;* by whom he had iſſue, Charles, Thomas, and Mary, who died in their infancy. His laſt lady was Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Darcy, of Chich. who ſurvived him,

* Vid. Arundel.

without iſſue. He died the 11th April, 1609, and was buried in the church of Cheam;[m] having a noble monument of white marble erected to his memory.

Thus, for want of iſſue male, the eldeſt branch of the houſe of Lumley, and the new created barony, became determined.

But the reverend Dr. Lloyd, of Cheam, in Surrey (deſcended, as in the Pedigree annexed), petitioning the king to be called to the upper houſe, in right of his deſcent from Ralph lord Lumley, ſummoned to parliament the 8th of Richard II. the ſaid petition was referred by his majeſty to the houſe of peers, and the ſaid Dr Lloyd heard by his counſel thereupon; when it was reported, the 23d March, 1723:

That by the act of parliament of the 1ſt of Edward VI. a new barony of Lumley was created, and limited by expreſs words to John lord Lumley in tail male; and that upon his death without iſſue male, the ſaid barony became extinct.

That the attainder of George Lumley is not reverſed by the ſaid act, but remains yet in force; and that the reſtitution of John lord Lumley in blood only, while the attainder remains unreverſed, could not poſſibly revive the ancient barony which was before merged in the crown, in conſequence of that attainder.

And upon the whole matter the committee came to this reſolution:

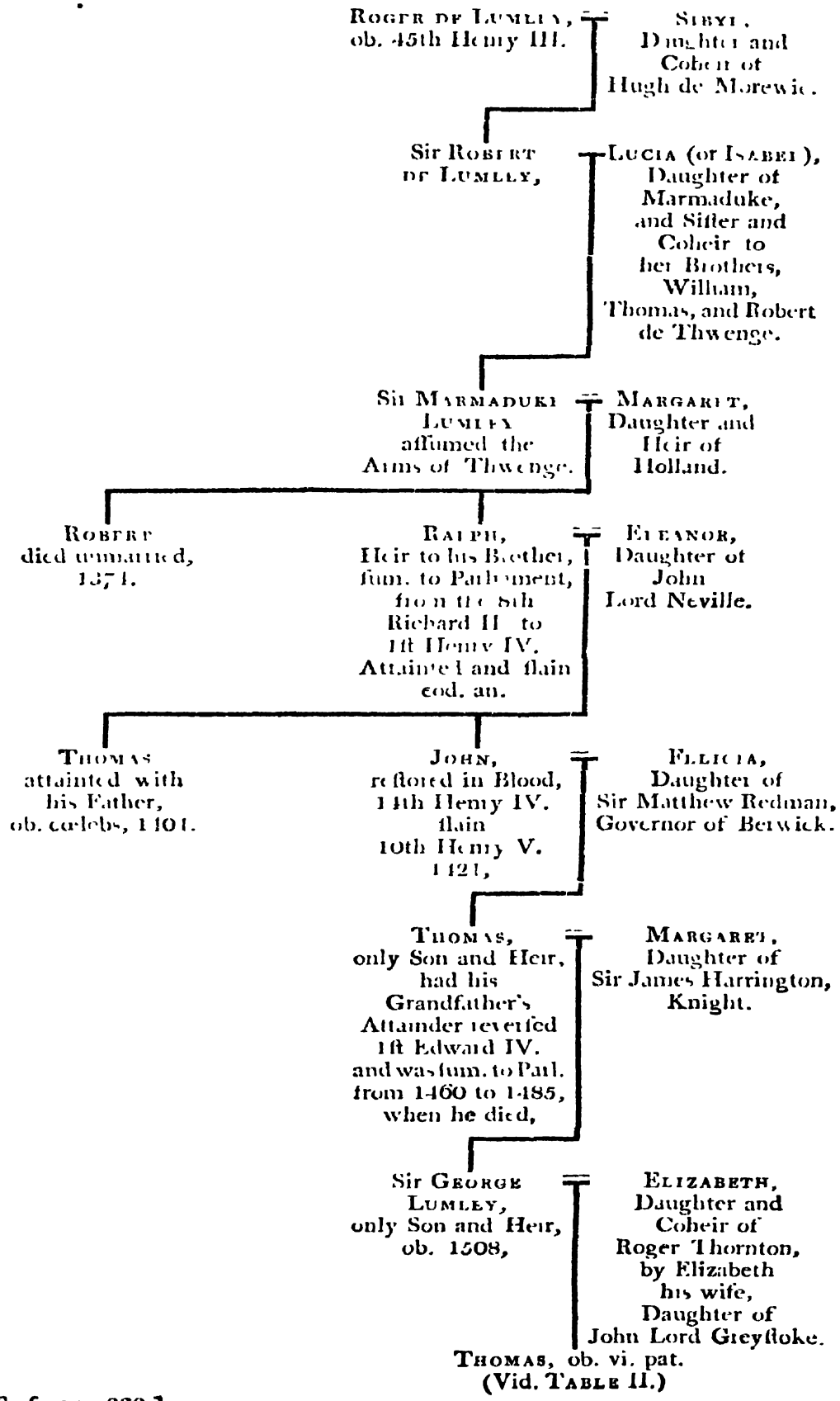
That the petitioner hath not any right to a writ of ſummons in parliament, as prayed by his petition.

The honour of baron Lumley de Lumley, in the county palatine of Durham, was, however, again revived in the perſon of Richard Lumley, the chief heir male of the family after the death of John lord Lumley, anno 1606; from which Richard, is immediately deſcended the preſent earl of Scarborough.

[m] It is rather to admire, that this John lord Lumley ſhould be ſo careful and particular to perpetuate the ſepulchre of his anceſtors, and yet ſhould be interred himſelf in a different place.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LUMLEY.

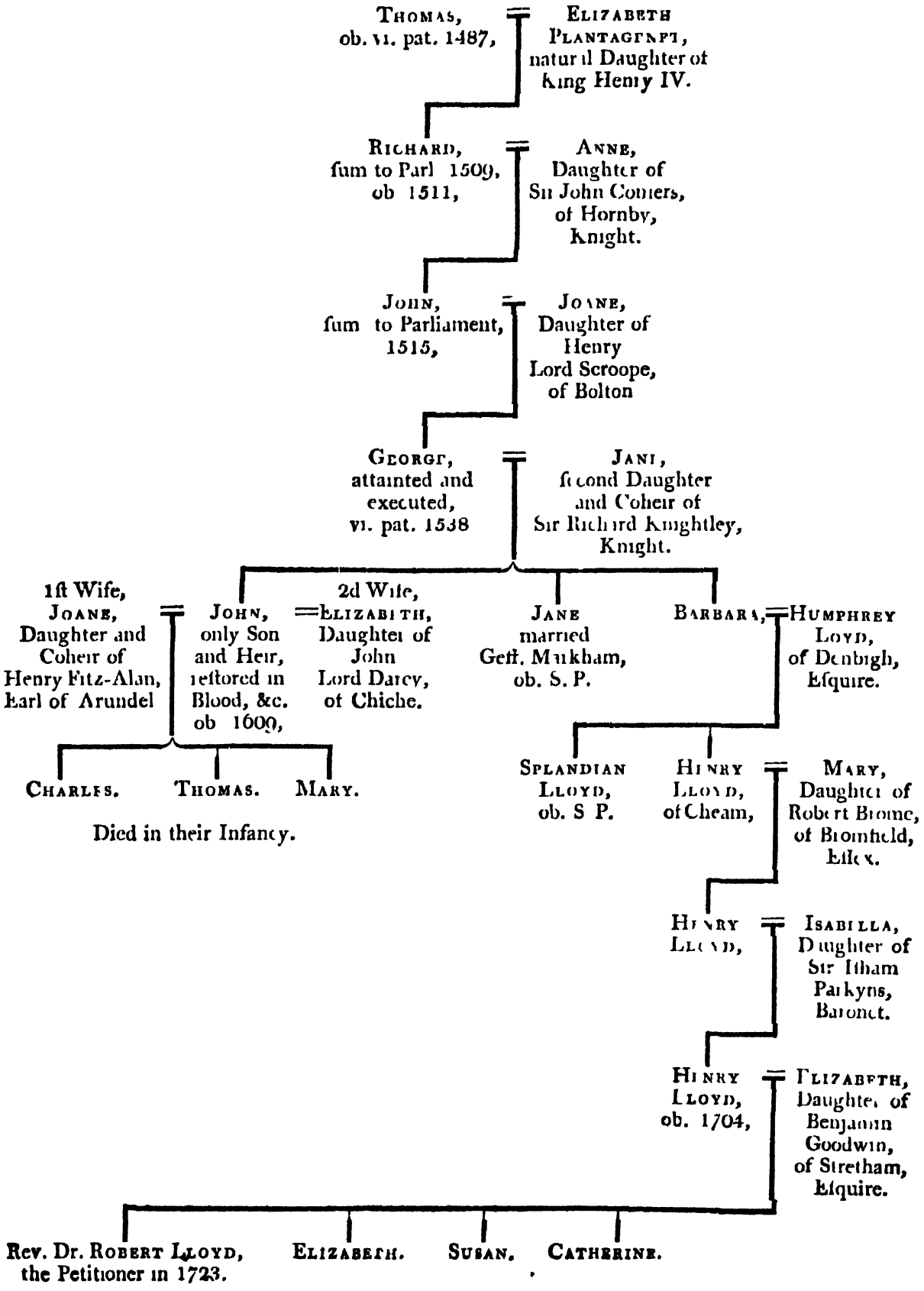
TABLE I.



[To face p. 332]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF LUMLEY.

TABLE II.



MALTRAVERS OF LYCHET-MALTRAVERS.

ARMS—S. a Fret, O. with a File of three Points, Erm.

ALTHOUGH none of this family were barons by tenure, nor had ſummons to parliament before the time of Edward III. yet were they long before perſons of conſiderable note; for Hugh Maltravers was a witneſs to that charter which king Henry I. made to the monks of Montacute, in com. Somerſ.

In the 5th of king Stephen, WILLIAM MALTRAVERS gave 1000 marks of ſilver, and £.100, for the widow of Hugh de la Val, and lands of the ſame Hugh, for the term of fifteen years, and then to have the benefit of her dowry and marriage.

The 18th of Henry II. mention is made of a JOHN MALTRAVERS; and alſo the 30th of Henry II. of WALTER MALTRAVERS, who paid twenty marks for livery of his purparty of the lands of Roger Fitz-Geffery. But this Walter, it ſeems, died without iſſue male; for the 6th Richard I. Richard de Herriet gave 100 marks for livery of his lands, as his wife's right. After this, the next of whom notice is taken, is

JOHN MALTRAVERS, who was one of the rebel barons againſt king John; but the 1ſt of Henry III. returned to his obedience, and the 26th of Henry III. had ſummons to attend the king with horſe and arms into France; but the 24th of Edward I. he died,[n] being then

[n] If this John, whom Dugdale repreſents to have been a rebel baron the 1ſt of Henry III. and to have died the 24th of Edward I. be one and the ſame perſon, he muſt have been a very aged man indeed; as thoſe periods of time comprehend a ſpace of eighty years.

By inquiſition - - - - - Edward I. J. Mautravers, cuſtos of the king's foreſts on this ſide Trent, claimed to have of every foreſter in the foreſt of Savernake, and elſewhere, c. Wilts, at his death, his horſe, ſaddle and bridle, horn, ſword, bow, and barbed arrows.

ſeiſed,

ſeiſed, amongſt others, of the manors of Lychet and Wychampton, in com. Dorſ. leaving John, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age.

Which JOHN, the 25th of Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and, the 34th of the ſame reign, was made a knight (with prince Edward, and many more), by Bathing. The 12th of Edward II. he had a charter for free warren in divers of his lordſhips in the counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Glouceſter, and Berks, and the year following was in the wars of Scotland.

Upon the depoſal of that unfortunate monarch Edward II. being in great eſtimation with thoſe who were then in power, he had ſummons to that parliament held the 1ſt of Edward III. by the name of John Maltravers, ſenior. Shortly after which, he was one of the principal perſons to whom the cuſtody of Edward II. was committed; and is ſaid to have treated him very hardly, and to have been acceſſary to his murder; when, being conſcious of his guilt, he fled into Germany, and continued there many years: but the 19th of Edward III. he came voluntarily, and ſurrendered himſelf to the king, who was pleaſed (by reaſon of his ſervices in Flanders) to grant, that he might return with ſafety into England, to abide the judgment of the parliament, which he did; and being thereupon fully pardoned, in the parliament held the 25th of Edward III. had ſummons to ſit in that convention; and the year following, was conſtituted governor of the iſles of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, and Sarke. The 35th of Edward III. he founded the hoſpital of Bowes, in the iſle of Guernſey; and ſhortly after died, viz. the 38th Edward III. leaving Joane, the wife of Sir John de Kaynes, knight, then twenty-two years of age; and Alianore, the wife of John, the ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, nineteen years of age, his granddaughters and heirs (viz. daughters of John, his ſon, who died in his lifetime),[o] and Agnes his wife, ſurviving.

Vid. Arundel.

Which

[o] The 34th of Edward I. he was knighted with his father, and the 1ſt and 4th of Edward III. had ſummons to parliament as a baron; in which laſt year his lands were ſeized for ſome great offence. but the 10th, 21ſt, and 22d of Edward III. he was in the French wars:

and

Which Agnes, it is ſaid, was his ſecond wife, by whom he had iſſue a ſon, called alſo John; who deceaſed the 9th of Richard II. being then ſeiſed of divers manors in ſeveral counties, and amongſt others, [p]of Hooke, in the county of Dorſet; and leaving Maud, the wife of Peter de la Mare, and Elizabeth Maltravers, his next heirs; which Elizabeth afterwards became the wife of Humphrey, ſon to Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, who had married Elizabeth their mother. (Vid. Stafford of Hooke, and earl of Devonſhire.)

Thus far according to Dugdale; but Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet (Vol. II. p. 113), aſſerts the account of this family by that celebrated Baronagian, is not drawn up with his uſual accuracy, and gives a deſcent thereof very different; which, as in point of dates, it ſeems the moſt plauſible, is therefore here preſented. But after all, neither ſtatement may probably be very correct; and it may in this reſpect be neceſſary to remind the reader, that Dugdale in his Baronage is wholly ſilent as to moſt of the particulars relating to the Maltravers of Lychet and of Hooke.

and the next year made governor of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sarke, and Alderney, in which ſame year he died, during his father's life; ſeiſed of the manor of Lychet Maltravers, in com. Dorſ.; and alſo of the manors of Wichampton and Woolcomb, and the manor of Hyndford, co. Somerſ.; leaving Henry, his ſon and heir, then one year old, and Wentliana his wife, ſurviving (as preſumed); for the 22d Edward III. the king orders the eſcheator,* that having received the oath of Wentliana, late wife of John, ſon of John Maltravers deceaſed, not to marry without licence, he ſhould aſſign her a reaſonable dower.

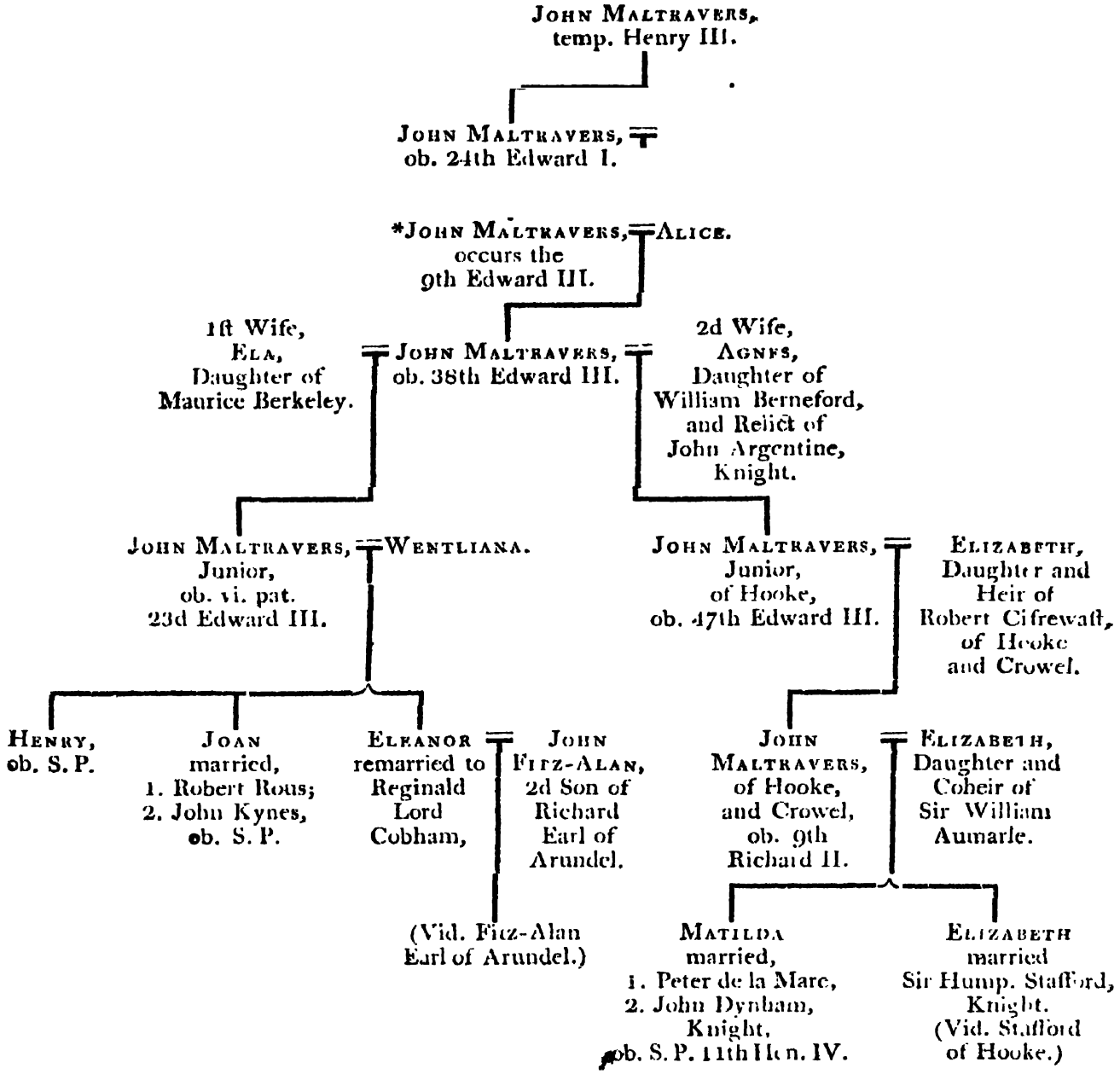
* Rot. Clauſ. m. 11.

Dugdale, in his Liſts of Summons to Parliament, mentions the name of John Maltravers, junior, the 1ſt, 4th, 25th, and 35th of Edward III.; as ſuch, if this John died the 23d of Edward III. he could not be the ſame who had ſummons the 25th and 35th of Edward III.; wherefore it ſeems, that the John Maltravers, junior, who is mentioned in thoſe years, was John Maltravers of Hooke, ſon of John Maltravers, ſenior, by Agnes, his ſecond wife, abovenamed.

[p] Dugdale makes only one of this family poſſeſſed of Hooke; whereas, ſays Hutchins,† there were really two; as is evident from the inquiſitions of R. Cifrewaſt and John Maltravers, the 21ſt and 31ſt of Edward III. (Vid. the Table of Deſcent). Arms of Maltravers of Hooke are, "S. a Fret O."

† Hiſt. of Dorſ. Vol. I. p. 291.

MALTRAVERS.



* He is not mentioned by Dugdale, but he occurs in Mr. Pitt's MS. and in the pedigree of the Strangeways family. That he and the next John were different perſons, is pretty evident from the great diſtance of time between 24th Edward I. 1295, when he died, and left John, his ſon and heir, thirty years old; who, if he were the ſame that died 38th Edward III. 1309, muſt have been above 100 years of age. This, indeed, is not quite impoſſible; but the many miſtakes in relation to this family, as well as that of Hooke, ſeem to have ariſen from every one of them being named John.

Hutchins aſſerts, that John Maltravers, named the 9th of Edward III. had a ſecond wife, Joan, daughter and heir of Laurence Sampford, of Melbury Sampford, in com Dorſet, by whom he had iſſue two daughters and heirs; viz. Elizabeth and Alice, married to Folvile and Bruning, to whom the Sampford eſtate paſſed, in which neither the Maltravers of Lychet or Hooke, had any concern. Yet the inſcription on Bruning's monument, noticed by Leland, is contrary to this repreſentation; viz.

" Hic jacet Joan. Bruning, filius & hæres Joan. Bruning & Aliciæ ux. ejus, filiæ & hæredis " Joan. Mantravers militis, qui fuit 2 filius Joan. Mantravers militis Dni de Hoke. Et Ale- " nora uxor ejus filia & una hæredum Thomæ Fitznicolle militis Dni de Hulle juxta Berkeley " in comit. Glouceſt. qui quidam Joan obiit 16. die Decembr. a° D. 1416."

Amongſt ſuch a variety of contradictory ſtatements, the reader can little expect the poſitive truth to be very eaſily (if at all) attainable.

MARMION OF WITRINGHAM.

ARMS—Vairy Ar. and Az. a Feſs G.

HAVING in the firſt volume of this work, given an account of the elder branch of this family, it is neceſſary here to notice the younger line, whereof

ROBERT (as beforementioned),* had the lordſhips of Witringham and Coningſby, in com. Linc.; Dueinton, in com. Gloc.; and Berewick, in com. Suff.; by the eſpecial grant of Robert his father; and the 16th of king John, gave 350 marks for licence to marry Amice, the daughter of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh. After when, he was in arms with the rebel barons againſt that king, with whom, however, he made his peace, but ſtood out to the laſt againſt Henry III. as did, alſo, William, his younger brother; who was in ſuch eſteem with them, that in the parliament held by thoſe barons, the 49th of Henry III. he was ſummoned thereto as one of the peers.

* Vid. Marmion of Scrivelſby, Vol. I.

This Robert, by Amice his wife, had the manors of Weſt Tanfield, in Richmondſhire, Eaſt Tanfield, Nanfield, Carethorpe, Wathe, Binſow, Leming, Langton, Erilby, Nelworby, and Burgh, and left iſſue

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, who married Lora, the daughter of Roeſe de Dovor;† and had with her the town of Ludington, in Northamptonſhire, and was ſucceeded by

† Vid. Vol.

JOHN DE MARMION, his ſon; who, the 22d of Edward I. had ſummons, with other great men, to attend to adviſe concerning the public affairs of the nation; and the 25th of Edward I. was, moreover, ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, and from thence to the 16th of Edward II. when he departed this life, leaving John, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age.

Which JOHN ſurvived him not many years; for the 9th of Edward III. he deceaſed (having been ſummoned to all the parliaments of his time), leaving iſſue by Maud his wife, daughter to the lord Furnival, a ſon, named Robert, and two daughters; viz. Joane, the wife of Sir John Bernack, knight; and Avice. Which

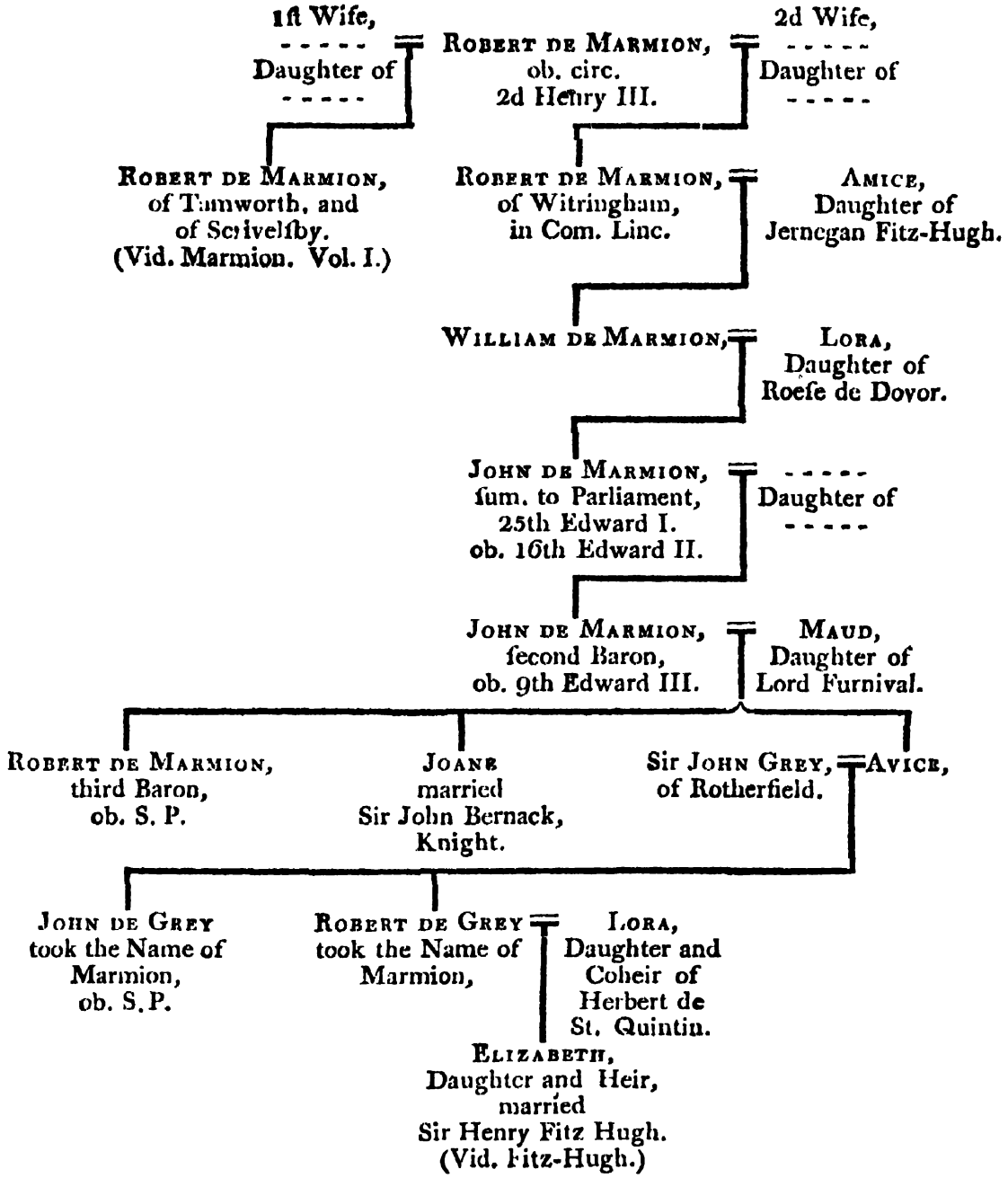
ROBERT being an infirm perſon, and having no iſſue, by the advice of his friends, married Avice, his younger ſiſter, to Sir John Grey, of Rotherfield, *upon condition that the iſſue of the ſaid Sir John Grey and Avice, ſhould bear the ſurname of Marmion. Which Avice, by her ſaid huſband Grey, had iſſue two ſons; viz. John and Robert; whereof John died iſſueleſs, and Robert had only one daughter, Elizabeth (by Lora his wife, daughter and coheir to Herbert de St. Quintin), who became the wife of Sir Henry Fitz-Hugh, knight.†

† Vid. Fitz-Hugh.

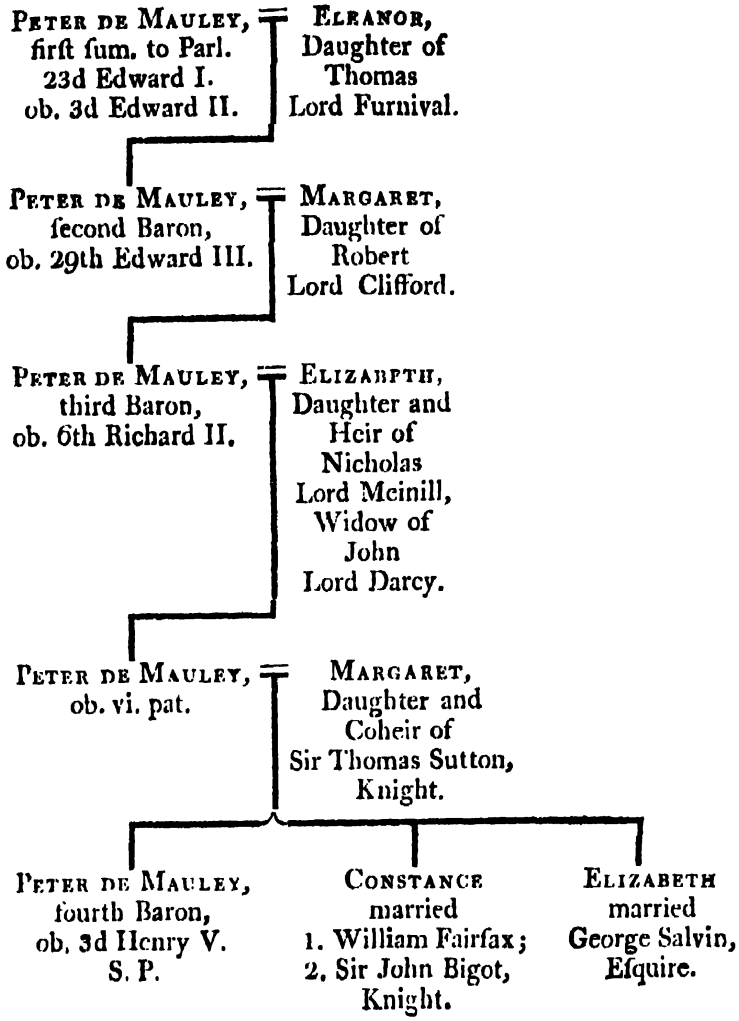
[q]Of theſe Marmions, all that remains to obſerve is, that there were ſeveral tombs of them at Weſt Tanfield, in com. Ebor, where they had a caſtle, which came by deſcent to the lord Fitz-Hugh.

q In the liſt of ſheriffs for the county of Lincoln, the name of Mancer Marmyon, of Scrivelſby, occurs, anno 1419; alſo John Marmyon, of Scrivelſby, in 1460; and Mancer Marmyon, again in 1497. So alſo is this name noticed amongſt the M. P. for the county of Lincoln; viz. William Marmyon, in 1352; again in 1372, along with John Dymoke and Mancer Marmyon, in 1446.

MARMION.


1ſt Wife,
- - - - -
Daughter of
- - - - -
ROBERT DE MARMION,
ob. circ.
2d Henry III.
2d Wife,
- - - - -
Daughter of
- - - - -
ROBERT DE MARMION,
of Tamworth, and
of Scrivelſby.
(Vid. Marmion. Vol. I.)
ROBERT DE MARMION,
of Witringham,
in Com. Linc.
AMICE,
Daughter of
Jernegan Fitz-Hugh.
WILLIAM DE MARMION,
LORA,
Daughter of
Roeſe de Dovor.
JOHN DE MARMION,
ſum. to Parliament,
25th Edward I.
ob. 16th Edward II.
- - - - -
Daughter of
- - - - -
JOHN DE MARMION,
ſecond Baron,
ob. 9th Edward III.
MAUD,
Daughter of
Lord Furnival.
ROBERT DE MARMION,
third Baron,
ob. S. P.
JOANE
married
Sir John Bernack,
Knight.
Sir JOHN GREY,
of Rotherfield.
AVICE,
JOHN DE GREY
took the Name of
Marmion,
ob. S. P.
ROBERT DE GREY
took the Name of
Marmion,
LORA,
Daughter and
Coheir of
Herbert de
St. Quintin.
ELIZABETH,
Daughter and Heir,
married
Sir Henry Fitz Hugh.
(Vid. Fitz-Hugh.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MAULEY.



MAULEY.

ARMS—O. a Bend S.

THE firſt mentioned of this name, is PETER DE MAULEY, a Poictovin,[r] one of the eſquires to John earl of Moreton; and by him, upon the death of king Richard I. employed to murder Arthur, ſon of Geffery duke of Brittany, his elder brother, in order to pave the way for his ſucceſſion to the crown; for which execrable action he was rewarded with the barony of Mulgrave, and the heir thereto, in marriage; viz. Iſabel, the daughter of Robert de Turnham;* nor did he want for any favour king John could well beſtow upon him, being one of his moſt intimate counſellors, and by him made ſheriff of the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet. He continued alſo in favour with Henry III. and was by him made governor of the caſtle of Sherburne, in com. Dorſ. the 6th Henry III. in which year he died, leaving

* Vid. Turham.

PETER, his ſon and heir; who giving 100 marks for his relief, had livery of his lands. The 23d of Henry III. he was one of the godfathers at the font to prince Edward (the king's eldeſt ſon); and the 25th of Henry III. accompanied William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, with divers others, to the Holy Land. He married Joane, daughter to Peter de Brus, of Skelton; and deceaſed the 26th of Henry III. leaving Peter, his ſon and heir.

Which PETER (commonly called Peter de Mauley the Third), the 31ſt of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands. The 38th of Henry III. he obtained a charter for free warren in certain of

[r] This Peter de Malo-lacu, commonly called Mauley, built a caſtle, which, from its grace and beauty, he named, in French, Moultgrace; but becauſe it became a grievance to the neighbours, the people, by changing one ſingle letter, called it Moultgrave; by which name it ever after remained known. Gibſon, in his Camden's Britannia, ſays this family bare for their arms, "A Bend S. in an Eſcutcheon O."

his

his demeſne lands in the county of York, and alſo licence for a weekly market at his manor of Lythe, in the ſame county; and likewiſe for a yearly fair, beginning on the eve of St. Oſwald, and continuing for eight days next enſuing. The like charter he alſo obtained, the 42d of Henry III. for a weekly market, and yearly fair of the ſame duration, at his manor of Egeton, in com. Ebor.

His wife was Nichola, daughter of Gilbert, ſon of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln; by whom he had iſſue,

PETER, his ſon and heir (called the Fourth); who, the 7th of Edward I. doing his homage, and paying £.100 for his relief, had livery of all his lands, which he held of the king in capite, by barony, of the inheritance of William Foſſard.[a]

The 15th of Edward I. he was retained, with Edmund de Mortimer (the chief of the barons marchers), to ſerve him in the wars of Wales, with ten horſe completely armed; viz. one black, with a white foot, price ſixty marks; another black, price forty marks; another black, with two white feet, price thirty marks; one dun, price twenty marks; one bay, price eighteen marks; one iron grey, price forty marks; one ſorrel, price eighteen marks; one grey, price fourteen marks; and one colt, price one hundred ſhillings; and to be paid in money according to thoſe prices, for every one he ſhould loſe in that ſervice. Moreover, the 23d of Edward I. he was in the wars of Scotland: ſo alſo the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 32d of Edward I.

The 2d of Edward II. he was found to be one of the heirs to Lora, wife of Gilbert de Gant;[b] and the year following departed this life, having had ſummons to parliament, amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 23d of Edward I. to the time of his deceaſe. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Thomas lord Furnival, by whom he left

PETER, his ſon and heir (called Peter the Fifth); who afterwards performing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the next year,

[a] His daughter and heir, Joane, married Robert de Turnham, whoſe daughter and heir, Iſabel, married the firſt Peter de Mauley. (Vid. Foſſard and Turnham, Vol. I.)

[b] Siſter to Alexander de Baliol.

the

the 4th of Edward II. had ſummons to be at Roxburgh, with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Scots. The 8th of Edward II. he was again in the wars of Scotland; ſo alſo the 10th and 11th of Edward II. and in the 1ſt and 7th of Edward III. Moreover, the 20th of Edward III. he was one of the northern barons who gave battle to the Scotch army at Durham; which was there entirely defeated, and David their king taken priſoner, with divers of the nobility of that kingdom. But the 29th of Edward III. he deceaſed, being then ſeiſed, jointly with Margaret his wife, daughter of Robert lord Clifford, of the moiety of the manor of Iwardeby, in com. Linc.; and leaving Peter, his ſon and heir, twenty-four years of age.

Which PETER doing his homage, had livery of his lands the ſame year. He was denominated Peter de Mauley the Sixth; and the 30th of Edward III. was in the celebrated battle of Poictiers, where the Engliſh obtained a glorious victory over the French army; taking John king of France, and Philip his ſon, priſoners, together with many of the principal peers and noblemen of that nation.

The 31ſt of Edward III. having married Elizabeth, widow of John lord Darcy (daughter and heir to Nicholas lord Meinill), without licence, he paid £.100 for that offence, and obtained pardon.

The 43d of Edward III. he was conſtituted a commiſſioner, with the biſhop of Durham, and others, for the guarding of the Eaſt Marches. So, alſo, in the 3d of Richard II. with the earl of Northumberland; but ſhortly after this he died, viz. the 19th March, the 6th Richard II. leaving Conſtance, his ſecond wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to Thomas de Sutton, of Sutton, in Holderneſs, ſurviving, and Peter (the ſon of Peter, who died in his lifetime, by Margery his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas de Sutton, knight), his grandſon and heir, at that time five years old. Which

PETER (the Seventh), the 22d of Richard II. making proof of his age, had thereupon livery of his inheritance. And having been made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Henry IV. and alſo ſummoned

moned to parliament (as his anceſtors had been before), until the 3d of Henry V. and having married Maud, daughter to Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland, departed this life the ſame year; leaving Conſtance, the wife of Sir John Bigot, knight, formerly married to William Fairfax, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and Elizabeth, the wife of George Salvin, eſquire; his ſiſters and heirs, between whom the inheritance was divided. When, according to Leland (for Dugdale is ſilent thereon), " Bigot, in the diviſion, had the caſtle of Maugreve,* with " eight tounclettes ther about the ſe coſt longging to it, whereof " Seton therby was one."—" Saulwayne had for his part of Mauley's " landes, the barony of Eggeſton on Eſke, not far from Whitby; alſo " Lokington-Barugh, not far from Watton on Hulle ryver; Neſſcark, " and the lordſhip of Dancaſter."

* Moultgrave.

Of this family was alſo EDMUND DE MAULEY (viz. ſon of Peter the Third). Which Edmund behaving valiantly in the wars of Scotland, the 34th of Edward I. obtained from that king a grant of the manor of Seton, in Whitby Strand, in com. Ebor; which was part of the lands of Chriſtopher Seton, who had married the ſiſter to the king of Scotland.

The 7th of Edward II. he was made governor of Cockermouth for life; but the year next enſuing, he was unfortunately ſlain in the fatal battle of Bannockſburne, where the Engliſh army was ſo ſignally defeated by the Scots, leaving Peter (ſon of his brother Peter), his nephew and heir.

MOELS.

ARMS—A. two Bars G. in chief three Torteauxes.

IN the 5th of Stephen, there is mention made of ROGER DE MOLIS, but after him none of the ſame name are noticed, until the time of Henry III. when

NICHOLAS

NICHOLAS DE MOELS, in right of Hawyſe his wife, daughter and coheir to *James de Newmarch, poſſeſſed the lordſhips of Cadebury and Saperton, in com. Somerſ. part of the barony of the ſaid James de Newmarch.

* Collins ſays Henry.

The 12th Henry III. this Nicholas was ſheriff of Hampſhire, and governor of the caſtle of Wincheſter; and moreover, the 18th of Henry III. had the iſlands of Garneſey, Jerſey, Serke, and Aureney,† committed to his care, together with the ſheriffalty of the ſame county. The 28th Henry III. he obtained a ſignal victory over the king of Navarre; and returning to England the next year, and being an expert commander, he was employed againſt the Welſh, and made governor of the caſtles of Carmarthen and Cardigan. And the 42d of Henry III.‡ was conſtituted conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports.[x] To this Nicholas ſucceeded

† i. e. Alderney.

‡ Dugd. Vol. I. p. 619.

ROGER, his ſon and heir, who ſerved alſo in the wars of Wales; and temp. Edward I. had the caſtle and honour of Lampadervaur (in com Cardig.) committed to his cuſtody; and having married Alice, the daughter and heir of William de Preux, died the 13th Edward I. being then ſeiſed of the manors of Saperton, Caddebury, and Halton, in com. Somerſ. with other manors in ſeveral counties; part of the barony of Newmarch, whereof he held the moiety; and leaving John, his ſon and heir, then twenty-ſix years of age.

Which JOHN, the ſame year (doing his homage), had livery of his lands. He married a daughter of the lord Grey of Ruthyn; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from 25th Edward I. to the 3d of Edward II.[y] died the ſame year, leaving

NICHOLAS, his ſon and heir, twenty years old; who, the next enſuing year, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and was ſummoned to parliament the 5th, 8th, and 9th of Edward II. in which laſt year

[x] The name of Moels does not appear in Hollingſhed's Catalogue of the Wardens of the Cinque Ports and Conſtables of Dover Caſtle.

[y] The name of John de Moels appears in the Liſt of Summons to Parliament of the 4th of Edward II.

he deceaſed, leaving Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Courteney (and ſiſter to Hugh earl of Devon) ſurviving, as alſo

ROGER, his ſon and heir; who paying 100 marks fine, and doing homage, had livery of his lands the ſame year, through the king's eſpecial favour, being at that time not of full age. But this Roger deceaſed the 19th of Edward II. S. P. leaving

JOHN, his brother and heir, who doing his homage, had livery of his lands the ſame year; and in the next enſuing one, received the honour of knighthood, by Bathing, having an allowance of robes for that ſolemnity at the king's charge. He married Joane, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Richard Luvel, of Caſtle-Cary, and died the 11th of Edward III. leaving Muriel and Iſabel, his daughters and heirs; of which, Muriel married Sir Thomas Courteney, a younger ſon of Hugh earl of Devon, and had iſſue Hugh, who died S. P. and two daughters; whereof Margaret married Thomas Peverel,[z] and Muriel, John Dinham.

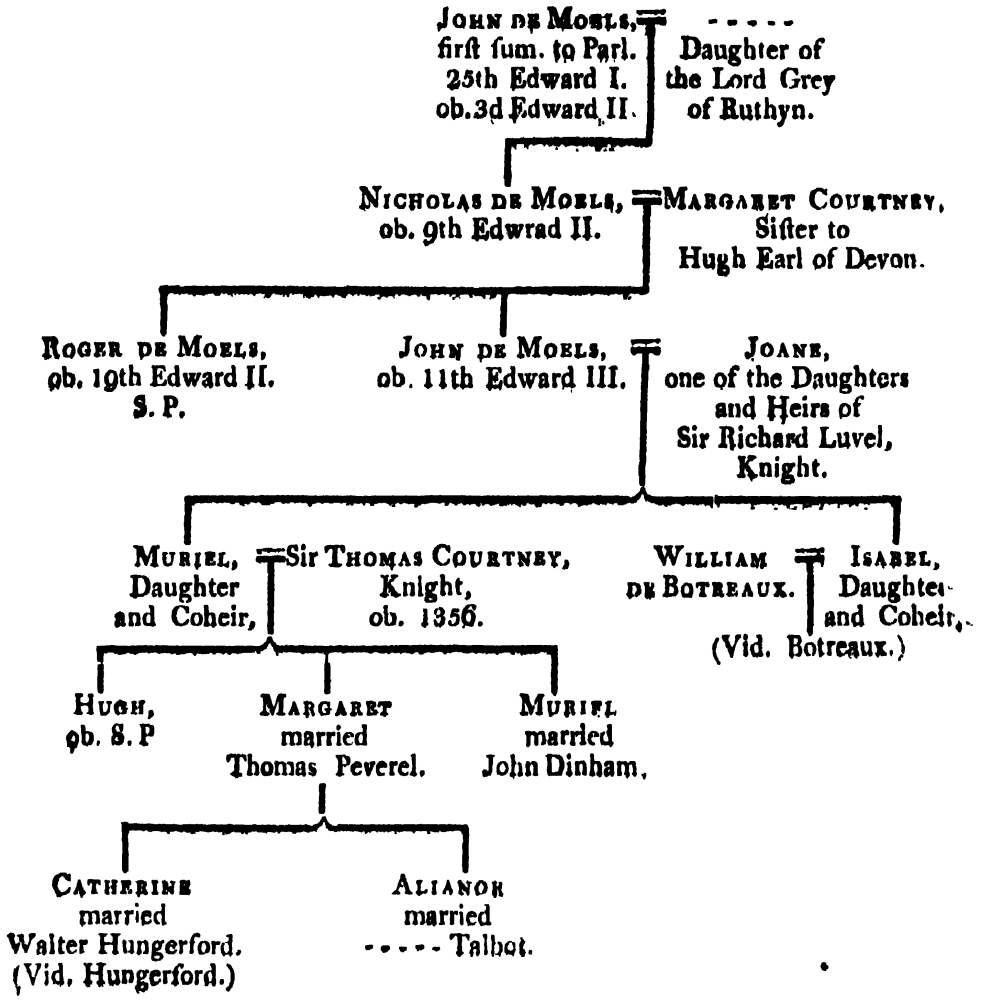
Iſabel, the other daughter and coheir of John de Moels, married William de Botreaux; and in the diviſion of the inheritance, for her purparty had the manor of North Cadbury, in com. Somerſ.; and Duppleford, Langeford, and the hundred of Stanburgh, in com. Devon. Muriel having for her ſhare, the manor of King's Careſwell, with the hundred of Haytorre, in com. Devon; the manor of Stoke-Moels, in com. Oxon; with one hundred ſhillings rent out of the manor of Langford, in com. Devon.

* Vid. Botreaux.

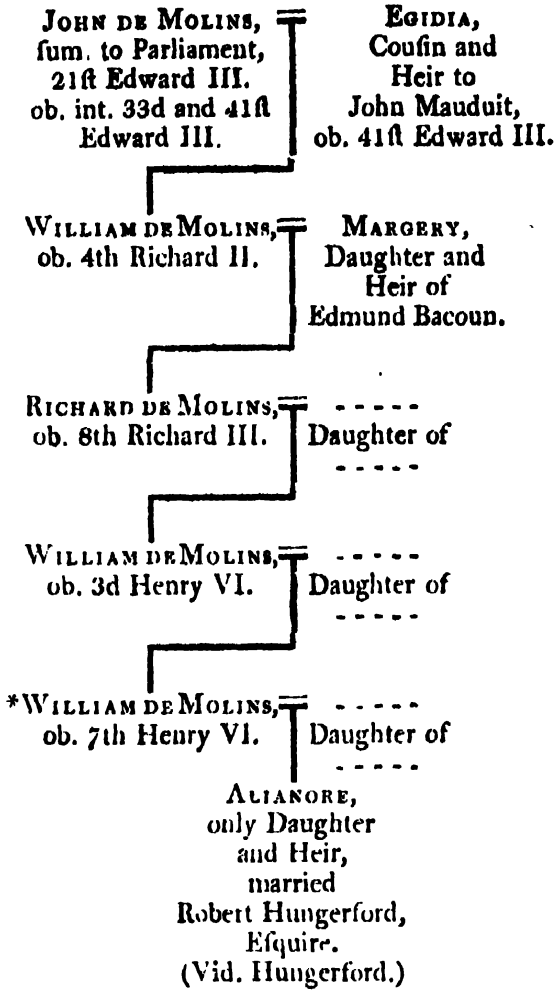
But after Nicholas de Moels, it does not appear that any of this family were again ſummoned to parliament.

[z] By this Thomas ſhe had iſſue two daughters and coheirs; viz. Catherine, wife of Walter Hungerford; and Alianore, wife of - - - - - Talbot.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MOELS.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MOLINS.



* In the pariſh church at Stoke-Pogeys, in com. Bucks, near the altar, are the tombs (with their effigies engraven in braſs), of this Sir William Molins, who fell at the ſiege of Orleans, temp. Henry VI. (1429); of Margaret lady Molins; and of Eleanor lady Molins. As alſo in the north wall of the chancel, under an arch of rude architecture, is an ancient tomb, preſumed to be that of Sir John Molins.

MOLINS.

ARMS—Paly of Six Wavey, O. and G.

THIS family was originally of French extraction; ſo called from a town of that name in the Bourbonnois. Howbeit,

JOHN DE MOLINS is the firſt of any note who is mentioned, till the beginning of the reign of Edward III. when he was one of thoſe who entered Nottingham caſtle by ſurpriſe, and ſeized on Mortimer earl of March, for which he received his pardon ſhortly after.

The 14th Edward III. he obtained a grant, in fee, of all the knights fees of the honours of Pinkney and Chokes (two ancient baronies then extinct); which fees of Pinkney had come to Edward I. by grant of Henry de Pinkney; and thoſe of Chokes had eſcheated to the crown, by the attainder of John de Fienles. And the 21ſt of Edward III. he had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm; but never after, though he continued in favour and truſt, and ſerved often in the wars of France.

Among his works of piety, he gave certain lands to maintain three prieſts, to pray for the ſouls of Vincent de Molins his father, and Iſabel his mother; and for the good eſtate of himſelf, and Egidia his wife, couſin and heir of John Mauduit, of Somerford, in Wiltſhire, and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert Pogeys, of Stoke, commonly called Stoke Pogeys, in the county of Buckingham. To this John ſucceeded

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Edmund Bacoun; and died about the 4th of Richard II. as did

RICHARD, his ſon, ſhortly after, viz. the 8th of Richard II. leaving

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who dying the 3d of Henry VI. was ſucceeded by another

WILLIAM, who was ſlain at the ſiege of Orleans, temp. Henry VI. having iſſue one only daughter, Alianore, his heir, [a]who married Robert Hungerford, eſquire; which Robert had ſummons to parliament as lord Molines, 23d Henry VI. (Vid. Hungerford.)

MONTACUTE.

THE original name of this family was Montaigue, from a town of that name in Normandy. DROGO DE MONTEACUTE, ſo ſtyled in Domeſday Book, came over with the Conqueror, in the retinue of his half-brother, the earl of Moreton; under whom Drogo held one hide of land in Biſhopſtone, in com. Somerſet; where the earl had a caſtle, called Montagut, in alluſion to its ſituation, on the top of a ſharp hill.

Among other manors which this Drogo poſſeſſed at the time of the general ſurvey, and which were undoubtedly given him in conſideration of his ſervices, was that of Sheptuna, or Shipton, in com. Somerſ. Which being the ſeat of their barony, was thenceforth called Shipton-Montagu.

But as under the head of Montacute earl of Saliſbury, will be given a more full account of this illuſtrious family, we ſhall here confine ourſelves to the mention of two collateral branches, which reſpectively had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm. Of theſe, the firſt is

[a] After whoſe death ſhe married Sir Oliver Manningham, knight, and lies buried at Stoke-Pogeys.

SIR EDWARD MONTACUTE.

WHICH Sir EDWARD was fourth ſon of William lord Montacute, and youngeſt brother of de Montacute, firſt earl of Saliſbury.

In the 11th of Edward III. in conſideration of his good ſervices, and that he might the better ſupport himſelf in the degree of knighthood which was then conferred upon him, he had a grant from the king of £.100 a-year. And, moreover, had ſummons to parliament, from the 16th to the 34th of Edward III. incluſive. He was a moſt eminent warrior; and ſerved with diſtinguiſhed reputation in the wars of Scotland and of France, during that glorious reign: having at one time in his train, nine knights, fifteen eſquires, and twenty archers on horſeback; and on his banner depicted theſe arms, viz. "*Arg. three fuſils in feſs, on each an eagle diſplayed with a label of three points.*"

The 23d of Edward III. he was at Ghent, in Flanders; and doing there his homage, had livery of all thoſe lands which deſcended to Alice his wife, daughter and coheir to Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and marſhal of England, who was fifth ſon of king Edward I. but eldeſt by his ſecond wife.

The 29th of Edward III. he was again in the wars of France, a few years after when he died; viz. the 35th of Edward III. leaving by the ſaid Alice his wife, an only daughter and heir, Joane, who married William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, but died S. P.

SIR JOHN MONTACUTE BARON MONTHERMER.

THIS JOHN was next brother to William, ſecond earl of Saliſbury; was ſteward of the houſehold to king Richard II. and a perſon of very great account in his time; having ſerved king Edward III. with great

great ſucceſs in his wars, both by ſea and land, and particularly at the celebrated battle of Creſſy, wherein he had a principal command.

He was ſummoned to parliament from the 31ſt of Edward III. to the 20th of Richard II. incluſive; in which year he died, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas, ſon and heir of Ralph baron de Monthermer,* a ſon, John, who ſucceeded his uncle, William, and became earl of Saliſbury; whereby this barony remained merged in the ſuperior title of the earldom.†

* Vid. Monthermer.

† Vid Montacute earl of Saliſbury.

MONTEGLE, OR MONTEAGLE.

ARMS—Ar. on a Bend Az. three Bucks Heads caboſhed Or; a Creſcent for Difference.

IN the 5th of Henry VIII. Sir EDWARD STANLEY, knight, a younger ſon of Thomas firſt earl of Derby, commanding the rear of the Engliſh army at the memorable battle of Flodden Field, performed moſt eminent ſervice; and by his conduct and bravery, contributed chiefly to the ſucceſs of that day, in which the Scots were completely defeated, and their king, with divers nobles and great perſons ſlain. Wherefore, the next year (the 6th of Henry VIII.) the king, in conſideration of his valiant deeds in that battle, where he won the hill, and vanquiſhed all that oppoſed him, particularly the earl of Argyle, and many others of note; as alſo, for that his anceſtors bore the eagle in their creſt, created him lord Monteagle; by which title, the 5th of February the ſame year, he had ſpecial ſummons to the parliament then began at Weſtminſter, and was alſo created a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

This nobleman's birth, his active childhood, and martial ſpirit, had brought him early to Henry VIII's notice and company, and his aſpiring manhood to his ſervice. The camp was his ſchool, and his learning was a pike and ſword. Whenever his majeſty met him, his greeting was, "Ho! my ſoldier."

Twice

Twice did he and Sir John Wallop land, with only 800 men, in the heart of France; and four times did he and Sir Thomas Lovel ſave Calais: the firſt time by intelligence; the ſecond, by ſtratagem; the third, by valour and reſolution; and the fourth, by hardſhip, patience, and induſtry. In a word, he lived in all capacities a public good, and died a common loſs, anno 1524. Dugdale ſays, that his wife was Anne,[b] daughter and coheir to Sir John Harrington, knight; by whom he had iſſue,

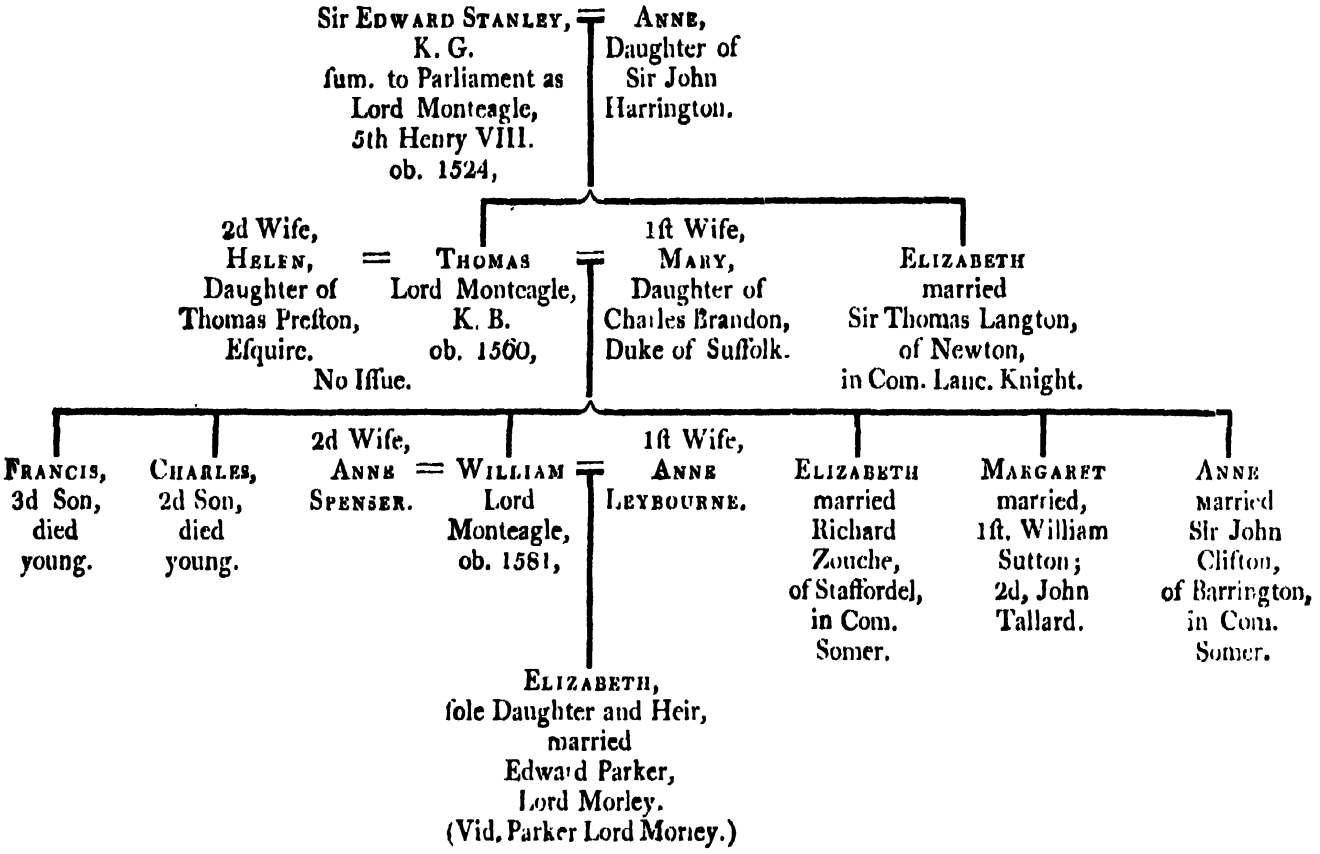
THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 21ſt of Henry VIII. had livery of his lands, and the 24th of Henry VIII. was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen. He had likewiſe ſummons to parliament, from the 21ſt of Henry VIII. to the 1ſt of queen Elizabeth, incluſive; and died at his caſtle of Hornby, in com. Lanc. the year next enſuing, the 2d of Elizabeth (1560). This Thomas, as Dugdale relates, was twice married; firſt, to Mary, daughter[c] of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom he had iſſue three ſons; viz. Sir William Stanley, Charles, and Francis; alſo three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to Richard Zouche; Margaret, firſt, to William Sutton, and after to John Tallard; and Anne, to Sir John Clifton, of Barrington, in com. Som. knight; his ſecond wife was Helen, daughter to Thomas Preſton, of Levens, in com. Weſtm. eſquire; but by her had no iſſue.

Sir WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon, on the deceaſe of his father, became the next and laſt lord Monteagle of his name; and had ſummons to parliament, the 5th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 23d of Elizabeth. He was alſo twice married: firſt, to Anne, daughter of Sir James Leybourne, knight, by whom he had iſſue an only daughter, Eliza-

[b] Edmonſon ſays, he had a former wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Vaughan, eſquire, by whom he had no iſſue. But in Seacome's Memoirs of the Houſe of Stanley (p. 49), this noble lord is ſaid to have married one of the daughters of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

[c] In the aforeſaid Memoirs of the Houſe of Stanley, by John Seacome, the lady of Thomas lord Monteagle, is called Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, by whom he had iſſue William, his ſon and ſucceſſor.

beth; and, ſecondly, to Anne, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, knight; who ſurviving him, remarried Henry lord Compton, and afterwards Robert lord Buckhurſt; but by this lady he had no iſſue. Wherefore on his deceaſe, the ſaid Elizabeth, his only child and ſole heireſs, who married Edward Parker, lord Morley, conveyed the barony of Monteagle into that family. (Vid. Parker lord Morley, and Monteagle.)



MONTHERMER.

ARMS—O. an Eagle diſplayed, Vert. membered and beaked, G.

THE 26th of Edward I. RALPH DE MONTHERMER was in the wars of Scotland, and behaved himſelf ſo valiantly therein, that the 29th of Edward I. that king, in conſideration of his acceptable ſervices, rendered to him, and to Joane his wife, the caſtle and honour of Tonebrugge, with other lands in Kent, Surrey, and Suſſex; as alſo the Iſle of Portland, and divers other lands belonging to the ſaid Joane, which had been ſeized into his hands, by reaſon of her marriage with the ſaid Ralph without the king's licence. But it was not long after this, that the beforenamed Joan of Acres (the king's daughter), whom he had ſo married, departed this life, viz. the 1ſt of Edward II. after when, he never uſed the title of earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, which before had been attributed to him, in regard he poſſeſſed, in her right, a great part of the lands of thoſe earldoms, which now, by her deceaſe, deſcended to her ſon, Gilbert de Clare, by her firſt huſband, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter; and which ſaid lands ſhe held for term of time only.

The 7th of Edward II. in that fatal battle of Bannockſburne, he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner; but, on account of ſome attentions ſhewn to the king of Scotland when in England, found ſo much favour as to have his ranſom remitted.

After this, it ſeems, he married Iſabel, widow of John de Haſtings, ſiſter and coheir to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke; and, laſtly, that he had ſummons to parliament, as a baron, only from the 2d to the 18th of Edward II. incluſive.

THOMAS DE MONTHERMER, his ſon and heir, never had any ſummons; and being ſlain in a ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French,

anno 1340 (14th Edward III.) left iſſue, Margaret, his daughter and heir; who married Sir John de Montacute, and thereby carried the barony of Monthermer into that family. (Vid. Montacute.)

But although Dugdale thus mentions but one ſon, Thomas, it appears from Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, that Ralph de Monthermer had iſſue, by Joane de Acres his wife, two ſons; viz. Thomas and Edward. And in the Liſts of ſummons to Parliament, of the 11th of Edward III. the name of Edward de Monthermer is included among the other barons then ſummoned.

MORLEY.

Arms—Arg. a Lion rampant Sable crowned Or.

In the 25th and 26th Edward I. William de Morley was in thoſe expeditions then made into Scotland, and had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, the 28th, 32d, 33d, and 34th of Edward I. incluſive.

To whom ſucceeded Robert de Morley, his ſon; who having married Hawyſe, ſiſter and heir to John le Mareſchall, of Hengham, in com. Norf. had livery of the lands of her inheritance, the 10th of Edward II. Which Hawyſe held the office of marſhal of Ireland by deſcent.

Vid. Mareſchall of Hengham.

The 13th of Edward III. he was conſtituted admiral of the kings' whole fleet, from the mouth of the Thames northward; and the year following, on Eaſter day, giving battle to the French, near Sluys, in Flanders, obtained over them a moſt notable victory (the like ſea-fight having never before been ſeen). After this, he was alſo preſent in the celebrated battle of Creſſy, where the French army was ſo ſignally defeated; and was, moreover, the 22d of Edward III. again made admiral of the king's fleet northward. And having had ſummons to parliament; from the 11th of Edward II. to the 31ſt of Edward III. incluſive,

incluſive, died in France the 34th Edward III. 1360; being then ſeiſed of the manors of Morle and Greſſinghall, in com. Norf.; and as tenant, by the curteſy of England, in right of the aforeſaid Hawyſe his wife, of certain manors in the counties of Hertford, Eſſex, and Norfolk; and alſo of the manor of Grymeſton, in Norfolk, the reverſion of which belonged to Thomas, his younger ſon, who deceaſed ſixteen years before, leaving Henry, his brother and heir, fourteen years of age. Which Thomas and Henry were, moſt probably, his children by a ſecond wife,[d] as Dugdale proceeds to ſay.

To this Robert ſucceeded Sir WILLIAM MORLEY, his ſon and heir, by Hawiſe, his firſt wife beforementioned; which Sir William was then thirty years of age, and doing his homage the ſame year, had livery of his lands. The 30th of Edward III. his father then living, he was in the wars of France; and the 38th of Edward III. had licence to travel beyond ſea, as alſo to grant his office of mareſchall of Ireland (which had deſcended to him by his mother), to Henry de Ferrers, to hold ſo long as he behaved himſelf well therein. And having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 35th Edward III. to the 2d Richard II. incluſive; ſhortly after which he died, viz. the 30th Auguſt, the following year (1380), leaving Sir Thomas Morley, knight, his ſon and heir, and Cecily his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Bardolph, then ſurviving.

Which Sir THOMAS, the 4th of Richard II. arriving at Calais with

[d] A younger ſon of Robert lord Morley the Firſt, by a ſecond wife, Joane, Dugdale ſays, was Sir Robert de Morley, knight, who, the 41ſt of Edward III. attended prince Edward into Aquitaine; and the 9th of Richard II. was in the wars of France. He had iſſue Sir Robert Morley, his ſon and heir, and he, Sir Thomas Morley, knight; whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, became the wife of Sir Geffery Ratcliffe, knight. But in the Hiſtory of Norfolk, Vol. II. p. 153, it is aſſerted, the ſaid Margaret married Thomas Ratcliff, who died in 1487, and left Jeffery Ratcliff, of Frameſden, in Suffolk; who dying in 1504, S M. P. his three daughters became his heirs; who were, Elizabeth, wife of Chriſtopher Spelman; Eleanor, of Thomas Lovel, of Enfield; and Joan, of John Sturgeon, of Cranwich.

Of this name, though not mentioned in his Baronage, yet in the Liſts of Summons by Dugdale, is John de Morley, ſummoned to parliament the 11th Henry VI.

divers

divers other Engliſh lords, rode with his banner diſplayed; and the 15th of Richard II. being then marſhal of Ireland, he was in the expedition at that time made into France. The 4th of Henry V. he was conſtituted admiral, lieutenant, and captain-general of thoſe forces which afterwards aſſembled at Southampton, for the expedition into France; but died the ſame year, having had ſummons to parliament, from the 5th of Richard II. to the 4th of Henry V. incluſive. His wife was Anne, daughter of Edward lord Deſpenſer; by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir, who deceaſed in his lifetime, leaving by Iſabel his wife, daughter of John lord Molines, Thomas, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his grandfather. This

THOMAS, ſecond of that name, the 6th of Henry V. being marſhal of Ireland, was in the expedition then made into France; ſo alſo the 9th of Henry V. and the 8th of Henry VI. Shortly after when he died, viz. the 14th of Henry VI. (1436); having had ſummons to parliament, from the 5th to the 13th of Henry VI. incluſive. By Iſabel his wife, daughter of Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, he had iſſue,

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, who at his father's death was only ſeventeen years of age; and the 21ſt of Henry VI. 1443, (having had ſummons to parliament the 20th Henry VI.) died, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William lord Roos, Alianore, his daughter and heir, ſix months old, who afterwards married William Luvel, a younger ſon of William lord Lovell, of Tichmerſh.

LOVELL LORD MORLEY.

ARMS—Barry Nebulée of Six, O. and G.

* Vid. Luvel of Tichmerſh.

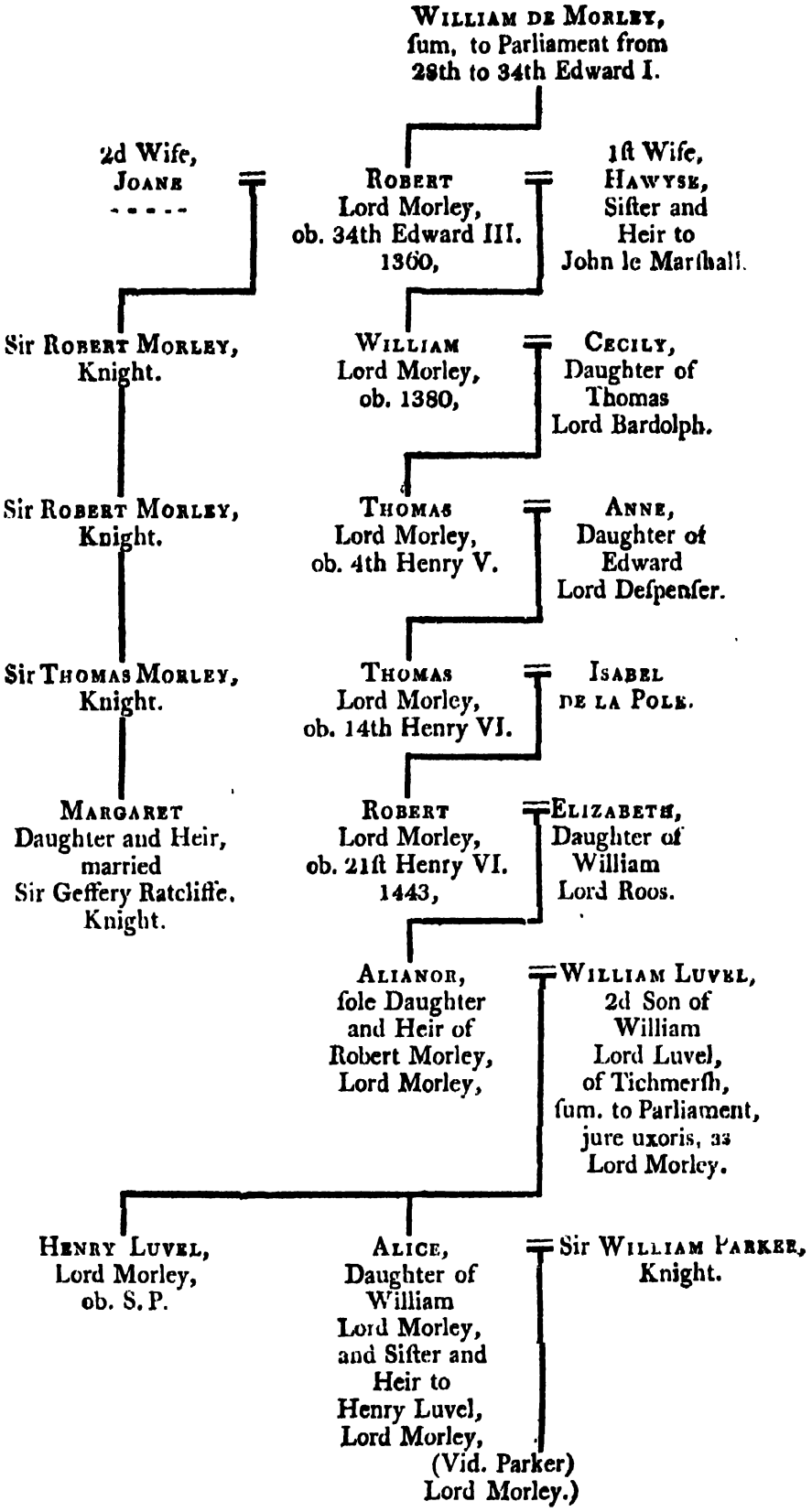
WILLIAM, the ſecond ſon of William,* the fourth of that name, lord Luvel of Tichmerſh, and of Alice Deincourt, his wife, amongſt other lands of his father's inheritance, obtained Erdeſcote, in Wiltſhire;

ſhire; and having married Alianor, daughter and heir of Robert lord Morley, had ſummons to parliament in right of his wife, by the title of, "William Luvel de Morley chivalier," the 9th Edward IV. and died the 23d July, 1476, ſeven years after, ſeiſed of the manors of Erdeſcote, Brideſmith, and Uppadon Luvel, in co. Wilts; leaving Alianor lady Morley, his widow, who died the 20th Auguſt next enſuing, and two children, viz. Henry and Alice Luvel.

Which HENRY was his ſucceſſor, and was then in minority; but being arrived at full age in 1489, had ſpecial livery of all his lands. And being afterwards ſent with the lord D'Aubenie, and others, into the wars in Flanders, was unhappily ſlain by a gunſhot at Dixmude; and dying without iſſue, his ſiſter, Alice, became his heir. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard duke of York, father of king Edward IV. Which Elizabeth ſurvived her huſband many years; and though a woman of more than common beauty, reſiſted all temptations of a ſecond marriage, and died in the fifty-ſecond year of her age; and lies buried in the church of Halingbury Morley, in Eſſex.

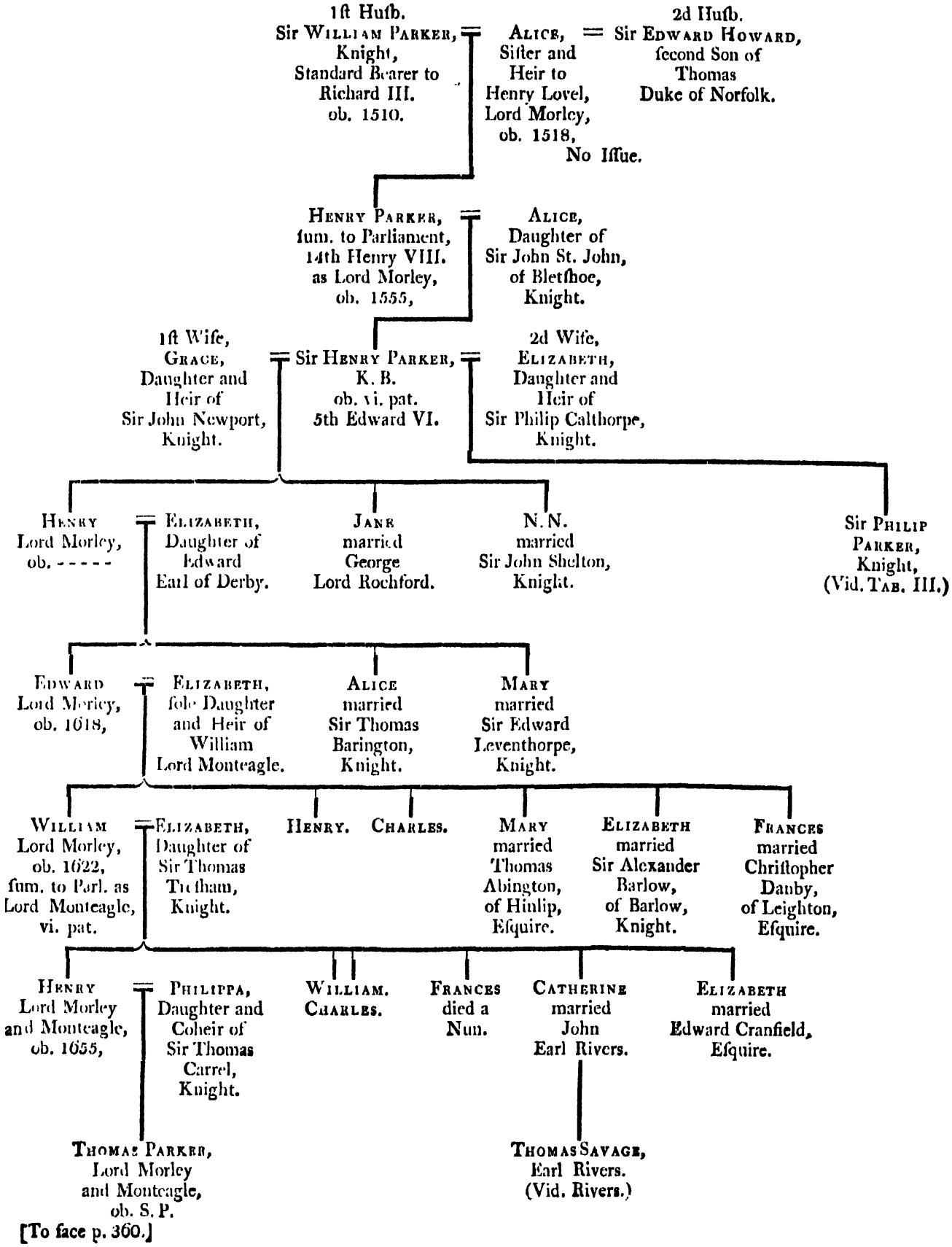
By the deceaſe of this Henry Luvel, lord Morley, S. P. the barony devolved upon his ſiſter Alice, beforementioned; who by her marriage with Sir William Parker, carried the titles into that family. (Vid. Parker lord Morley.)

MORLEY.


WILLIAM DE MORLEY, ſum. to Parliament from 28th to 34th Edward I.
2d Wife, JOANE - - - - -
ROBERT Lord Morley, ob. 34th Edward III. 1360,
1ſt Wife, HAWYSE, Siſter and Heir to John le Marſhall.
Sir ROBERT MORLEY, Knight.
WILLIAM Lord Morley, ob. 1380,
CECILY, Daughter of Thomas Lord Bardolph.
Sir ROBERT MORLEY, Knight.
THOMAS Lord Morley, ob. 4th Henry V.
ANNE, Daughter of Edward Lord Deſpenſer.
Sir THOMAS MORLEY, Knight.
THOMAS Lord Morley, ob. 14th Henry VI.
ISABEL DE LA POLE.
MARGARET Daughter and Heir, married Sir Geffery Ratcliffe, Knight.
ROBERT Lord Morley, ob. 21ſt Henry VI. 1443,
ELIZABETH, Daughter of William Lord Roos.
ALIANOR, ſole Daughter and Heir of Robert Morley, Lord Morley,
WILLIAM LUVEL, 2d Son of William Lord Luvel, of Tichmerſh, ſum. to Parliament, jure uxoris, as Lord Morley.
HENRY LUVEL, Lord Morley, ob. S. P.
ALICE, Daughter of William Lord Morley, and Siſter and Heir to Henry Luvel, Lord Morley,
Sir WILLIAM PARKER, Knight.
(Vid. Parker) Lord Morley.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MORLEY.

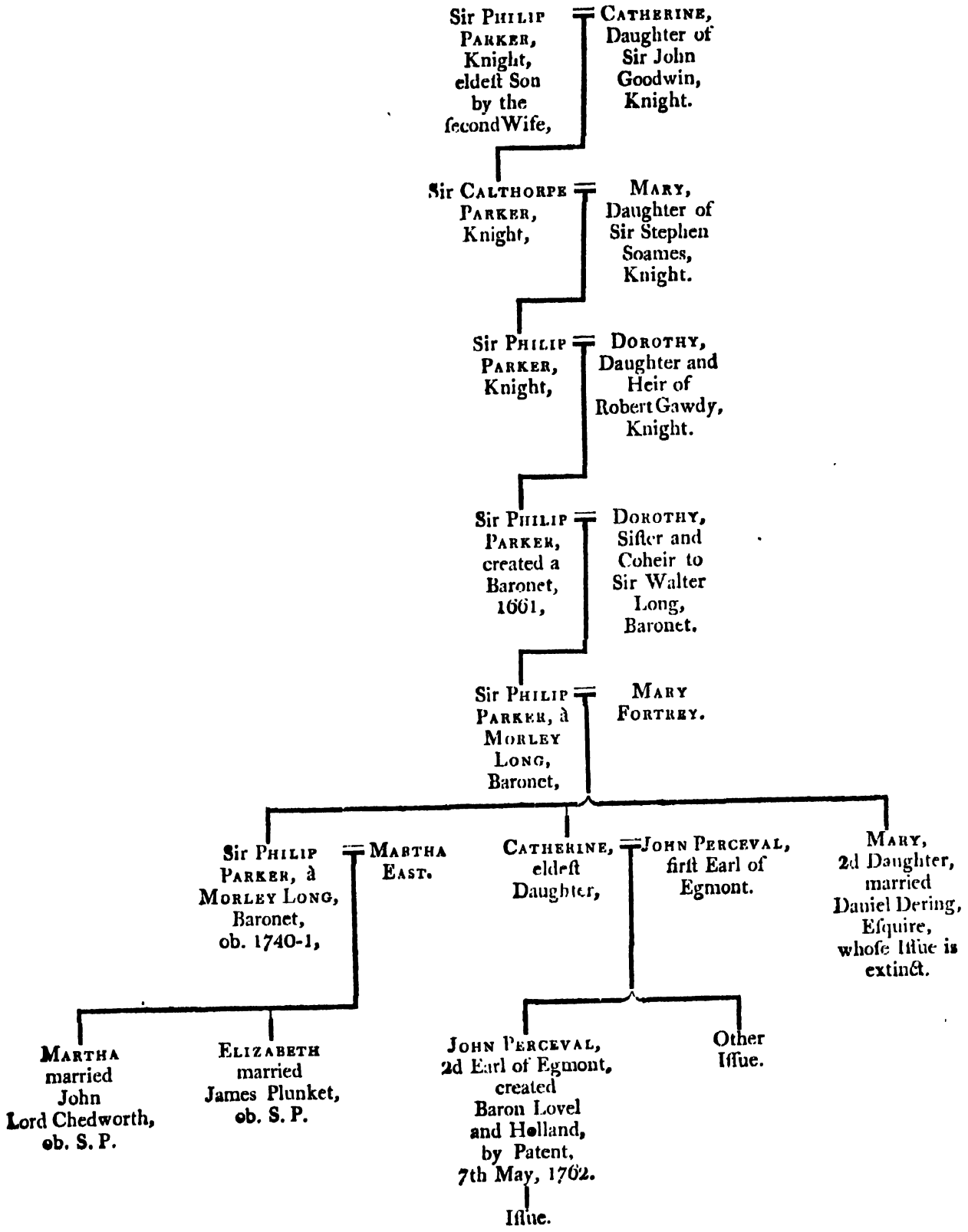
TABLE II.



[To face p. 360.]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MORLEY.

TABLE III.



PARKER LORD MORLEY AND MONTEAGLE.

ARMS—Ar. between two Bars S. charged with three Bezants, a Lion paſſant G. In chief three Bucks Heads caboſhed of the ſecond.

SIR WILLIAM PARKER, who married Alice, the ſiſter and heir of Henry Luvel (or Lovel), lord Morley, was ſtandard-bearer and privy counſellor to Richard III. and died in 1510; leaving the ſaid Alice his widow, who remarried with Sir Edward Howard, ſecond ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk; but by him (whom ſhe alſo ſurvived), had no iſſue. She died in 1518.

[e]HENRY, ſon and heir of Sir William Parker, and Alice Luvel, baroneſs Morley, is ſaid not to have been admitted to his barony till the 21ſt of Henry VIII. but yet, according to Dugdale's Liſts of Summons, his name is mentioned in the writ of ſummons to parliament, anno 14th Henry VIII. then again the 21ſt of Henry VIII. and from thence to the 3d of Philip and Mary inclusive. The 25th of Henry VIII. upon a diſpute between him and lord Dacres of Gilleſland, for precedency, he had judgment therein given in his behalf. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletſhoe; and had iſſue Henry, who was created a knight of the bath at the coronation of queen Anne Bullen, and died in his father's lifetime, 5th Edward VI. leaving by Grace, his firſt wife,[f] daughter of John Newport, eſquire, Henry, his ſon and heir; and two daughters, viz. Jane, who married

[e] In Walpole's Noble Authors, this Henry lord Morley is mentioned as a pretty voluminous writer; and the titles of moſt of his works therein ſet forth, but too long to be here recited. Anthony Wood ſays, he was living an ancient man, and in eſteem with the nobility, the latter end of Henry VIII. And in the Catalogue of king Charles' Collection, a portrait is mentioned of a lord Parker; who probably was the ſame perſon.

[f] To his ſecond wife (who is not mentioned by Dugdale), he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe, knight, by Amata his wife, aunt to queen Anne Bullen, by whom he had iſſue Sir Philip Parker, knight; whoſe eldeſt male line is continued down to its termination in female iſſue, in the annexed Table of Deſcent.

George lord Rochford, ſon of Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond; and n. n. who is ſaid to have become the wife of Sir John Shelton, knight.

Which HENRY, on the deceaſe of his grandfather, Henry lord Morley, the 3d of Philip and Mary, 1555, was his ſucceſſor; and had ſummons to parliament, by that title, to the 14th of Elizabeth, incluſive. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Edward earl of Derby, by whom he left two daughters; namely, Alice, who married Sir Thomas Barington, knight; and Mary, Sir Edward Leventhorpe, knight; and alſo a ſon and heir,

EDWARD; who being ſummoned to parliament the 23d of Elizabeth, took his place there accordingly, the 16th of January; and the 29th of Elizabeth, was one of the peers who gave judgment of death upon Mary queen of Scots; ſo likewiſe upon Philip earl of Arundel, the 32d of Elizabeth; and alſo upon Robert earl of Eſſex, the 43d of Elizabeth.

He married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of William Stanley, lord Monteagle;* and departing this life at Stepney, in com. Midd. anno 1618, was buried in the pariſh church there, leaving three ſons; viz. William, Henry, and Charles; and three daughters: Mary, married to Thomas Abington, of Hinlip, in com. Wigorn, eſquire; Elizabeth, to Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow, in com. Lanc. knight; and Frances, to Chriſtopher Danby, of Leighton, in com. Ebor, eſquire.

* Vid Monteagle.

To him ſucceeded WILLIAM, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who in right of his mother bore the title of lord Monteagle; by which diſtinction he had ſummons to parliament in his father's lifetime. He was the perſon to whom that notable letter was delivered, whereby the dangerous powder plot came to be diſcovered,[s] 5th November, 3d James I.

This

[s] This letter is ſaid to have been written by his ſiſter Mary, then wife of Thomas Habington (or Abington), of Hinlip, mother of William Habington the poet. This Thomas Habington, was ſon of John Habington, collerer to queen Elizabeth. He was concerned in various plots for releaſing Mary queen of Scots, and ſetting up a papiſt to ſucceed her; and contrived many hiding

This William, after the deceaſe of his father, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Morley and Monteagle, the 18th and 19th of James I. incluſive, and died the year enſuing, 1622; having had iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Treſham, knight, three ſons; viz. Sir Henry Parker, K. B. William, and Charles; and three daughters: viz. Frances, who died a nun, Katherine, married to John Savage, earl Rivers; and Elizabeth, to Edward Cranfield.

Of the ſons, Sir HENRY, who was made a knight of the bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, in anno 1616, was ſucceſſor to his father; and had ſummons to parliament, as lord Morley and Monteagle, the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, and 15th of Charles I. And having married Philippa, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Carrel, of Shipley, in Surrey, knight, died in 1655, leaving iſſue an only ſon,

THOMAS, the next and laſt lord Morley and Monteagle, of this name and family; who married Mary, the daughter of Henry Martin, of Landworth, in Berkſhire; and having had ſummons to parliament, the 13th, 31ſt, and 32d of Charles II. and 1ſt of James II. died without iſſue. Whereby the baronies of Morley and Monteagle are now conſidered in abeyance or ſuſpenſe, in female coheirs; from one of which deſcended George Pitt, of Stratfield Say, in Hampſhire, eſquire, who, in 1776, was created lord Rivers; and once attempted, it is ſaid, a claim to thoſe honours.

hiding places in the curious old manſion at Hinlip. The acceſs to ſome was through the chimney; to others through neceſſary houſes; others had trap-doors, which communicated to back ſtaircaſes: ſome of theſe rooms, on the outſide, have the appearance of great chimneys. It is related, that "Percy, one of the conſpirators, was very intimate both with Habington and lord Monteagle, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the perſon by whom the letter was written. But the ſtyle of the letter appears to be that of one who had only heard ſome dark hints of the buſineſs, and not of one who was a principal mover of the whole; as was Percy."

Mr. Habington was condemned to die for concealing Garnet and Oldcorn, the Jeſuits: but was pardoned at the interceſſion of his wife and lord Montegle.

MORTIMER OF WIGMORE, AND EARL OF MARCH.

ARMS—Barry of Six O. and Az. on a Chief of the firſt, three Pallets between two Eſquires, baſt dexter, and ſiniſter of the ſecond, an Ineſcutcheon, Arg.

THE firſt mentioned of this name is ROGER DE MORTIMER, by ſome thought to be the ſon of William de Warren, and by others, of Walter de St. Martin, brother of that William: but certain it is, Dugdale aſſerts that

RALPH DE MORTIMER (preſumed the ſon of the aforeſaid Roger), accompanied duke William in his invaſion of this realm, being one of the chiefeſt commanders in the whole army; and ſhortly after that ſignal conqueſt, as the moſt puiſſant of his captains, was ſent into Wales, to encounter Edric earl of Shrewſbury, who would not ſubmit to the Norman yoke; whom after great toil, and a long ſiege in Wigmore caſtle, he at length ſubdued, and delivered into the king's hands, who thereupon rewarded his ſervices with all the earl's lands; and he ſeated himſelf at Wigmore accordingly. But, beſides theſe, he enjoyed, by gift of the Conqueror, very many lordſhips and manors in divers other counties, whereof he was poſſeſſed at the time of the general ſurvey.

He married Milicent, daughter of - - - - - - - by whom he had two ſons; [h]Hugh, his ſucceſſor; and William, lord of Chelmerſh, and afterwards of Netherby, by gift of his brother; and alſo a daughter, Hawiſe, wife of Stephen earl of Albemarle.

HUGH, his ſon and heir, being proud and turbulent, oppoſed the acceſſion of Henry II.; but at length he became a canon in the abbey

[h] In Dugdale is mentioned Robert de Mortimer, of Richard's Caſtle, as another ſon. (Vid. Mortimer of Richard's Caſtle, Vol. I.)

of

of Wigmore, begun by his father, but perfected and endowed largely by himself. He died at Cleobury, the 31st of Henry II. anno 1188,[i] leaving issue by Maud his wife, daughter of William Longespe, duke of Normandy, four sons; viz. Roger, Hugh, Ralph, and William. Which Hugh took to wife, Felicia de Sancto Sydonio; and had, by gift of his father, the manors of Sudbury and Chelmersh, which William, his uncle, who died unmarried, had formerly enjoyed.

ROGER, third lord of Wigmore, was a brave man, and much enlarged his territories, and drove away thieves and robbers from those parts; and was also a benefactor to the abbey of Wigmore. He was twice married: first, to Milicent, daughter of Ferrers earl of Derby, by whom he had Hugh, his son and heir, and two daughters; and, secondly, to Isabel, sister and heir to Hugh de Ferrers, of Oakham, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Ralph, Robert, and Philip. Wherefore on his decease, the 17th of king John, he was succeeded by

HUGH, his son by his first wife, who married Annora, daughter of William de Braose; and having been much wounded in a tournament, died the 11th of Henry III. S. P. and was buried in the abbey at Wigmore.

RALPH, half-brother to Hugh, was his successor; who being of a military disposition, built several strong castles, whereby he exceedingly enlarged his possessions against the Welsh, and so restrained their incursions, that prince Lewellyn gave him his daughter Gladuse (widow of Reginald de Braose), in marriage. He died the 30th of Henry III. and was buried with his ancestors at Wigmore, leaving issue four sons; namely, Roger, Peter, John, a grey friar at Shrewsbury; and Hugh lord of Chelmersh.* Of which sons,

* Vid. Mortimer of Chelmersh.

i From the time of the Conqueſt, in 1066, to the time of the death of this Hugh, in 1188, is a period of 122 years; which ſeems to render it more probable, that Roger de Mortimer, the grandfather of Hugh, was the firſt of the name who entered England with the Conqueror, and not Ralph, the father of the ſaid Hugh, unleſs, indeed, he were very young at that time; which does not appear likely, if he were, as ſtated, one of the moſt puiſſant of duke William's commanders.

ROGER,

ROGER, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father; and the 31ſt of Henry III. paying 2000 marks to the king, had livery of all his lands, excepting the dowry of Gladuſe his mother, then ſurviving. This Roger married a great coheireſs, Maud, daughter and coheir of William de Braoſe, of Brecknock,* by Eve his wife, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to the laſt Mareſchall earl of Pembroke.† Whereby his great poſſeſſions were ſtill more augmented.

*Vid. Braoſe.

†Vid. Mareſchall earl of Pembroke.

He took an active part in favour of Henry III. againſt his rebellious barons; and after the fatal battle of Lewes, wherein the king himſelf, and prince Edward, were taken priſoners, is recorded to have been the perſon who contrived and effected the eſcape of the prince from Robert de Ros, then his keeper; for which, his faithful ſervices, he was rewarded with conſiderable grants from the crown.

In 7th Edward I. when all was quiet, having procured the honour of knighthood for his three ſons, he, at his own coſts, held a tournament at Kenilworth; where he ſumptuouſly entertained one hundred knights, and as many ladies, for three days, the like whereof had never been before in England; and there began a *Round Table* (ſo called from the place wherein they practiſed thoſe feats), which was environed with a ſtrong wall made in a round form. And upon the fourth day, the *Golden Lion*, in ſign of triumph, being yielded to him, he carried it, with all that company, to Warwick. The fame whereof being ſpread into foreign countries, occaſioned the queen of Navarre to ſend him certain wooden bottles, bound with golden bars and wax, under the pretence of wine, but, in truth, filled with gold; which for many ages after were kept in the abbey of Wigmore. Whereupon, for the love of that queen, he added a *carbuncle* to his arms. Soon after when he died; viz. the 10th of Edward I. He had iſſue divers ſons; whereof Sir Ralph, the eldeſt, died in his lifetime. Edmund was his ſucceſſor. Roger was lord of Chirke.‡[k] Sir William was an eminent ſoldier, and married Hawyſe, the heir of Robert de Muſegros;

‡ Vid. Mortimer of Chirke.

[k] His grandſon ſold it to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. It now belongs to the family of Middleton, who have poſſeſſed it about two centuries.

but

but died S. P. the 25th of Edward I. Sir Geffery, the other ſon, was alſo a knight, and died in his father's lifetime.

EDMUND, the next lord of Wigmore, was mortally wounded in the battle of Buelt, againſt the Welſh; and dying of his wounds at Wigmore caſtle, had ſepulture in the abbey there, the 32d of Edward I. This Edmund had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 22d to the 30th of Edward I. incluſive; and by Margaret his wife, daughter of William de Fendles, a Spaniard (kinſwoman to queen Eleanor), had iſſue Roger, his ſon and heir; John,[1] Hugh, Walter, and Edmund; which three laſt named were all prieſts; as alſo three daughters. Whereof Maude married Theobald de Verdon; and Joane and Elizabeth were nuns at Lyngbroke.

ROGER, eighth lord of Wigmore, was he who is ſo well known, in our general hiſtories, as the favourite of Iſabel, the adulterous queen of Edward II. In the parliament begun the 2d of Edward III. he cauſed himſelf to be advanced to the title of earl of March; and the ſame year held a *Round Table* at Bedford. After which, king Edward making a progreſs into the Marches of Wales, was magnificently entertained by this Roger, in his caſtles of Ludlow and Wigmore; ſo likewiſe in his foreſts and parks, with great coſts in tiltings and other paſtimes.

But hereupon he grew proud beyond meaſure: inſomuch as his own ſon, Geffery, called him the *King of Folly*. He alſo kept the round table in Wales for a pride, in imitation of the knights of king Arthur's round table. His other acts of extravagance and inſolencies are well known; of which the king being at length made ſenſible, cauſed him to be ſuddenly ſurpriſed in the caſtle of Nottingham (by means of a ſubterraneous paſſage; which, from this circumſtance, is yet called Mortimer's Hole.) When being ſecured, he was afterwards accuſed in parliament of certain high crimes; and being found guilty, received ſentence to be drawn and hanged: which ſentence was

[1] He was accidentally ſlain in a tournament at Worceſter, 12th Edward II. by John de Leyburne (being not above eighteen years of age, and not able to wield his lance.)

executed

executed at the common gallows, called the Elmes, near Smithfield. And his body was permitted to hang there two days and two nights, naked, and then buried in the Grey Friers; but many years afterwards tranſlated to Wigmore. So great is the viciſſitude of human greatneſs!

This eminent but unhappy man married Joane, daughter of Peter, ſon of Geffery de Genevil,* lord of Trim, in Ireland, and had iſſue four ſons; viz. Edmund, Sir Roger, Sir Geffery, lord of Towyth; and John, ſlain in a tournament at Shrewſbury. As alſo ſeven daughters; viz. Catherine, wife of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; Joane, of James lord Audley; Agnes, of Laurence earl of Pembroke; Margaret, of Thomas, ſon and heir of Maurice lord Berkeley; Maude, of John de Cherlton, ſon and heir of John lord of Powys; Blanch, of Peter de Grandiſon; and Beatrix, firſt, of Edward, ſon and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, earl marſhal of England, and afterwards of Sir Thomas de Braoſe.

* Vid. Genevil.

Edmund, eldeſt ſon beforenamed, had not the title of earl of March; his father's attainder not being reverſed in his time. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and at length coheirs of Bartholomew (commonly called the rich), lord Badleſmere, of Ledes Caſtle, in Kent, by whom he had two ſons; Roger, and John, who died an infant. But this Edmund ſurvived his unfortunate father only a ſhort time; for he died in the flower of his age, the 5th of Edward III. leaving Elizabeth his wife ſurviving; who afterwards married William de Bohun, earl of Northampton.

Roger, his ſon and heir, was only three years old at his father's death; and the 16th Edward III. though not of full age, had livery of his caſtle of Wigmore; and the 28th of Edward III. obtained a reverſal of the attainder of Roger, his grandfather. Whereupon he thenceforth bore the title of earl of March, and had reſtitution of divers forfeited lands: but this honour he enjoyed only for a ſhort time, for the 34th of Edward III. he died at Romera, in Burgundy, being then commander of the Engliſh forces there. Whence he was brought

brought over, and buried in the abbey of Wigmore with his anceſtors. Yet was there a ſolemn obſequie kept for him in the royal chapel at Windſor; the king aſſigning a cloth of gold, called baudekyn, out of his great wardrobe, for the celebrating thereof.

By Philippa his wife, daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, he had two ſons; Roger, who died in his lifetime, and Edmund; as alſo two daughters; viz. Margaret, wife of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford; and Margery, of John lord Audley.

EDMUND, his ſurviving ſon and heir, at the deceaſe of his father was in minority; yet, by reaſon of his ſingular knowledge and parts, was, at the age of eighteen, employed to treat with the commiſſioners of the king of France, touching a peace between the two kingdoms. Moreover, the 3d of Richard II. he was conſtituted the king's lieutenant in Ireland, where he was a great ſubduer of the barbarouſneſs of that rude people: but after having done ſuch great acts in Ireland, by taking cold in paſſing a river there, he brought on his death, and died at Cork, the 5th of Richard II. aged only twenty-nine. He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence,[m] third ſon of Edward III. by which match he acquired the third part of the earldom of Glouceſter, together with the county of Ulſter, and dominion of Connaught, in Ireland. His iſſue were, three ſons, and two daughters; viz. Roger, his ſucceſſor; Sir Edmond, who married the daughter of Owen Glendowr; and Sir John, who, the 3d of Henry VI. having been arraigned in parliament for treaſonable ſpeeches, was ſentenced to be hanged and beheaded; which was executed accordingly. Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, married Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur; and Philippa, the youngeſt, married, firſt, John earl of Pembroke; ſecond, Richard earl of Arundel; and, third, John Poynings lord St. John.

ROGER, next earl of March, by the care of thoſe who had the government of his minority (being only eleven years old at his father's death), found, when he came at age, his caſtles and houſes well in

[m] By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William, ſon and heir of John de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, in Ireland.

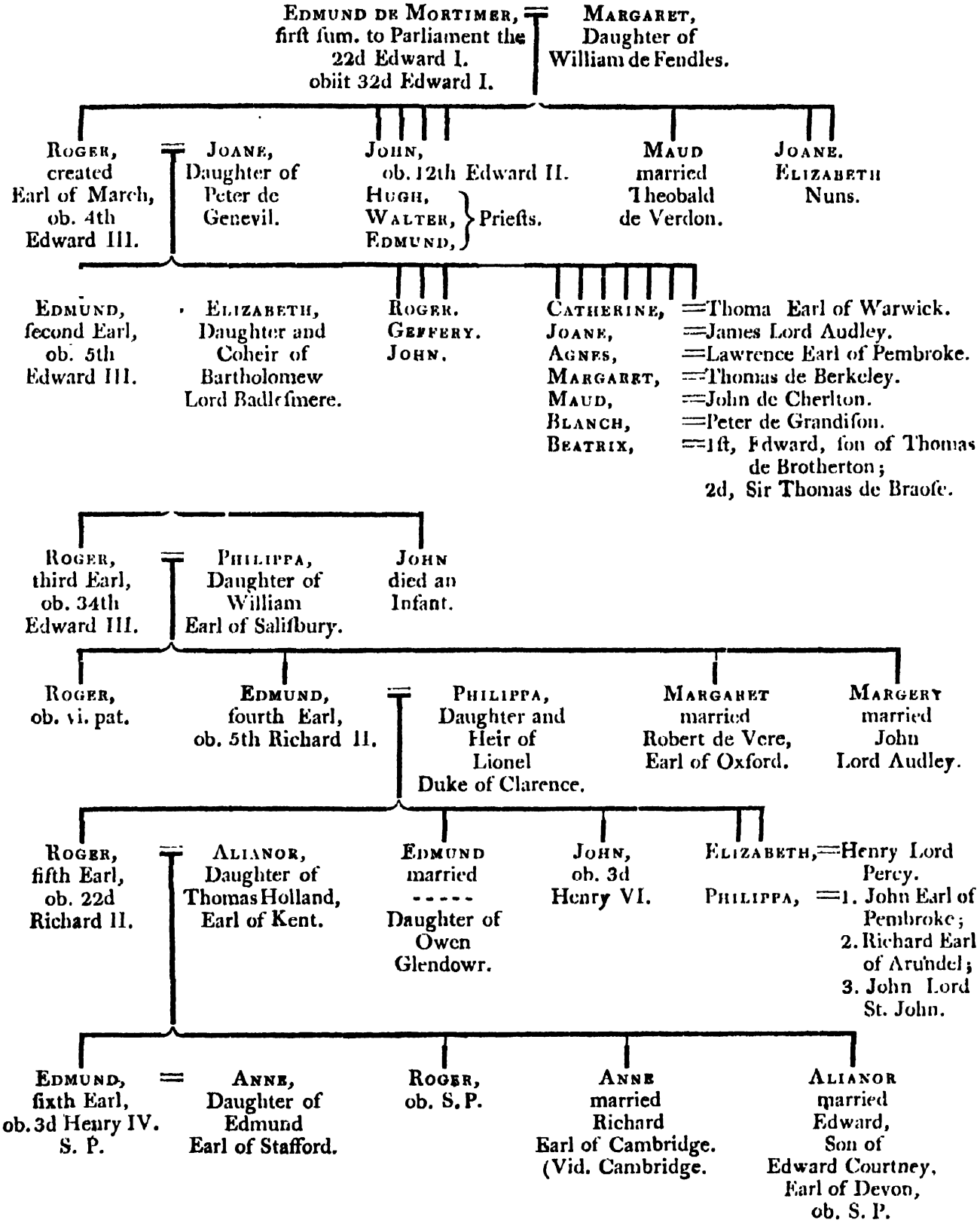
repair, and amply ſtored with rich furniture, ſo likewiſe his demeſne fully ſtocked with cattle; and in his treaſury 40,000 marks. This Roger being an hopeful youth, and every way accompliſhed, was ſhortly after his father's death, in the parliament holden the 9th of Richard II. declared heir apparent to the crown, by reaſon of his deſcent from Lionel duke of Clarence; and the 20th and 21ſt of Richard II. was lieutenant of Ireland; where relying upon his own valour, he adventured himſelf before his army in an Iriſh habit, and was unhappily ſlain at Kenles.

By Eleanor his wife, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, ſiſter of Thomas duke of Surrey, and ſiſter and coheir to Edmund earl of Kent, he had iſſue, Edmund, his ſon and heir; Roger, who died S. P.: alſo two daughters; Anne, who married Richard earl of Cambridge, younger ſon to Edmund duke of York (5th ſon of Edward III.) and Alianore, who married Edward, ſon of Edward Courtney, earl of Devon; but died iſſueleſs.

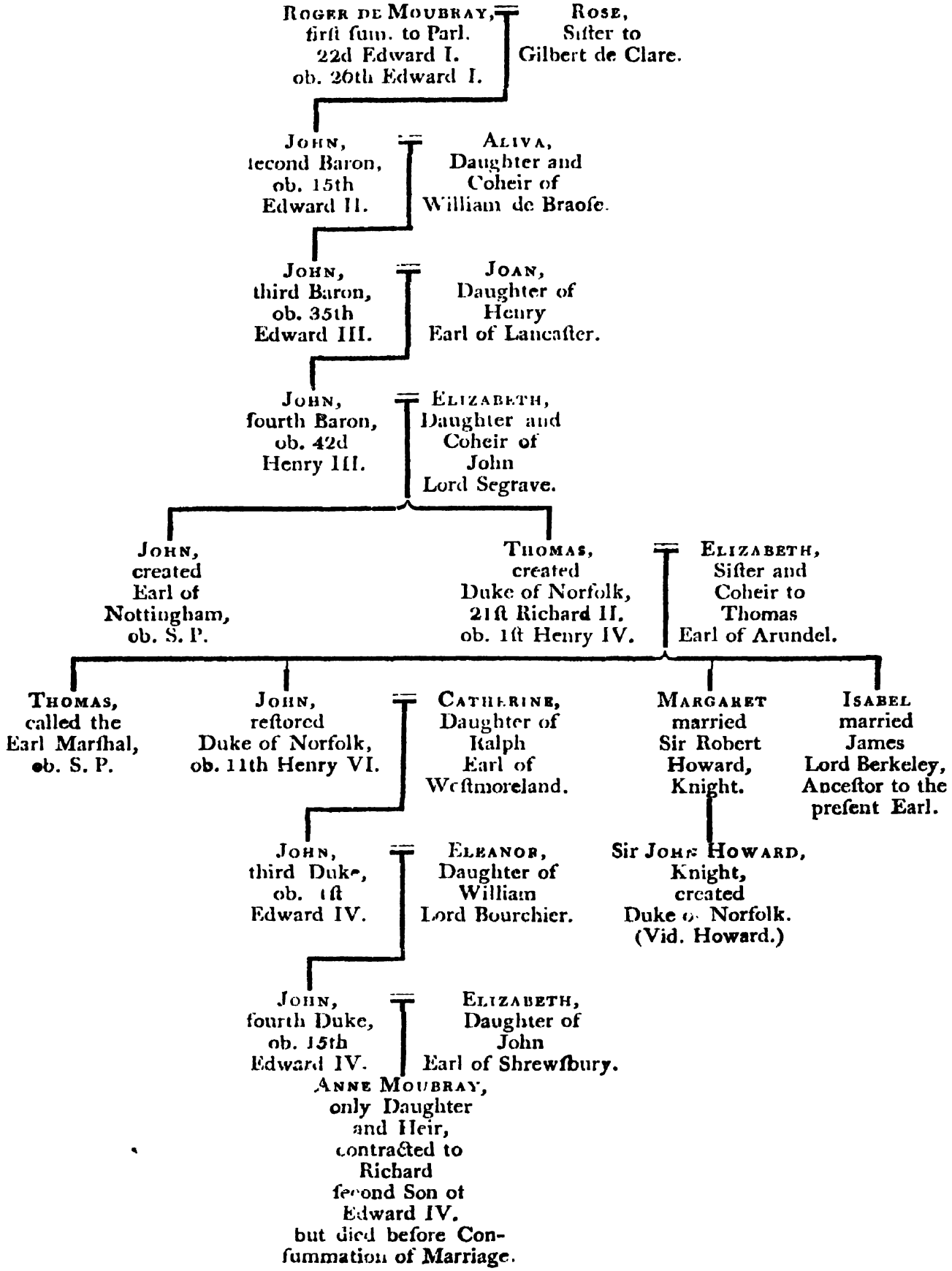
Edmund, eldeſt ſon and heir, ſucceeded his father, and was the laſt earl of March, being at that time only ſix years old; and was given in ward to Henry prince of Wales, ſon of Henry IV. out of whoſe cuſtody he was ſhortly after taken away by the lady Deſpenſer; but being found out again in Chiltham woods, he was afterwards kept under a *ſtricter guard*, being the rightful heir to the crown.

He married Anne, daughter of Edmund earl of Stafford; but died S. P. 3d Henry VI. being then about twenty-four years old. Whereupon Richard duke of York, ſon of Anne counteſs of Cambridge, his ſiſter, became his heir; and here ended the male line of the moſt noble family of Mortimer earls of March, but whoſe heir female, however, carried all the great eſtates, and the beſt title to the throne, to the ſaid Richard duke of York, whoſe ſon and heir Edward, became afterwards king of England, by the title of Edward IV. And thus the caſtle of Wigmore, with the vaſt poſſeſſions, and the honours of the houſe of Mortimer, merged in the crown.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MORTIMER OF WIGMORE, AND EARLDOM OF MARCH.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MOUBRAY, AND DUKEDOM OF NORFOLK.



MOUBRAY.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant Arg.

THIS houſe commenced in NIGEL DE ALBINI, a younger brother to William de Albini, ſurnamed Pincerna, before mentioned in Vol. I. of this work.* Which

* Vid. Albini earl of Arundel, Vol. I.

NIGEL likewiſe came into England with the Conqueror, and was one of his eminent commanders; and for his ſervices was rewarded with divers manors in various counties.

In the time of William Rufus, he was bow-bearer to that king; and was in great favour with Henry I. to whom he firmly adhered againſt his brother, Curthoſe; and being preſent with him in the famous battle of Tenerchebray, he there ſlew Curthoſe's horſe, and brought him priſoner to the king; for which he obtained all the lands of Robert baron of Fronteboef; viz. Stutevile, in England;† who had forfeited the ſame for his adherence to Curthoſe. After when, alſo, in conſideration of his valour and great ſervices, he was further rewarded with all the lands of Robert de Moubray, earl of Northumberland, both in Normandy and England, then forfeited to the crown for treaſon. Which Robert was brother to Amicia de Moubray, who had married Roger de Albini, father of the ſaid Nigel.

† Vid. Stutevil, Vol. I.

Being thus poſſeſſed of ſo very conſiderable an eſtate, conſiſting of full 120 knights fees in Normandy, and as many in England, he became one of the moſt potent men of his time; though the monks ſay he was ſomewhat oppreſſive. He was twice married: firſt, to Maud, daughter of Richard de Aquila, by whom he had no iſſue;[a] ſecondly,

[a] It ſeems ſhe was the wife of Robert de Moubray, earl of Northumberland, during whoſe impriſonment for rebellion, the ſaid Nigel married her; but was afterwards divorced, becauſe ſhe was his kinſman's wife.

to

to Gundred, daughter of Girald de Gornay, by whom he had two ſons; whereof Roger was his ſucceſſor; and Henry, the other, having the lordſhip and barony of Cainho given to him, was the anceſtor of the houſe of Albini Cainho.* And dying very aged, he was buried with his anceſtors, in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. Whereupon,

* Vid. Cainho, Vol. I.

ROGER, his ſon and heir, ſucceeded him; who poſſeſſing the lands of Moubray, did, by the ſpecial command of king Henry, aſſume the ſurname of Moubray; and may therefore be conſidered the firſt of this dynaſty of the Moubray family.

The 7th of Stephen, adhering to the king againſt Maude the empreſs, he was with him in the battle of Lincoln, and there taken priſoner. After when, the 13th of king Stephen, he was with Lewis, king of France, in the Holy Land, where he acquired no ſmall renown, by vanquiſhing a ſtout and hardy Pagan in ſingle combat. The time of his death ſeems uncertain; ſome ſtating, that he died in the Holy Land, and was buried at Sures; and others, that here turned to England, and lived fifteen years after, and died an aged man, and was buried in the abbey of Biland, near to the lady Gundred, his mother. Be this, however, as it may, he had iſſue by Alice de Gant, his wife, two ſons; Nigel and Robert. Which

NIGEL, like his father, had a great predilection for the holy warfare; and being ſigned with the croſs for an expedition into thoſe parts, died before his arrival there, 3d Richard I. leaving iſſue by Mabel his wife, daughter to the earl of Clare, four ſons; William, Robert, Philip, and Roger. Of which, Robert, marrying (as it is ſaid), a counteſs in Scotland, had a fair inheritance there, from whom deſcended the Moubrays of that kingdom; and Roger, the 5th of John, obtained a grant from the king, of the manors of Swanſham, Fulcburne, and Coſteſey; which were the lands of Alan de Roan.

WILLIAM, eldeſt ſon and heir, was his father's ſucceſſor; and 6th Richard I. paying £.100 for his relief, had livery of his lands. But in the time of king John, he was one of the moſt obſtinate of the rebel barons;

barons; nor did his obſtinacy retract with the death of that king, for he ſtill perſevered in his rebellion againſt Henry III. and was among thoſe taken priſoners at the battle of Lincoln; it ſeems, however, that he at length made his peace. His wife was Agnes, daughter of the earl of Arundel, by whom he had two ſons; Nigel and Roger. Of which,

NIGEL, the 8th of Henry III. paying £.500 for his relief, had livery of his lands; but ſoon after he died, S. P. the 13th of Henry III. His wife was Maud, daughter and heir to Roger de Camvill.

ROGER, brother to Nigel, was his heir, but then in minority. Which Roger married Maud, daughter to William de Beauchamp, of Bedford;* and being of full age, 25th Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands. He died the 51ſt of Henry III. having had iſſue, Roger, Robert, Andrew, John, Edmund, and William, his ſons. Whereof the five laſt died S.P. and alſo three daughters; whoſe names are not mentioned.

* Vid. Beauchamp of Bedford, Vol. I.

ROGER, eldeſt ſon and heir, the 6th of Edward I. on proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his whole inheritance; and, moreover, had ſummons to the parliaments of the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of Edward I. and died the year following, leaving by Roſe his wife, ſiſter to Gilbert earl of Clare,[o] and, according to Dugdale, daughter of earl Richard,

JOHN DE MOUBRAY, his ſon and heir, then in minority, whoſe wardſhip and marriage was given to William de Braoſe, of Gower, to the end that he might marry Aliva, daughter of the ſaid William. Which marriage afterwards was conſummated.

The 34th of Edward I. this John, although not of full age, had livery of his lands, and attended the king in his expedition into Scotland; ſo alſo, the 7th of Edward II. he was in the wars of Scotland; in which year he had licence to ſend his brother Alex-

[o] Hornby, in his Remarks on Dugdale's Errors, p. 67, ſays, ſhe was not daughter, but great granddaughter of Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford.

ander,

ander,[p] with horſe and foot, to aſſiſt David earl of Athol againſt Edward de Brus. He was governor of the city of York; and alſo, the 11th of Edward II. of Malton and Scarborough caſtles: but afterwards ſiding with Thomas earl of Lancaſter, and other great nobles, in their inſurrection, he participated in their ill fortunes; being taken priſoner with the ſaid earl, and divers others, at Borough Bridge, and was afterwards hanged at York, the 15th of Edward II. He had ſummons to parliament, from 1ſt to 14th Edward II. and left by the beforementioned Aliva, his wife,

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, who found much favour from Edward III.; for that king, in the firſt year of his reign, acknowledging the great ſenſe he had of the eminent ſervices of the forefathers of this John, accepted of his homage, and gave him livery of his lands before he came of full age. He attended king Edward in his glorious campaign in France, and was with him at the ſiege of Nantz; he was alſo in the memorable battle againſt David king of Scotland, and was made governor of Berwick. He was ſtyled in his charters, lord of the Iſle of Axholme, and of the honour of Gower and Brember; which laſt were of the inheritance of his mother. He married Joan, one of the daughters of Henry earl of Lancaſter; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 34th of Edward III. he died at York of the peſtilence, 4th October, 35th Edward III. leaving iſſue,

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who ſoon after had livery of his lands, but does not appear to have enjoyed them long; for the 42d of Edward III. he was ſlain near Conſtantinople, taking then a journey to the Holy Land. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John lord Segrave (by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and earl marſhal of England);* whereby he acquired a great inheritance in lands, and much addition of honour in blood. By this lady he had two ſons, John and Thomas; and a daughter, Anne, who was abbeſs of Barking, in Eſſex.

* Vid. Segrave.

[p] This is the only mention in the Baronage of any other ſon of Roger de Moubray.

JOHN,

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon, at the coronation of Richard II. was created earl of Nottingham, but died ſoon after, unmarried, and in the flower of his age; whereby Thomas, his brother, became his heir. Which

THOMAS, the 6th of Richard III. was created earl of Nottingham, (as his brother had been); and, three years after, was conſtituted earl marſhal of England for life. Being, according to Sandford, the firſt earl marſhal; for before his time they were only marſhals. Though Dugdale calls Thomas of Brotherton, earl marſhal;* as we (in following him), have before mentioned.

* Dugd. Vol. I. p. 128.

The 16th of Richard II. he was made governor of Calais; and, the 20th of the ſame reign, obtained the king's charter of confirmation of the office of earl marſhal of England to the heirs male of his body; and that they, by reaſon of the ſaid office, ſhould bear a golden truncheon, enamelled with black at each end; having at the upper end the king's arms, and at the lower their own arms engraven thereon. Moreover, the 21ſt of Richard II. he was advanced to the title of duke of Norfolk; his grandmother, Margaret (then living), being the ſame day created duke of Norfolk.

But this Thomas, firſt duke of Norfolk, having joined cloſely with thoſe wicked minions who bore ſway with that unfortunate and miſguided prince, not only contributed to the deſtruction of his father-in-law, the earl of Arundel, but was one of thoſe who guarded him to his execution; and is even affirmed to have been the perſon who bound up his eyes, and actually cut off his head. Furthermore, he is ſtated to have had a principal hand in the execrable murder of the king's uncle, Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter.

Such, however, is the inſtability of all human grandeur (eſpecially when attained through the perpetration of crimes ſo odious), that this great duke, after having experienced the royal favour on ſo many occaſions, fell at laſt from all his honours into diſgrace. For, being accuſed by Henry duke of Hereford (after Henry IV.) of having ſpoken words diſreſpectfully of the king, a challenge enſued, and a day was appointed for the combat, when the liſts were accordingly ſet

up, and the king himſelf and court were preſent; but juſt as they were about to engage, and the trumpets had ſounded the charge, Richard interpoſed, and by the advice of his council, baniſhed the duke of Hereford for ten years, and the duke of Norfolk for life; who thereupon, afterwards, going abroad in purſuance of his ſentence, died in exile, of the peſtilence, at Venice; but, according to Sandford, and others, of grief, anno 1400, 1ſt Henry IV.

By Elizabeth, his firſt wife, daughter of John le Strange, of Blackmere, he had no iſſue; but by Elizabeth, his ſecond wife, ſiſter and coheir to Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, he had two ſons, Thomas and John; and alſo two daughters, Iſabella and Margaret; the one married to Sir James Berkeley, knight; and the other to Sir Robert Howard, knight.[q]

THOMAS, eldeſt ſon and heir, was in minority at his father's death, and never had the title of duke. He was commonly called the earl marſhal; and was afterwards beheaded at York, the 6th of Henry IV. with Richard Scroope, archbiſhop of York, for a conſpiracy to take away the crown and life of that monarch. His wife was Conſtance, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter; but having no iſſue,

JOHN, his brother, was his heir; who, the 3d of Henry VI. was reſtored to the title and dignity of duke of Norfolk (uſing no other than earl marſhal, and earl of Nottingham before; which, the 1ſt of Henry V. had been allowed to him.) He died in 1432, the 10th Henry VI. leaving by Catherine his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland (by Joane his wife, natural daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter,) a ſon,

JOHN, the next and third duke of Norfolk, who, the 23d of Henry VI. upon confirmation of the title to him of duke of Norfolk (which had been conferred on Thomas, his grandfather), had a grant

[q] Dugdale thus places them; but Sandford affirms, Margaret, the eldeſt, to have married Howard; and Iſabel, the youngeſt, to have been, firſt, the wife of Sir Henry Ferrers, knight, by whom ſhe had Elizabeth, her only child, who married Edward, ſecond ſon of Reginald, lord Grey, of Ruthyn; and, ſecondly, the wife of James lord Berkeley, anceſtor to the preſent earl of that ſurname.

of

of place and ſeat in parliament, and elſewhere, next the duke of Exeter. He married Eleanor, daughter to William lord Bourchier; and dying the 1ſt of Edward IV. was ſucceeded by his ſon

JOHN, the fourth and laſt duke of Norfolk of the Moubray name; who, the 29th of Henry VI. in the lifetime of his father, had been created earl Warren and Surrey; and the 11th of Edward IV. was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed their names to that recognition then made in parliament to prince Edward, the king's eldeſt ſon. Shortly after when he died, viz. the 15th Edward IV. having had iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury,

ANNE, his ſole daughter and heir, who was contracted in marriage to Richard, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. but being murdered by his uncle, Richard duke of Glouceſter, before conſummation, the inheritance of her father was divided between the Howards and the Berkeleys, deſcended from Margaret and Iſabel, daughters of Thomas firſt duke of Norfolk.* * Vid. Howard.

MULTON OF EGREMONT.

ARMS—Ar. three Bars G.

IN the time of Henry I. mention is made of THOMAS DE MULTON; who was ſo called, from the place of his reſidence at Multon, in com. Linc. and after him, notice is taken of

LAMBERT DE MULTON, who, the 11th Henry II. (then reſiding in Lincolnſhire), was amerced 100 marks. In the 9th and 10th king John, another

THOMAS DE MULTON is ſtated to have been ſheriff of the ſaid county of Lincoln; and, the 15th John, to have been with that king in his expedition into Poictou. He gave 1000 marks for the wardſhip

* Vid. Luci, Vol. I.

of the daughters and heirs of Richard de Luci, of Egremont;* and beſtowed them afterwards in marriage upon his two ſons, Lambert and Alan.

The 6th Henry III. he gave £.100 fine, and one palfrey to the king, for the office of foreſter of Cumberland; it being of the inheritance of Ada, his ſecond wife, daughter and coheir of Hugh de †Morville,[r] widow of Richard de Lucie; but the 24th Henry III. he died, with this haracter by a monk of that time; viz. " that in his youth he was a ſtout ſoldier, afterwards very wealthy, and learned in the laws; yet overmuch coveting to enlarge his poſſeſſions, which lay contiguous to the monks of Crowland, he did them great wrong in many reſpects." Of his ſons, beforenamed,

† Vid. Morville, Vol. I.

LAMBERT married Annabel, the eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Richard de Luci, of Egremont; and the 30th Henry III. obtained, by large gifts, an extraordinary indulgence from the pope, viz. " That no one ſhould have power to excommunicate him but by a ſpecial mandate from his holineſs."

He died about the 31ſt Henry III. leaving Ida, his ſecond wife, ſurviving (who had been the widow of Geoffrey de Oilli), and Thomas, his ſon and heir, then of full age. Which

THOMAS (called Thomas de Multon, of Egremont), paying his relief, had livery of his lands lying in the counties of Cumb. Linc. Suff. and Eſſex; and died the 22d of Edward I. leaving

THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 10th of Edward II. entered into covenants, that John, his ſon and heir, ſhould marry Joane, the daughter of Piers Gaveſton, ſo ſoon as they ſhould be of age to accompliſh the marriage: but it ſeems this intended match did not take place.

This Thomas had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 14th of Edward II.

[r] By Ada his wife, daughter and ſole heir of William Engayn, by Ibrea his wife, daughter and heir of Robert D'Eſtrivers, lord of Burgh upon the Sands, and hereditary foreſter of Cumberland.

inclusive,

incluſive, and died the next enſuing year (15th Edward II.) Alianore his wife, ſurviving; who for her dowry had an aſſignation of the capital meſſuage of the manor of Egremont; viz. the caſtle, together with divers conſiderable lands thereunto belonging. To whom ſucceeded

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 14th of Edward II. having married Annabel, one of the daughters and heirs of Laurence de Holbeche, had livery of certain lands in Thorne Gumband, in com. Ebor, which were of her inheritance;* and the 6th and 8th of Edward III. had ſummons to parliament, but died the 23d of November the ſame year, without iſſue, whereby his inheritance became ſhared betwixt his three ſiſters, who were his heirs: viz. Joane, wife of Robert Fitz-Walter; Elizabeth, wife of Walter de Bermicham; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas de Lucie. Which Joane, for her purparty, had the caſtle of Egremont, with the third part of the manor, and certain other lands; Elizabeth, certain lands in Goſford, parcel of the manor of Egremont, and a third part of divers other lands; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas de Lucie, certain lands in Diſtington, parcel of the manor of Egremont, together with the third part of thoſe other lordſhips, whereof the ſame proportion had been allotted to her ſiſters.

MULTON OF COKERMOUTH.

THIS branch of the Multon family had its riſe in the perſon of ALAN DE MULTON, brother to Lambert beforenamed. Which

ALAN married Alice, the other daughter and coheir of Richard de Lucie,* and was ſucceeded by

* Vid. Lucie.

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, who married Iſabel, daughter to Adam de Bolteby;† but foraſmuch as this Thomas aſſumed the ſurname of

† Vid. Bolteby.

* This Annabel muſt have been his firſt wife; as Dugdale ſays, he left Alice his wife, ſurviving, who had for her dowry, an aſſignment of the manor of Multon, in com. Linc. together with other lands in the ſame county; and the manor of Thurſtaneſton, in Suff. with 19*s.* 10*d.* yearly rent, out of the manor of Kyrketon, in Holland, in com. Linc.

Lucie,

Lucie, by reaſon that Alice, his mother, was one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard de Lucie, the reader is referred to a further account of him and of his deſcendants, to the title of "Lucie of Cokermouth."

MULTON OF GILLESLAND.

ARMS—Ar. three Bars G.

HAVING thus done with the line of Thomas de Multon by his firſt wife, it now remains to make mention of his iſſue by Ada, his ſecond wife, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morevill, by whom he had one ſon, called Thomas, and a daughter, Julian, who married Robert de Vavaſour. Which

THOMAS DE MULTON died 55th Henry III. being then ſeiſed of the moiety of the barony of Burgh upon the Sands, and leaving by Maud his wife (daughter and heir of Hubert de Vaux, of Gilleſland),* who ſurvived him,[t]

* Vid. Vaux, Vol. I.

THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the year next enſuing, upon the death of Helewiſe de Levinton (widow of Euſtace de Baliol), was found her heir as to the other moiety of the barony of Burgh upon the Sands, together with divers manors of conſiderable extent and value. This Thomas deceaſed the 21ſt Edward I. leaving

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then twenty-ſix years of age;[u] who the

[t] In the Hiſtory of Norfolk, Vol. VII. p. 97 (in the Hundred of Henſtead), it is mentioned, that Maud de Vaux, widow of Thomas de Multon, died ſeiſed of the manor of Swillingham, in that county, which ſhe left to Hubert, her younger ſon, as guardian to Thomas, her grandſon; viz. ſon of Thomas, her eldeſt ſon, who died in her lifetime; which Thomas, the grandſon, afterwards, when he came at age, releaſed it to his uncle Hubert, whoſe ſon, John de Multon, inherited it, but died a minor; whereby Margaret du Bois, his ſiſter, ſucceeded to it; which Margaret was then the wife of Sir William Leigh, knight, whoſe poſterity, for a ſeries of years, continued to poſſeſs the ſaid manor.

[u] So ſays Dugdale; but Collins, in his Baronies in Fee (Dacre Caſe, p. 47), citing Eſch. anno 21ſt Edward I. makes him thirty years old.

ſame

ſame year had livery of his lands, but died two years after, viz. the 23d Edward I. being then ſeiſed of the manor of Donham, in com. Norf.; of the manor of Burgh upon the Sands; and of Kirk-Oſwald; likewiſe of the barony of Gilleſland, and divers other lands, all in the county of Cumberland; leaving Iſabel his wife, ſurviving, and

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then thirteen years old; who paying £.100 for his relief, was the 31ſt of Edward I. in the wars of Scotland, as alſo in the 34th of the ſame king; and in the 3d and 4th Edward II. Moreovor, he had ſummons to parliament, from the 25th Edward I.[x] to the 7th Edward II. incluſive, ſoon after which he died; leaving by Margaret his wife, a daughter and heir,

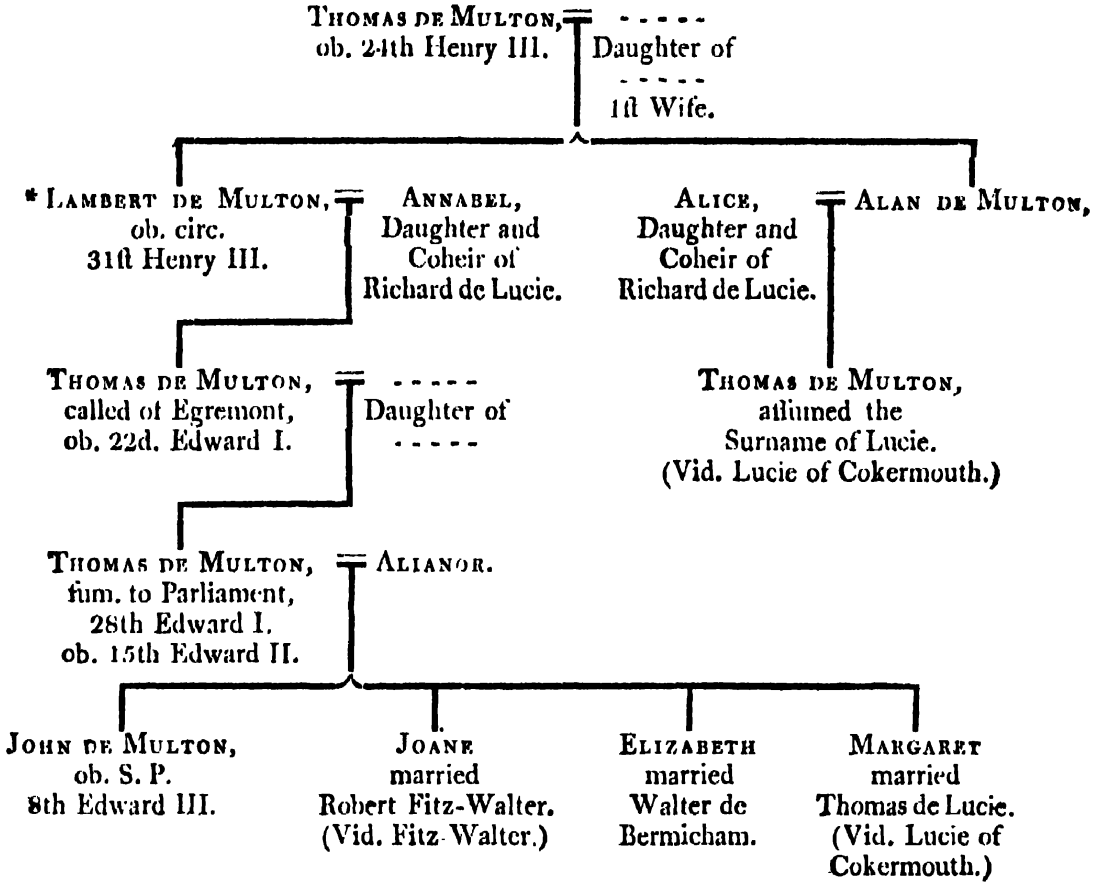
MARGARET DE MULTON, who married Ranulph de Dacre, and carried the barony of Gilleſland into that family.* * Vid. Dacre.

Brother to this laſt mentioned Thomas, was WILLIAM DE MULTON, who was his heir male, and held the manor of Heyſingby, in Cumberland, during his life. Which William died 15th Edward III. S. P. leaving the ſaid Margaret, then the wife of Ranulph de Dacre, his next heir, thirty-ſix years of age.

[x] If this Thomas was only thirteen years old on his father's death, the 23d Edward I. he could not have attained his majority the 25th of Edward I. and muſt then have been ſummoned to parliament at fifteen years of age. This ſeems one of Dugdale's errors, if an error can be imagined to be committed by *an herald* in the high office of garter king at arms. It is therefore more probable, that his firſt writ of ſummons was the 1ſt of Edward II. and that the writs of the 25th and 27th of Edward I. refer to Thomas de Multon, of Egremont; whoſe earlieſt writ is by Dugdale aſſerted to have been the 28th Edward I. But it does not appear in any of the writs, that the Thomas de Multon named therein, was diſtinguiſhed either as de Egremont or de Gilleſland.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF MULTON OF EGREMONT.

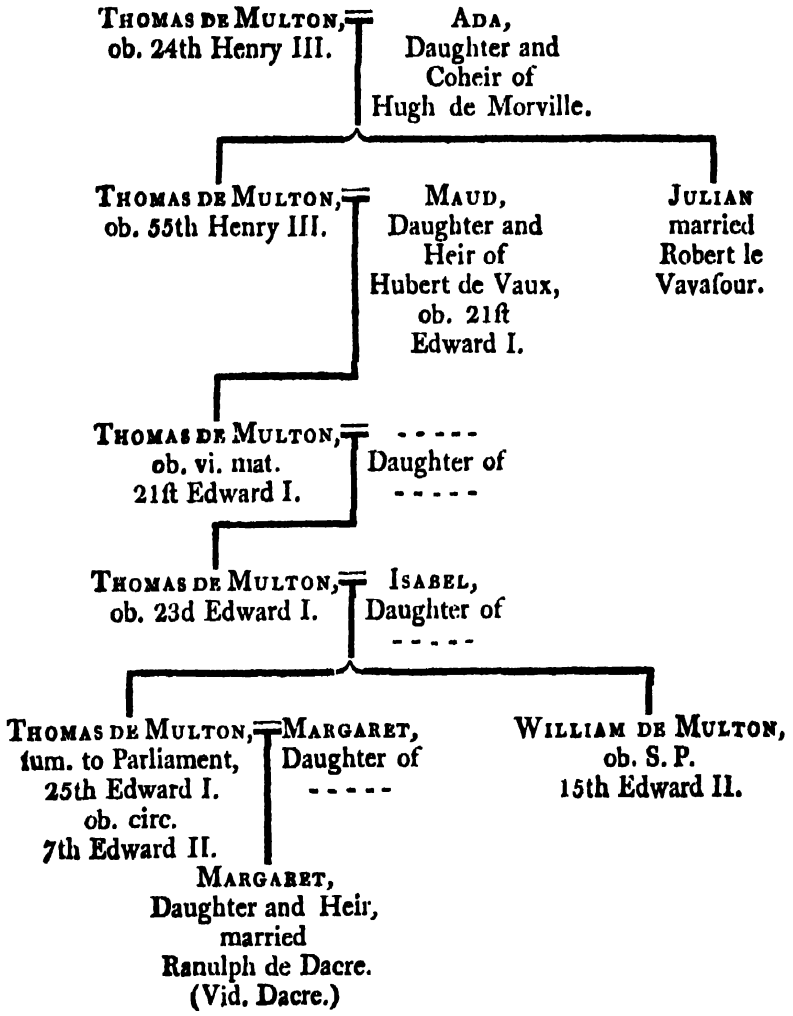
TABLE I.



* He had a ſecond wife, the widow of Geffery de Oilli; but had no iſſue.

SUCCESSION TO THE BARONY OF MULTON OF GILLESLAND.

TABLE II.



NEVILL OF RABY.

ARMS—G. a Saltier, Ar.

THIS ancient and noble family is deſcended from ROBERT FITZ-MALDRED, lord of Raby, in the biſhopric of Durham; who having married Iſabel, daughter, and (by the death of her brother Henry, S. P.) heir to Geoffrey, grandſon to Gilbert de Nevill,* who came over with the Conqueror, thereby acquired a conſiderable eſtate, and had iſſue a ſon, Geoffrey. Which

* Vid. Nevi Vol. I.

GEOFFREY, by reaſon his mother was ſo great an heireſs, aſſumed the ſurname of NEVILL, which thenceforth continued to his poſterity. This Geoffrey had iſſue, Robert, his ſon and heir, and Geoffrey, a younger ſon, who, 54th Henry III. was governor of Scarborough caſtle, and a juſtice itinerant. He died the 13th Edward I. leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Longvilliers, of Hornby Caſtle, in com. Lanc. knight, John, his ſon and heir, from whom came the Nevills of Hornby, whoſe heir female, Margaret, married Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter.

ROBERT, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father, and the 38th Henry III. had livery of thoſe lands which deſcended to him from Robert Fitz-Maldred, his grandfather. In the troubleſome reign of Henry III. he filled ſeveral important offices: but after all the marks of royal confidence which had been ſhewn to him, he notwithſtanding took part with the rebel barons; for which offence he, however, was at length pardoned, and again received into favour. He married Ida, the relict of Robert Bertram; and deceaſing the 10th of Edward I. left Ranulph, the ſon of Robert de Nevil, who died in his lifetime,[y] his grandſon and heir. Which

RANULPH

y It is related, that this Robert frequenting the company of a certain lady in Craven, was caught in adultery by ſome of her huſband's friends, and by them ſo gelded, that he died of the

RANULPH was at that time in minority, and obtained the king's permiſſion, that his relations might manage his eſtate. It is ſaid, he committed inceſt with his own daughter; for which crime, Richard de Kellaw, biſhop of Durham, compelled him to do public penance. He married two wives; firſt, Euſemia, daughter of Sir John de Clavering; and, ſecondly, Margery, daughter of John, ſon of Marmaduke de Thweng, by whom he had no iſſue; but by the former, had a ſon. Robert, commonly called *the Peacock of the North*, who died S. P. in his lifetime, and Ralph, who became his ſucceſſor. And having been ſummoned to parliament from 22d Edward I. to the 5th Edward III. died anno 1331, leaving the ſaid

RALPH, his ſecond ſurviving ſon and heir, who alſo had ſummons to parliament to the 39th Edward III. in which reign he ſerved with honour in the wars of Scotland and of France, and had ſeveral high and important truſts committed to his charge. He died 41ſt Edward III. and was buried in the church of Durham, on the South ſide thereof; being the firſt ſecular perſon that had ſepulture there. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Audley, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

JOHN, who 20th Edward III. was with his father in the battle of Durham, where the Scots were greatly defeated, and their king taken priſoner. He afterwards continued in the wars of Scotland and France, where he acquired conſiderable reputation, and was made ſeneſchall of Bourdeaux, as alſo lieutenant of Aquitaine. Moreover, he had ſummons to parliament, from the 42d Edward III. to 12th Richard II. in which year he died, and was buried in the church of Durham. His firſt wife was Maud, the daughter of lord Percy, by whom he had Ralph, his ſon and heir; his ſecond was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William lord Latimer,* by whom he had John Nevill, lord Latimer, whoſe lands, by reaſon of his death, S. P. came to Ralph, his

* Vid. Latimer.

the wound, 55th Henry III. His wife was Mary, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitz-Randolph, lord of Middleham;† by which alliance he obtained that manor, together with the manor of Carleton, and foreſt of Coverdale.

† Vid. Vol.

half-brother, by ſpecial feoffment, the inheritance whereof the ſaid Ralph gave to George, one of his younger ſons.*

* Vid. Nevil Lord Latimer

RALPH, next lord Nevill, was a perſon of great note; and having had ſummons to parliament, like his anceſtors, among the barons of the realm, was afterwards created earl of Weſtmoreland, 21ſt Richard II.

RALPH NEVILL, EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

THIS RALPH became one of the moſt eminent noblemen of his time;[z] was a knight of the garter, earl marſhal of England, and lord warden of the Scotch Marches. He filled other high offices of ſtate; was an able commander; a ſhrewd politician; a wary, artful man, who cunningly interpoſed himſelf between parties; took advantage of the times; and ſo managed the fluctuating intereſts of the day, that he ever contrived to preſerve himſelf in place, power, and favour. He married two wives; and had by them ſo many ſons and daughters,† that the family of Nevill became the greateſt houſe of alliance of any ſubject's family in Chriſtendom. At length he died very old, 21ſt October, 4th Henry VI. and was buried in the quire at Staindrope, under a ſtately monument, whereon were the figures of himſelf and his two wives.

† Vid. Tab. Genealog.

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon, died in his lifetime, leaving by Elizabeth his wife (daughter of Thomas, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs to her brother Edmund Holland, earl of Kent), Ralph, his ſon and heir. Which

RALPH ſucceeded his grandfather as ſecond earl of Weſtmoreland; and married to his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (ſurnamed Hotſpur), lord Percy, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir; who

[z] Milles ſays, he was created earl of Richmond for life, by Henry IV. in his firſt parliament. But Dugdale merely obſerves, that king Henry made him a grant of the county and honour of Richmond for term of life.

married

married Anne, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter, but died S. P. 29th Henry VI. in his father's lifetime. His ſecond wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Reginald Cobham, knight; by whom, according to Dugdale, he had no iſſue; but Milles mentions a daughter, Margaret, that died a child. Having thus no ſurviving iſſue, he was, upon his deceaſe, 2d Richard III. ſucceeded by his nephew

RALPH, third earl, then twenty-eight years of age; of whom very little mention occurs, further than that he was one of the commanders in the army under Thomas earl of Surrey, when the Scots beſieged Norham caſtle, 9th Henry VII. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Booth, of Barton, in com. Lanc. by whom he had a daughter, Anne, wedded to Sir William Conyers, knight; and a ſon, Ralph, who died in his lifetime; for the grief of whoſe loſs, it is ſaid, this earl deceaſed at Hornby Caſtle, leaving Ralph, ſon of his ſaid ſon Ralph, his grandſon and heir. Which

RALPH, fourth earl, was created a knight of the garter by Henry VIII. and married Catherine, daughter of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, by whom he had a numerous progeny, as in the Table of Deſcent more particularly appears.* Of which, on his death, 3d Edward VI.

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

HENRY, his eldeſt ſon, was the fifth earl of Weſtmoreland; and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Manners, earl of Rutland.[a] He died the 5th Elizabeth, leaving

CHARLES, his ſon and heir, ſixth and laſt earl of Weſtmoreland of his family. Which Charles loſt his great inheritance, with the honour of his blood, by joining with the earl of Northumberland in his inſurrection, the 13th Elizabeth; for which offence he was attainted in parliament, and all his poſſeſſions confiſcated. His life he ſaved, by retiring, firſt into Scotland, and after into the Netherlands, where he lived meanly and miſerably to a great age.

His wife was Anne, daughter of Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, by

[a] Milles gives this earl a ſecond wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmondely, and three ſons, viz. Edward, John, and Ralph; all of which died children.

whom

whom he had only iſſue female, viz. Catherine, wife of Sir Thomas Grey, of Chillingham; Eleanor, who died ſingle; Margaret, wife of Nicholas Pudſey; and Anne, of David, brother to Sir William Engleby, of Ripley, in com. Ebor, knight.

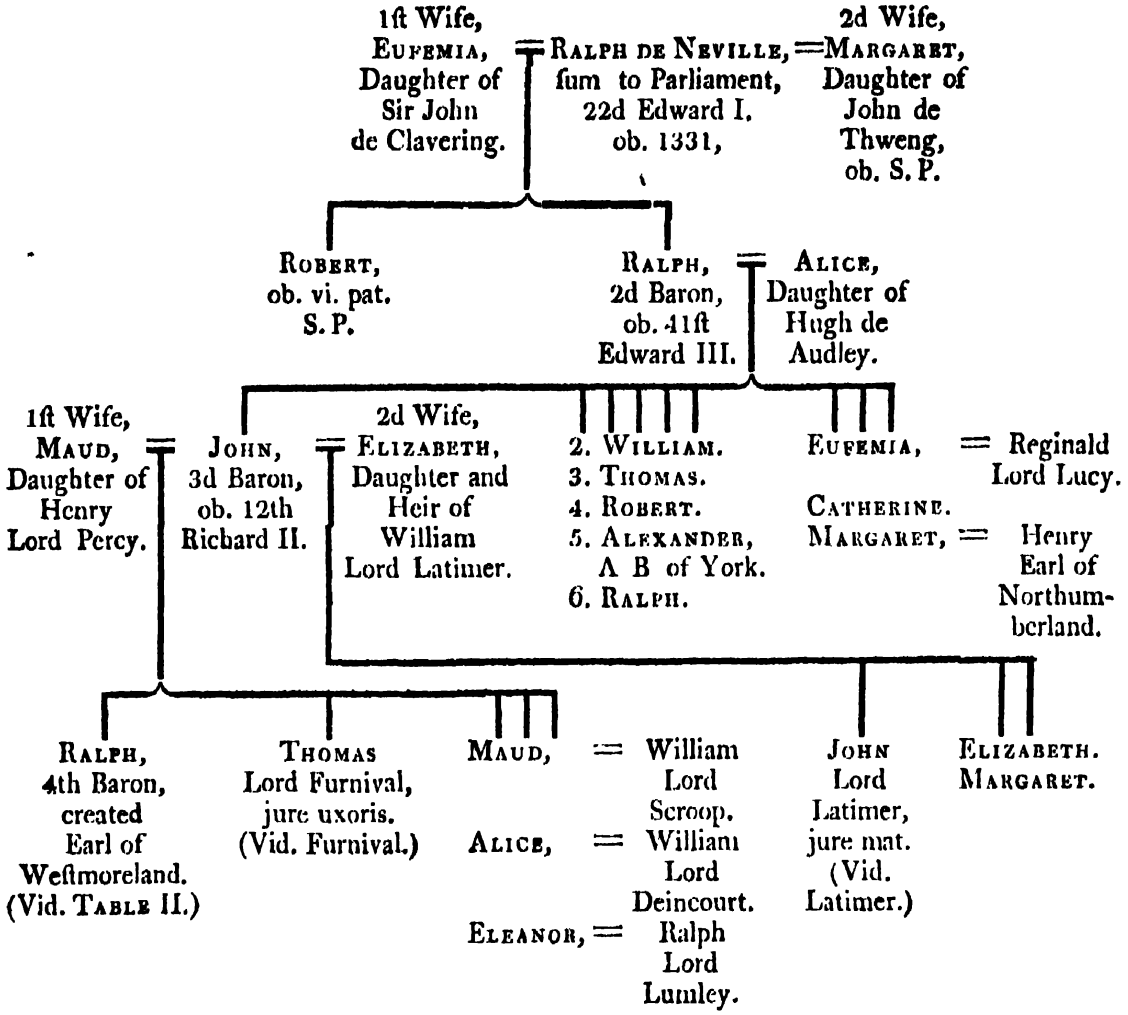
Thus terminated, in diſgrace, the barony of Neville of Raby, and the earldom of Weſtmoreland. But the latter title was afterwards claimed by Edward Neville; whoſe caſe was determined 2d James I. and appears thus:*

* Collins' Baronies in Fee.

In the time of Richard II. Ralph lord Neville of Raby was created earl of Weſtmoreland, to him and the heirs male of his body; and had iſſue by his firſt wife a ſon, Ralph, whoſe iſſue male, during ſeveral ſucceſſions, enjoyed the title, and to whom Charles, laſt earl of Weſtmoreland, was heir male. That Ralph, the firſt earl, by his ſecond wife, had iſſue George Neville, lord Latimer, of whom the then claimant, Edward Neville, was the lineal deſcendant and heir male. And that Charles, then late earl of Weſtmoreland, was attainted for high treaſon. It was, however, adjudged, that Edward Neville ſhould not ſucceed to the earldom, though heir male of the firſt donee. The authority for which deciſion was grounded on the ſtatute of 26th Henry VIII. c. 13, whereby in caſes of high treaſon it is enacted, that the offender ſhall forfeit all ſuch lands, tenements, and *hereditaments* wherein he ſhall have any *eſtate of inheritance*. Whence it is evident, that the court had an eſpecial eye to the crime of high treaſon, and ſquared its determination by thoſe reaſons which are more peculiarly applicable to that crime.

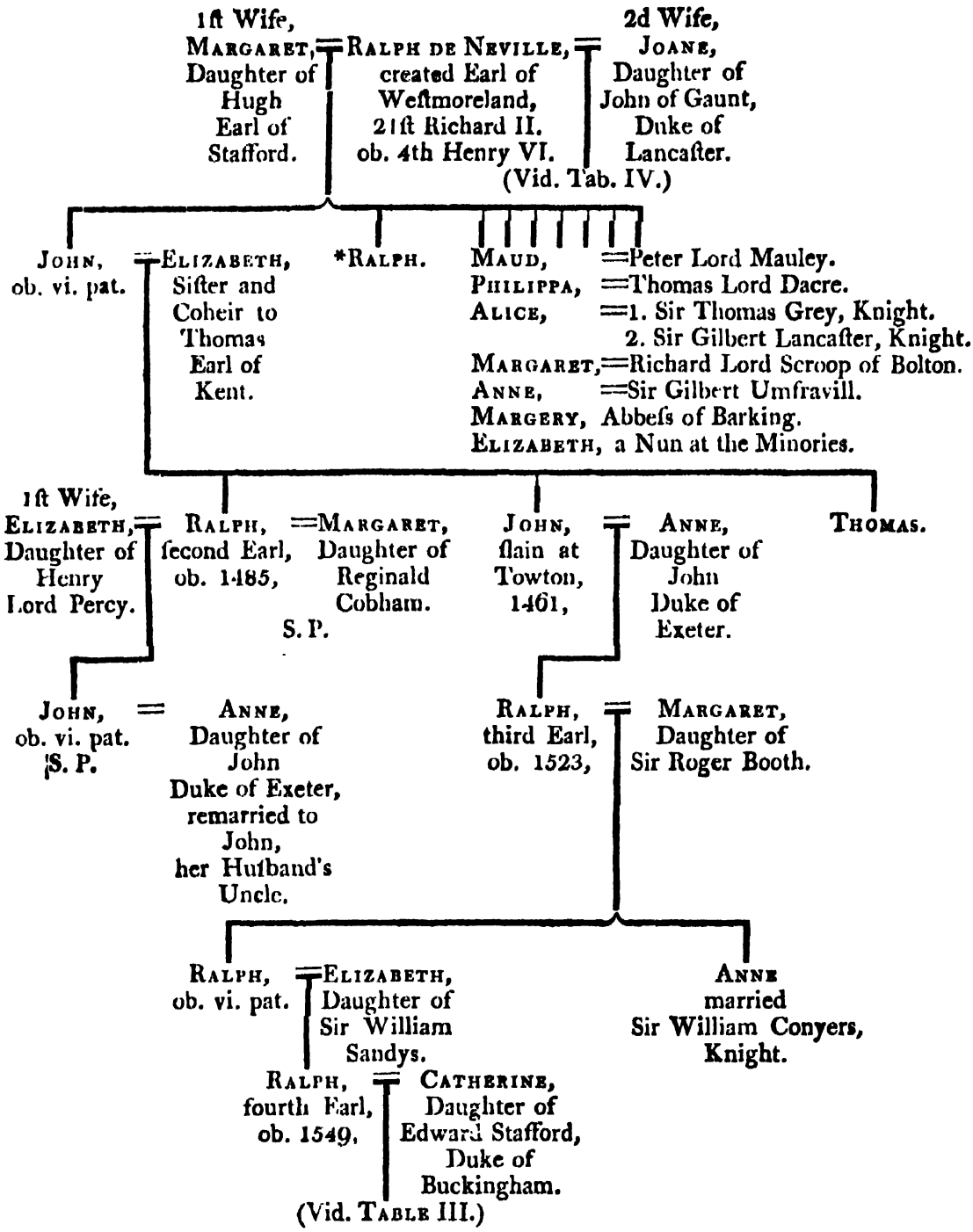
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF NEVILLE OF RABY, EARLDOM OF WESTMORELAND.

TABLE I.



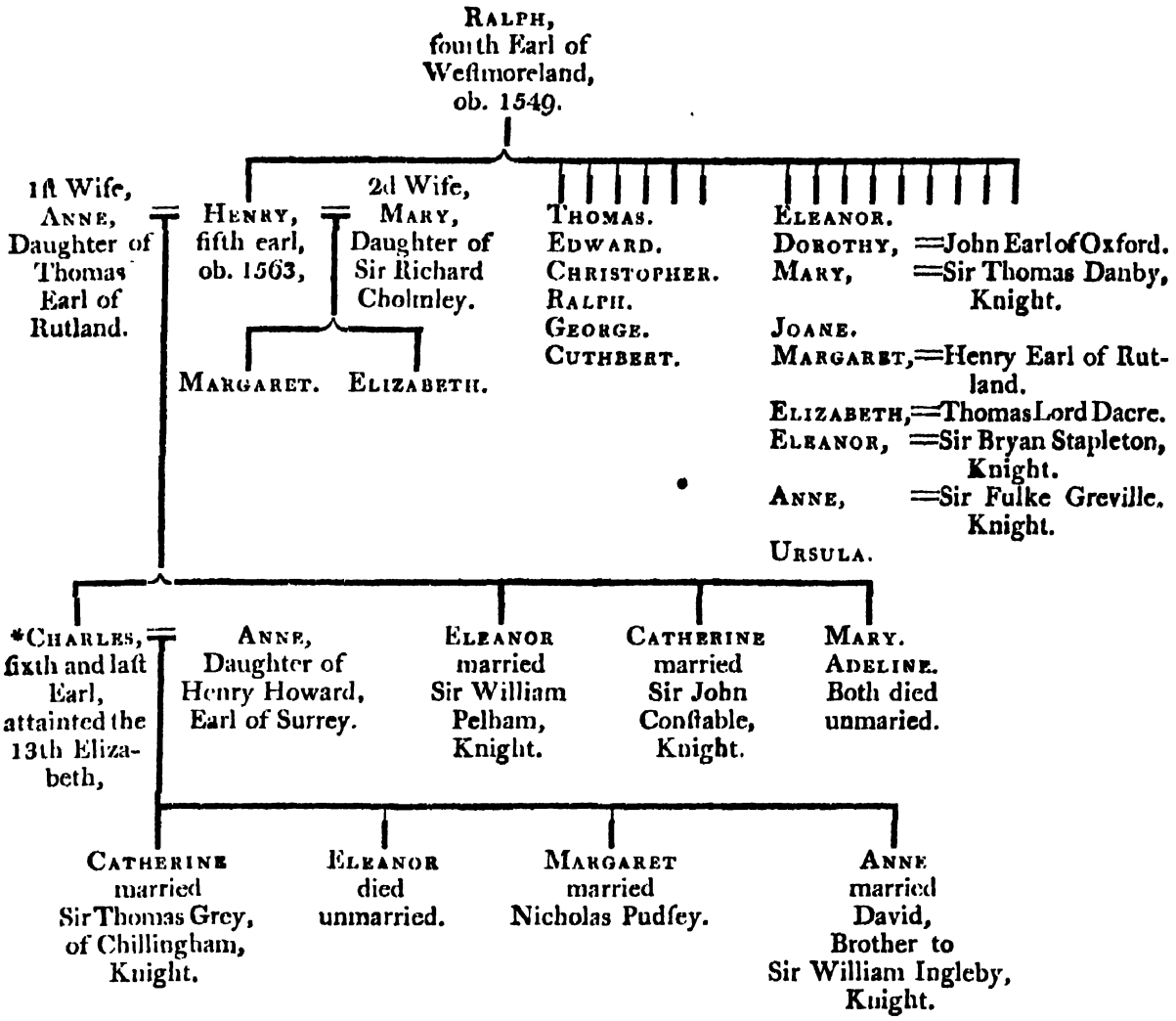
2. He was gentleman of the bedchamber to Richard II.
3. He married Margaret, daughter of William Babington; and had iſſue a daughter and heir, Jane, who married, firſt, Thomas Thurland; ſecond, Sir Gervaſe Clifton, knight.
4. He was ſeated at Eldon.
5. He died in 1391.
6. He was ſeated at Candall.

Table II.



* This Ralph, according to Edmonſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, married Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Ferrers of Overſley, and left a ſon, John, who, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Newmarch, had iſſue a ſole daughter and heir, Joan, who married Sir William Gaſcoign, whoſe daughter, and at length ſole heir, Margaret, married Thomas Wentworth, anceſtor to the Wentworths earls of Strafford.

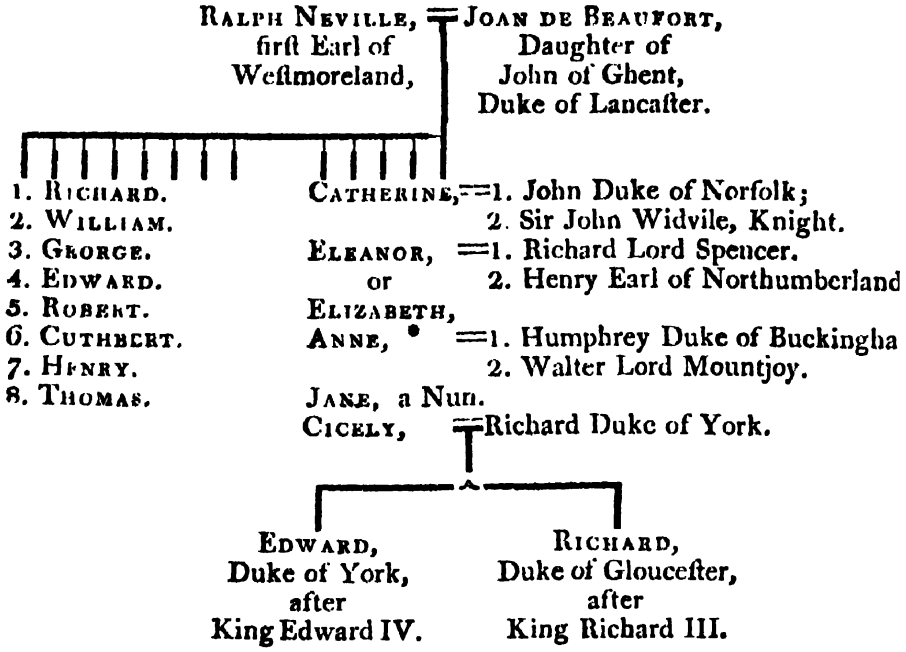
TABLE III.



* This Charles, by reaſon of his attainder, forfeited all his honours, which otherwiſe would have deſcended to his heirs: viz. the earldom of Weſtmoreland to his next heir male; and the barony of Neville of Raby, in abeyance among his four daughters, or their repreſentatives.

ISSUE OF RALPH NEVILLE, FIRST EARL OF WESTMORELAND, BY JOANE, HIS SECOND WIFE.

TABLE IV.



1. He married Alice, only daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, and afterwards became earl himſelf; and was father, by her, of the famous Richard earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, called the King Maker. (Vid. Neville earl of Saliſbury.)
2. He married Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Fauconberg; and had ſummons to parliament by that title, and was afterwards created earl of Kent. (Vid. Neville lord Fauconberg.)
3. He became lord Latimer. (Vid. Latimer.)
4. He married Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir to Edward Beauchamp, earl of Worceſter, and lord Bergavenny; which latter title he, in her right, acquired, and had ſummons to parliament accordingly: from him is deſcended the preſent earl of Abergavenny. (Vid. Abergavenny.)
5. He was biſhop of Durham.
6. 7. 8. Are ſaid to have deceaſed S. P.

NORRIS.

ARMS—Quarterly Ar. and G. a Feſs Az. in the ſecond and third Quarters, a Fret O.

THOUGH none of this family attained the dignity of peerage till the reign of queen Elizabeth, yet were they of great note, and illuſtrious by divers intermarriages with, and deſcents from many noble houſes, long before. For it appears, that previous to the time of Edward III. they were of Speke, in com. Lanc. and moſt of them knights.

The 35th of Edward III. JOHN, a ſecond ſon to Sir Henry Norris, of Speke, lived at Bray, in com. Berks, as did alſo his ſon and grandſon; and John, his great grandſon, temp. Henry VI. was maſter of the wardrobe to that king, and ſheriff of the counties of Oxon and Berks, the 36th of the ſame reign. He deceaſed the 1ſt of September, the 6th of Edward IV. and was buried at Bray, in an aiſle of that church built at his expenſe. To whom ſucceeded

Sir WILLIAM NORRIS, his ſon and heir; who the 2d of Henry VII. was a commander in the king's army at the battle of Stoke, againſt the earl of Lincoln. and his adherents.

This William was twice married; firſt, to Iſabel, daughter and heir of Edmund Ingoldeſthorp, widow of John Nevil, marquis of Montague, and by her had iſſue three ſons; William, Lionel, and Richard, who all died young; and three daughters; viz. - - - - married to Sir John Langford, of Bradfield, knight; Joane, to John Cheney, of Wodhey, in com. Berks, eſquire; and Elizabeth, to William Farmer, of Somerton, in com. Oxon, eſquire. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter to John earl of Oxford, by whom he had iſſue Sir Edward Norris, knight, who married Fridiſwide, a daughter and coheir of Francis viſcount Lovel;* and by her had iſſue two ſons, John and Henry; whereof

* Vid. Lovel.

JOHN was ſquire of the body to Henry VIII. and married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edmund lord Bray, but died without legitimate iſſue, the 6th of Elizabeth; ſo that Henry, his brother, became his heir. Which

HENRY fell a ſacrifice to the ſuſpicious temper of Henry VIII. and under the accuſation of a criminal familiarity with queen Anne Boleyn, was tried, condemned as guilty, and beheaded, the 14th of May, the 28th Henry VIII[b]. By Mary his wife, daughter of the lord Dacres of the South, he left iſſue a daughter, Mary, married, firſt, to Sir George Carew, knight; and afterwards, to Sir Arthur Champernoon, knight; and alſo a ſon and heir,

HENRY, who lived at Wytham, in com. Berks; and anno 1566, the 8th of queen Elizabeth, was knighted at his own houſe at Rycot; and, the 14th of Elizabeth, was ſent embaſſador into France, where he behaved himſelf with ſo much prudence and honour, that, ſo well for that reaſon, as of his father's ſufferings, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by writ of ſummons to parliament, the 8th of May the ſame year.

By his teſtament, dated 24th September, 1589 (31ſt Elizabeth), he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of Rycot, and by Margaret his wife, youngeſt of the two daughters and coheirs to John lord Williams of Thame (with whom he had the manor of Rycot), had iſſue ſix ſons; viz. William, his ſon and heir; John (of whom hereafter); Edward, governor of Oſtend; Henry, who died of a wound; Thomas, preſident of Munſter (who alſo died of a wound); and Maximilian, ſlain in Brittany. Of theſe,[c]

[b] Norris, it is ſaid, was much in the king's favour, who ſent for him, and offered him his life, if he would confeſs his guilt; but he nobly rejected the offer, ſaying, "That in his conſcience he thought the queen innocent; and that he would die a thouſand times, rather than ruin an innocent perſon." Upon relation whereof, it is aſſerted, the king cried out, "Hang him up then; hang him up then."

[c] In Lloyd's Worthies, it is thus recorded, "That my lord Norris died at court an honeſt man; Sir Francis, at Bullogn, a good ſoldier; Sir William, at Berwick, a brave governor; Sir Thomas, at Munſter, a wiſe preſident; Maximilian, at Bretaign, an expert engineer."

WILLIAM

WILLIAM was marſhal of Barwick; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morriſon, of Cayſho-Bury, in com. Hertf. knight, died in his father's lifetime, leaving Francis, his ſon and heir, then little more than one year old. Which

FRANCIS, the 43d of Elizabeth, had ſummons to parliament; and the 1ſt of James I. on the death of his uncle, Sir Edward Norris, S. P.[d] was found his next heir, whereby he obtained a conſiderable inheritance in the county of Berks, being at that time twenty-nine years of age; but yet he had not poſſeſſion of the lands deſcended to him from his father till the 4th of James I. nor even then of all; for the 9th of James I. it appears he ſued out his general livery.

At the creation of Charles duke of York, he was made a knight of the bath; and, in 1610, was engaged in a duel with Peregrine Willoughby,* whom he went into the field with on an old reckoning, and hurt him dangerouſly in the ſhoulder.

* Winwood's Mem. 3, 154.

On the 28th January, 18th James I. he was advanced to the dignities of viſcount Thame and earl of Berkſhire.

It ſeems he was a man of an haughty and violent temper, which terminated his life in a fatal manner; for on the 16th of February following his advancement, ſtanding in the entrance of the houſe of lords (the parliament then ſitting), where the paſſage was narrow, he was joſtled by the lord Scroope, who was paſſing by; which ſo enraged him, that though the houſe was ſitting, and the prince was there, he rudely thruſt before that nobleman; in conſequence of which he was committed to the Fleet priſon.

His ſpirit was ſo great, that he could not bear the complication of this and other injuries, which had made a deep impreſſion upon him. Wherefore, not long after, brooding over theſe affronts, he mortally wounded himſelf in the face and neck with a croſs bow, at his houſe at Rycot, in Oxfordſhire, and died on the Wedneſday following.

[d] This Edward married the daughter and heir of John Neuris, of Berkſhire, and is ſaid to have died in conſequence of the diſcontent between him and his wife. (Lodge's Illuſtrations, Vol. III. p. 200.)

By

By Bridget his wife, daughter of Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, he left a ſole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Edward, ſecond ſon of Sir William Wray, of Glentworth, in com. Linc. whoſe ſole daughter and heir, Bridget, married, firſt, Edward Sackville, ſecond ſon of Edward earl of Dorſet; and, ſecondly, became ſecond wife of Montague Bertie, earl of Lindſey; whoſe eldeſt ſon by her became lord Norris, and was anceſtor to the earl of Abingdon, in which ſuperior title the barony is now merged.

Having thus done with the chief branch of this noble family, there yet remains one not leſs eminent to be noticed, in the perſon of Sir John Norris, knight, ſecond ſon to Henry firſt lord Norris.

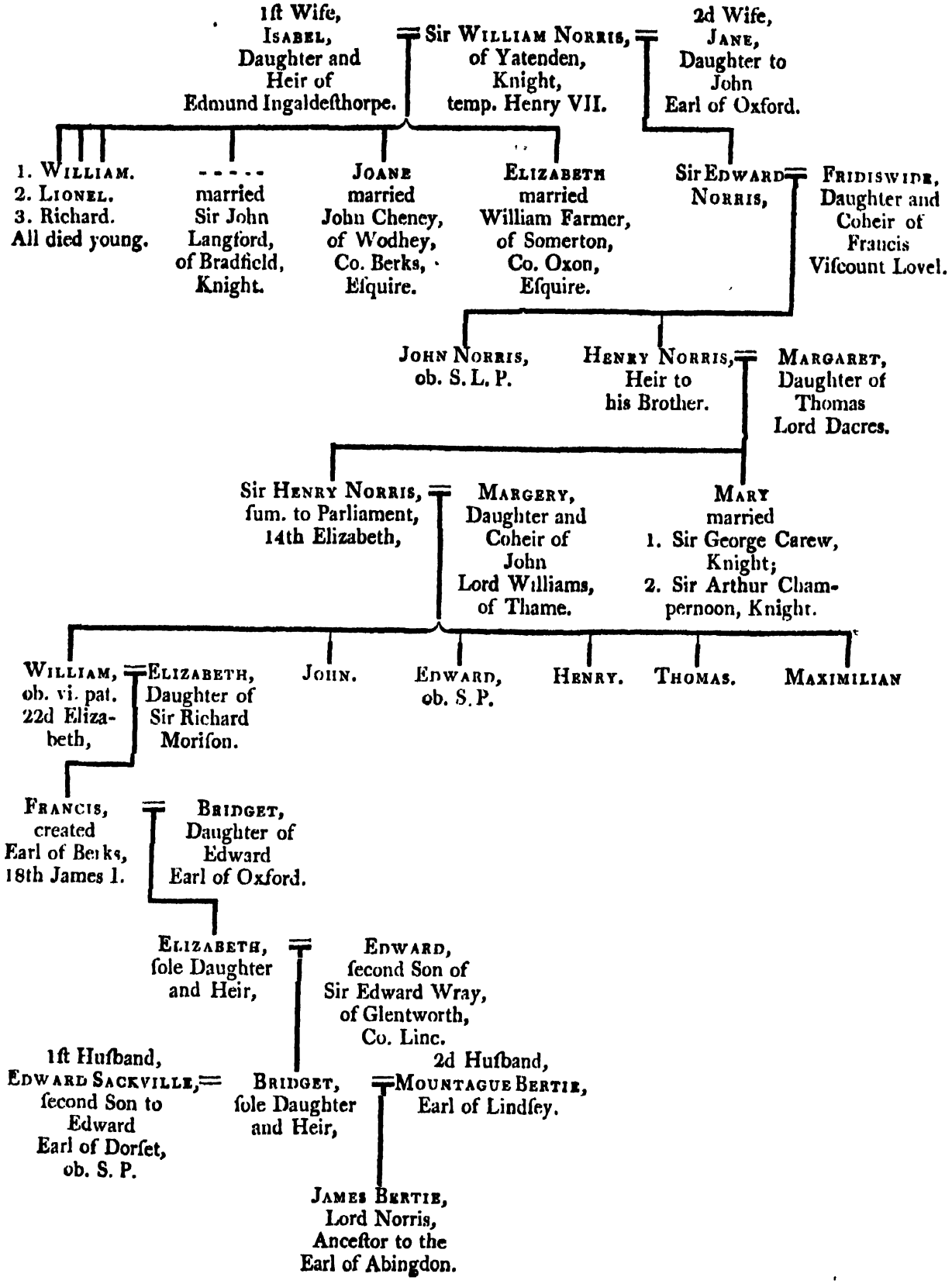
Which Sir JOHN, for his valour and military knowledge, was moſt famous in his time; having been trained up to arms in the civil wars of France, under the great Coligni; next in Ireland, under Walter earl of Eſſex; and in the Nertherlands,* under Mathias archduke of Auſtria.

He was a moſt accompliſhed general, and no leſs remarkable for his ſafe retreats, than for his reſolute onſets: it being obſerved of him, "that he brought on his men ſo warily, as one that could bring them off; and that he brought them off ſo reſolutely, as one that durſt bring them on." His fortune often overthrew his enemy, and his wiſdom often ſaved his friends.

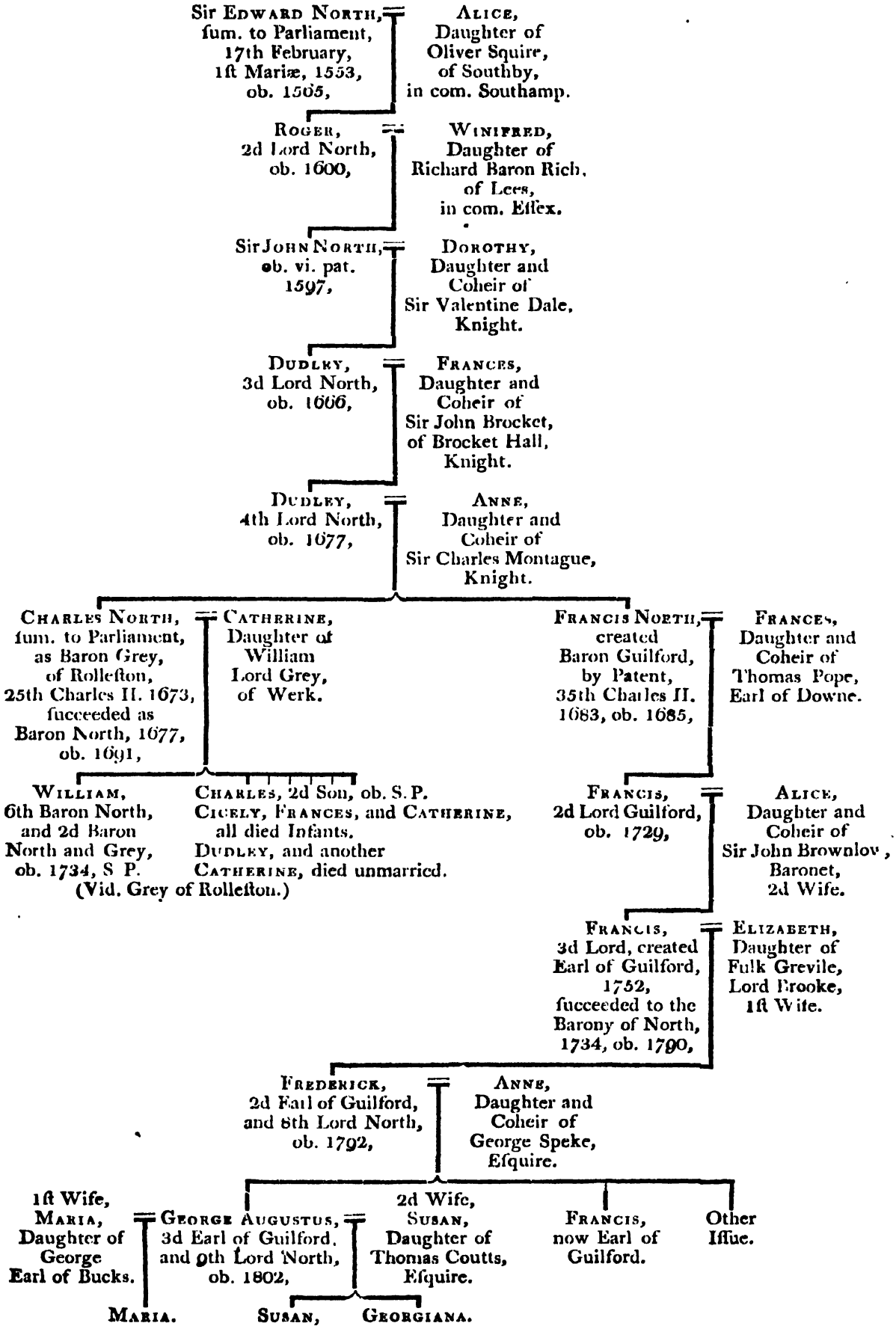
He, like the reſt of his family, was of ſuch a temper, that he could endure any thing but an affront, and a ſuperior: the firſt, whereof upon a repulſe at court, ſaddened his heart; as the ſecond, upon another deputy (Thomas lord Bourgh), being ſent over to Ireland, when he conceived his ſervices and merits entitled him to that office, broke it; for he thereupon grew ſo highly diſcontented, that he fell into a ſickneſs and died.

* It is related, that in theſe Dutch wars, the Engliſh under Norris firſt learned to be great drunkards; whereas before, of all the dwellers in the northern parts, they had deſerved praiſe for their ſobriety.* * Baker's Chron.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF NORRIS.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF NORTH.



NORTH.

ARMS—Az. a Lion paſſant Or, between three Fleur de Lis Ar.

OF this family, the firſt perſon who was the founder of its honours was Edward, ſon to Roger North, of Walkringham, in com. Notts, eſquire. Which

EDWARD NORTH was in ſuch eſteem with Henry VIII. that he was conſtituted by that king one of the executors to his will; and was afterwards appointed one of the council to his ſon and ſucceſſor, king Edward VI. and, in the 1ſt of queen Mary, was further advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by writ of ſummons to parliament; and took his place in that great convention, upon the 7th of April following.

From this Edward firſt lord North deſcended FRANCIS lord North and Guilford, who was created earl of Guildford, by patent, the 8th April, 1752; whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir, FREDERICK lord North, was for many years firſt lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and ſucceeding his father Francis, became alſo earl of Guilford. On his deceaſe, in 1792, he was ſucceeded by

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, his eldeſt ſon and heir; who dying in 1802 without iſſue male, the carldom of Guilford devolved upon his brother FRANCIS, the preſent earl, and the barony of North of Kirtling (or Cartlage), fell into abeyance between his daughters and coheirs.

OGLE.

ARMS—Ar. a Feſs between three Creſcents G.[f]

THIS family has been of great antiquity in the county of Northumberland, and took its ſurname from the lordſhip of Oggil, their principal ſeat; of which name was JOHN DE OGGIL, who, the 49th of Henry III. had his lands extended for his adherence to the rebel barons of that period. Some pedigrees make this John to die S. P. and continue the line from Robert his brother; whoſe ſon and heir, Robert, deceaſed in his father's lifetime, leaving another Robert, who on the death of his grandfather, ſucceeded to the eſtate.

This ROBERT DE OGGLE, the 15th of Edward III. had licence to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Oggle; and alſo to have free warren in all his demeſne lands within the lordſhips of Oggle, and certain others in the ſaid county of Northumberland. His wife was Annabella, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Hephall (by Cecily his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert Chartney, knight), by whom he had iſſue

ROBERT, who married Helene, the daughter and heir to Sir Robert Bertram, knight, baron of Bothall,* whereby he greatly increaſed his inheritance, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving another Robert, his ſon and heir; who, on the death of his grandfather, the 36th of Edward III. being found to be his heir, was given in ward to John Philipot. Which laſt mentioned

*Vid. Bothall

ROBERT, the 12th Richard II. had livery of that purparty of thoſe lands which were the inheritance of Joan his wife, one of the three daughters and coheirs to Sir Alexander de Heton, knight; and the 7th of Henry IV. upon the death of David de Holgrave, the laſt huſband

[f] The following arms have alſo been aſcribed to this family, viz. S. Six Mullets, Ar. pierced G.

of

of Helene, his mother, doing his homage, had livery of the caſtle and manor of Bothall, which were held of the king by knights ſervice, in barony. Whereupon being thus poſſeſſed of that caſtle and manor, as alſo of the manor of Hephall, and town of Lour-bottil, he entailed the ſame upon the heirs male of his body,[g] upon condition that every ſuch heir male ſhould bear the name of Ogle, with the arms of Ogle and Bothall quartered. Soon after when he died; viz. the 11th of Henry IV. leaving Joan his wife, ſurviving, and

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, who thereupon had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited; and the 4th of Henry V. on the deceaſe of his mother Joan, had livery of thoſe lands which ſhe held in dower. The 3d of Henry V. he was ſheriff of Northumberland; and the 3d of Henry VI. was made governor of the town of Roxborough for three years; and the 15th of Henry VI. he departed this life, leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, and four daughters; viz. Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert de Herbotle, knight; Anne, of Sir William Heron, knight; Conſtance, of Sir John Milford, knight; and Joane, of ------ Maners.[h]

Which ROBERT (or ROGER), had livery of the lands of his inheritance; Maud, his mother, daughter of Sir Robert Grey, of Horton, in

[g] That is, the manor of Hephall and town of Lour-bottil, on himſelf for life, with remainder to Sir Robert Ogle, the Younger, knight, and his iſſue male; and in default, remainder to his younger ſon, John (ſurnamed Bertram), and his iſſue male; and in default, the remainder to the iſſue male of his own body.

And as to the manor of Bothall and caſtle thereof, that they, after his own death, ſhould remain to the ſaid John Bertram, and the heirs male of his body, for ever; and in default, to Sir Robert Ogle, the Younger, and his heirs male: and in default, the remainder to his own right heirs. The ſaid John Bertram left iſſue a ſon, Robert, who died S. P. and a natural ſon, Edward, whoſe poſterity had alſo the name of Bertram.

[h] Thus writes Dugdale; but Collins, in his Noble Families, p. 349, ſays, he had iſſue Robert, his ſon and heir, and two other ſons, viz. John and William; who left families, whoſe poſterity were remaining at Chapington, in com. Northumb. temp. queen Elizabeth, and eight daughters, married to thoſe of the firſt rank in the county of Northumberland.

com. Northumb.[i] having an aſſignation of her dower. The 16th of Henry VI. he was ſheriff of Northumberland, alſo warden of the Marches, ſteward and conſtable of ſeveral caſtles and lordſhips in the aforeſaid county, and ambaſſador to the Scots to treat of peace, the 38th of Henry VI. Soon after which, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by ſummons to parliament, the 1ſt of Edward IV. with a grant of large poſſeſſions in Northumberland.

This Robert lord Ogle married Iſabel, the daughter and heir of Alexander de Kirkeby,[k] of Kirkeby, in com. Lanc. eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard de Kirkeby, knight: and died the 9th of Edward IV. leaving a daughter, Iſabel, firſt married to Sir John Heron, of Chipches, knight, and afterwards to John Woderington, and

Owen, his ſon and heir; who, according to Dugdale and Collins, is the ſame perſon whom Polydore Virgil calls George (by miſtake). Which Owen had ſummons to parliament, from the 22d Edward IV. to the 1ſt of Henry VII. incluſive. When he died is not mentioned; but by Eleanor his wife, daughter to Sir William Hilton, knight, he left iſſue an only ſon,

Ralph, his ſucceſſor, who had ſummons to parliament the 1ſt and 3d of Henry VIII. and died the next year; as appears from the inquiſition taken after his deceaſe at Morpeth, 16th March, 4th Henry VIII. By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir William Gaſcoigne, knight, he had iſſue three ſons; Robert, William,[l] and John; and alſo three daughters; viz. Anne, wife of Humphrey, ſon and heir of Sir William Liſle, knight; Dorothy, firſt married to Sir Thomas Forſter; and, ſecondly,

[i] So mentioned by Dugdale; but Collins, p. 349, in his Noble Families, calls the ſaid Maud daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Werk, by Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevil, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland.

[k] Of this name was William de Kirkeby, mentioned in Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, anno the 22d of Edward I.

[l] This William was knighted; and by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Delaval, eſquire, had iſſue, James Ogle, of Cawſey Park, eſquire; and John Ogle, of Bedſyde, eſquire. Who both left families.

to Sir John Grey, of Horton, knight; and Margery, who became the wife of George Harbottle, eſquire.

ROBERT, the next lord Ogle, in the 5th of Henry VIII. was in the vanguard of the army at the famous battle of Flodden Field, where the king of Scotland, with the flower of his nobility were ſlain, and his army entirely defeated: but after this, ſtill continuing in the wars of Scotland, he had the hard fortune to be killed at Paunherhaugh, 31ſt Henry VIII. His wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas, ſon and heir of George lord Lumley; by which lady he had three ſons, Robert, George, and John; whereof,

ROBERT, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father, and the ſaid 31ſt Henry VIII. had livery of his inheritance; but ſhortly after, being in the Scotch wars, he was encountered with ſuperior forces by the earl of Arran at Halidon-Rig, and there unluckily met his death, along with the lord Ewers, and divers others of the Engliſh army, 36th Henry VI.

It does not appear this lord had ever ſummons to parliament; the name of Robert, his father, being only mentioned in the liſts of the 6th and 21ſt of Henry VIII. He was twice married: his firſt wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Widderington, by whom he had a ſon, Robert, and a daughter, Margery, wife of Gregory Ogle, of Chapington, in com. Northumb. deſcended from Sir William, brother to Robert firſt lord Ogle. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe, knight; by whom he had Cuthbert, hereafter mentioned, and Thomas, who married Iſabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, but died S. P. 20th November, 36th Henry VIII. likewiſe three daughters; whereof Margaret married Robert, third ſon of Sir John Widderington, knight.

ROBERT, ſixth lord Ogle, the 5th of Edward VI. was conſtituted warden of the Middle Marches of the North towards Scotland; and having married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Maleverer, of Allerton Maleverer, knight, died without iſſue, the 4th Elizabeth. Whereupon

CUTHBERT,

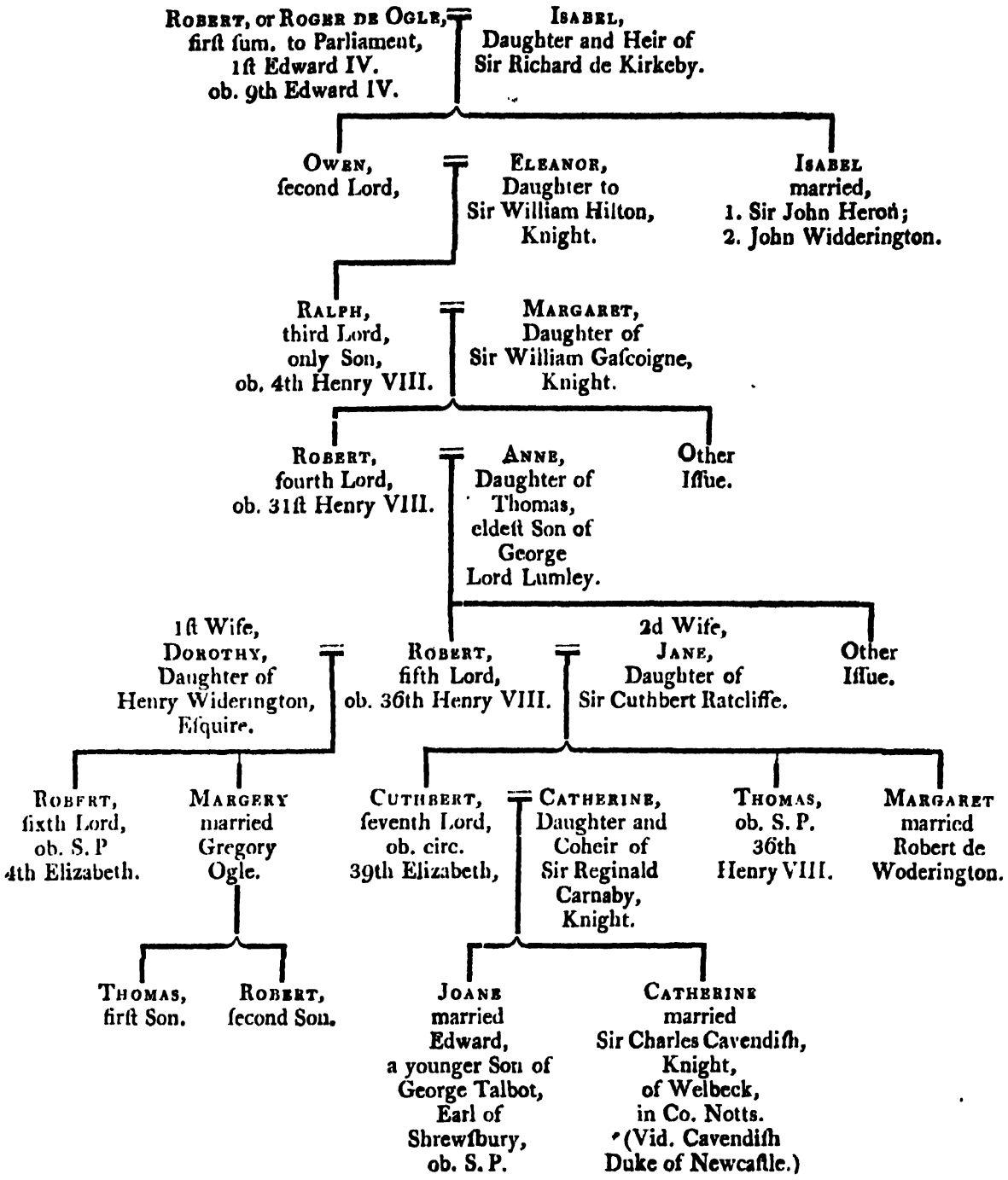
CUTHBERT, his brother of the half-blood, ſucceeding to the honour and eſtate, had ſummons to parliament as a baron, the 5th Elizabeth, in the 39th of whoſe reign, it is ſaid, he deceaſed.[m] He married Catherine, daughter, and one of the three coheirs of Sir Reginald Carnaby, knight; by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs: Jane, or Joane, married to Edward, a younger ſon of George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, who died S. P.; and Catherine, who wedded Sir Charles Cavendiſh, of Welbeck, in com. Notts. knight. Which

CATHERINE OGLE ſurviving her ſiſter, and being thereupon ſole heir to the barony of Ogle, obtained ſpecial letters patent from king Charles I. under his great ſeal, dated 4th December, the 4th of his reign, declaring her to be baroneſs Ogle, as alſo ratifying that title of honour to her and her heirs.

HENRY CAVENDISH, duke of Newcaſtle, was her grandſon and heir, and lord Ogle; for an account of whoſe family the reader is referred to the title of *Newcaſtle*. (Vid. Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle.)

[m] It is rather ſingular, that Dugdale aſſerts this Cuthbert lord Ogle died 39th Elizabeth; and Collins affirms, he was buried at Bothal, the 16th March, the ſame year. Yet in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, anno 43d Elizabeth, the name of Cuthbert lord Ogle, is included.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF OGLE.



ORMOND DE ROCHFORD.

Sir Thomas Butler, the ſeventh earl of Ormond, in Ireland, was the firſt who, by this title, had ſummons as a baron to the Engliſh parliament; the writ being directed, "Thomæ Ormond de Rochford," the 14th October, 1495; ſoon after when, viz. in 1497, he was ſent embaſſador to the duke of Burgundy, and departed this life the 8th Auguſt, 1515; leaving iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Hankford, two daughters, his coheirs. Whereof Anne was married to Sir James St. Leger, anceſtor to the family of Eggisford, in Devonſhire; and Margaret, to Sir William Bullen, knight of the bath, by whom ſhe had Sir Thomas Bullen, created in 1525, baron and viſcount Rochford, and in 1529, made earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond. (Vid. Bullen earl of Wilts.)

PAGET LORD PAGET, AND EARL OF UXBRIDGE.

Arms—Sable on a Croſs engrailed between four Eagles diſplayed Arg. five Lions paſſant of the firſt.

William, 1ſt Lord.

Sir William Dugdale, in his account of this family, begins with William Paget, a perſon endowed naturally with excellent parts, who had his birth at a place called Wedneſbury, in the county of Stafford.[n] Which

William,

[n] His education was better than his birth; his knowledge higher than his education; his parts above his knowledge, and his experience beyond his parts: a general learning furniſhed him

WILLIAM, in 23d Henry VIII. by reaſon of his great abilities became one of the clerks of the ſignet, and after that clerk of parliament for life. In this employment he deported himſelf with ſuch ſedulity and prudence, that the year after theſe preferments he was ſent embaſſador into France, and on his return °was conſtituted one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. In the 38th Henry VIII. he was one of the commiſſioners who treated of, and concluded a peace with the French. Shortly after which, the king being on his death-bed, he was made one of his executors, and appointed of counſel to king Edward VI. In whoſe 4th year, being then a knight of the garter, comptroller of the king's houſehold, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, he was the 3d of December ſummoned, by writ, to the parliament then ſitting, by the title of lord Paget of Beaudſert, in Staffordſhire, and took his place there accordingly; and, in January next enſuing, had his ſolemn creation to that honour. Dale's Catalogue of Nobility, p. 129.

But notwithſtanding his great ſervices, the great favour he ſtood in raiſed him up ſuch enemies, that in the 5th Edward VI. on the fall of the duke of Somerſet the protector, this lord was committed to the Tower, and through the means of Dudley duke of Northumberland, bereaved of his enſigns of the garter, and fined £.6000. Having borne all this with a peculiar and manly patience, affairs ſoon took a better turn; for on the death of king Edward, he joined with the earl of Arundel, the chief champion of queen Mary, who had been proclaimed queen in the city of London, and rode poſt with the ſaid earl that

him for travel, and travel ſeaſoned his learning for employment. His maſterpiece was an inward obſervation of other men, and an exact knowledge of himſelf. His apprehenſion was quick, and his mind ever ready and preſent, according to occaſion and emergency.

° The celebrated Spaniſh embaſſador, Gondomar, it is ſaid, could not fit king James I. ſo well as Sir William Paget did Charles V. the emperor. Wherefore hiſtory relates,* that Charles V. once ſaid of Sir William Paget, " He deſerved to *be* a king, as well as to repreſent one." And one day as he came to court, " Yonder is the man I can deny nothing to." This emperor alſo obſerved, that three ſorts of embaſſadors were ſent him from England: the firſt was Wolſey, whoſe great train promiſed much, as his great deſign did nothing; the ſecond was Moriſin, who promiſed and did much; the third Paget, who promiſed nothing and did all.

*Lloyd's State Worthies, Vol. II. p. 109.

night, to give her notice thereof; for which ſervice and reſpect he was highly eſteemed by her, and in the 2d and 3d Philip and Mary, was made lord privy ſeal. He lived throughout the whole of that reign of religious perſecution, and died anno 1564, the 6th Elizabeth, leaving iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter and heir to Henry Preſton, of the county of Lancaſter, eſquire, four ſons; viz. Sir Henry, his ſucceſſor; Thomas, Charles, and Edward, who died young; alſo ſix daughters; viz. Etheldreda, married to Sir Chriſtopher Allen, knight; Eleanor, married, firſt, to Jerome Palmer, eſquire; and afterwards to Sir Rowland Clark, knight; Grifield, married, firſt to Sir William Waldegrave; and, ſecondly, to Sir Thomas Rivet, knight; Joan, wife to Sir Thomas Kitſon, knight; Dorothy, to Sir Thomas Willoughby, ſon of Sir Henry of Woollaton, co. Notts, knight; and Anne, to Sir Henry Lee, knight.

Henry, 2d Lord.

Sir HENRY PAGET ſucceeded his father, and had ſummons to parliament the 8th of Elizabeth; and by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Knivet, knight, had iſſue one ſole daughter and heir, Elizabeth,[p] married to Sir Henry Lee, knight.* Dying thus [q]without iſſue male,

* Dugdale, & ıgliſh Compendium.

Thomas, 3d Lord.

THOMAS, his next brother, according to all the printed peerage accounts, ſucceeded him in his honour. Wherefore it muſt be concluded, Sir Henry Lee had no child or children by Elizabeth his wife, ſole daughter and heir of the laſt lord, or the title, being a barony in fee, would have become veſted in his iſſue. This Thomas had ſum-

[p] Collins and Edmonſon, in their Baronage, ſay ſhe died young.

[q] In Collins' Parliamentary Precedents, p. 116, is the following remark: "William lord "Paget, of Bewdeſert, was ſeiſed in fee of the baronies of Longden and Haywood, and of and "in the manors of Bewdeſert, Longden, &c. and being ſo ſeiſed, by fine 1ſt Mary, intayled "the manours and baronies aforeſaid, to him and the heirs male of his body iſſuing; and anno "the 5th of Elizabeth, died, leaving Henry, his ſon and next heir male; which Henry entered "into the baronies and lands aforeſaid, by virtue of the aforeſaid fine, and died thereof ſeiſed, "11th Elizabeth, leaving Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir; after whoſe death, Thomas "Paget, brother and heir male of the ſaid Henry, entered into the baronies and manors afore-"ſaid, and was ſummoned to the parliament by vertue of the aforeſaid fine."

mons

mons to parliament the 13th Elizabeth; but in the 29th of the ſame reign, being zealouſly affected to the Roman catholic religion, he was attainted in parliament as a wellwiſher to Mary queen of Scots; and going over into France, died there at [r]Bruſſels, the 32d Elizabeth; leaving iſſue by Nazaret his wife, daughter of Sir John or Henry Newton, knight, William, his ſon and heir. Which

William, 4th Lord.

WILLIAM was with the earl of Eſſex, the 39th Elizabeth, in the memorable attack upon Cadiz; and the 1ſt of James I. was reſtored to the lands and honours forfeited by his father's attainder. He died, Auguſt 29th, 1629, and was buried at Draiton. His wife was Lettice,* (not Mary, as by ſome authorities), daughter and coheir of Henry Knowlys, eſquire, of Kingbury, in the county of Warwick (younger ſon of Sir Francis Knowlys, K. G.), by whom he had three ſons and four daughters; viz. William, of whom hereafter; Henry and Thomas, who both died unmarried; Mary, married to Sir William Hicks, of Buckholt, in Eſſex, baronet; Dorothy died unmarried; Catherine married to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, from whence is deſcended lord Boſton;† and Anne, firſt to Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, knight, anceſtor of earl Harcourt; and, ſecondly, to Sir William Waller, knight, the famous parliament general, temp. Charles I.

* Brydges' Memoirs of the Peers of England, p. 340. Kimber's Baronage, Vol. III. p. 129, Knolly's Family.

† Brydges' Memoirs, p. 341.

William, 5th Lord.

WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeding his father, was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles I. He married the lady

[r] Hollingſhed relates, that Charles Paget, this lord's brother, was principal agent for the Roman catholics, as it was proved on examination of the earl of Northumberland's caſe; viz. that in September 1583, he came privately from beyond ſea to the earl of Northumberland at Petworth, where the lord Paget met him: and that on Throgmorton's being committed to the Tower, the earl of Northumberland prevailed on the lord Paget to quit the realm, and provided him a ſhip on the coaſt of Suſſex wherein he embarked.

Thereupon, in the parliament holden at Weſtminſter, the 29th Elizabeth, he was attainted, with his brother Charles, and their lands and poſſeſſions confiſcated; whereby the earl of Leiceſter got a grant of Paget houſe.

Camden obſerves, that his death was a ſad and univerſal loſs to the commonwealth of learning.

Frances Rich, one of the daughters of Henry earl of Holland, beheaded by the rebels in 1648-9; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and ſeven daughters. Of the ſons, William, the eldeſt, was the next lord; Henry, the ſecond, married a daughter of - - - - - Sandford, of Sandford, in the county of Salop, eſquire; and ſettling in Ireland, had iſſue a ſon, Thomas (who was a brigadier general, and married Mary, daughter, and one of the coheirs of Peter Whitcombe, eſquire, of Great Braxted, in Eſſex, by whom he had iſſue an only daughter, Caroline, married to Sir Nicholas Bayley, baronet, and was mother to the preſent earl of Uxbridge); and a daughter, Dorothy, who married Sir Edward Irby, of Boſton, in the county of Lincoln, baronet, grandfather of the preſent lord Boſton. Of the ſeven daughters; firſt, Iſabella died unmarried; ſecond, Lettice married Richard Hampden, of Great Hampden, Bucks, eſquire; third, Elizabeth died unmarried; fourth, Frances married Rowland Hunt, of Boreaton, in co. Salop, eſquire; fifth, Penelope married Philip Foley, of Preſtwood, in Staffordſhire, eſquire; ſixth, Diana married Sir Henry Aſhurſt, of Watertock, co. Oxon, baronet; and, ſeventh, Anne died unmarried.

William, 6th lord.

WILLIAM, ſon and heir, was the ſixth lord Paget; the reputation of whoſe great abilities will laſt as long as the memory of that celebrated peace of Carlowitz, concluded anno 1698, ſhall remain in hiſtory. He died in an advanced age, the 25th February, 1712-13; having lived much eſteemed and honoured by all who knew him. His firſt wife was Frances, daughter of Francis Pierpoint, eſquire, a younger ſon of Robert earl of Kingſton; by whom he left only ſurviving, Henry, his heir (his eldeſt ſon, William, having died in his lifetime, unmarried). His ſecond lady was Iſabella,* daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, knight, of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire; by whom he had iſſue another ſon, William, who died young, but who is not mentioned in any of the hitherto printed accounts of this family.

* Ex inform. Dom. Boſton.

Henry, 7th lord, 1ſt earl of Uxbridge.

HENRY, only ſurviving ſon beforenamed, of William, ſixth lord Paget, ſucceeded his father, in whoſe lifetime he had been made a peer, by the ſtyle and title of baron Paget, of Burton, anno 1711. And,

October

October 19th, 1714, was further created earl of Uxbridge, by king George I. He fulfilled many high and important offices; but in 1715 reſigned his employments. By his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, baronet, he had no iſſue; but by his firſt, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Cateſby, of Whiſton, in Northamptonſhire, he had iſſue Thomas Cateſby, lord Paget,[s] who died in February, 1741-2, in his lifetime. Which Thomas lord Paget was colonel of a regiment of foot; and by the lady Elizabeth Egerton, his wife, ſiſter to Scroope duke of Bridgewater, had iſſue two ſons, Henry, and George, who died at Colcheſter, 1737, in the ſeventeenth year of his age. The ſaid Henry earl of Uxbridge died in 1743, and with his ſecond lady was buried in the church of Hillingdon, Middleſex, where an elegant monument is erected to their memory.* His ſucceſſor was his grandſon Henry. Which

* Ex inform. Dom. Boſton.

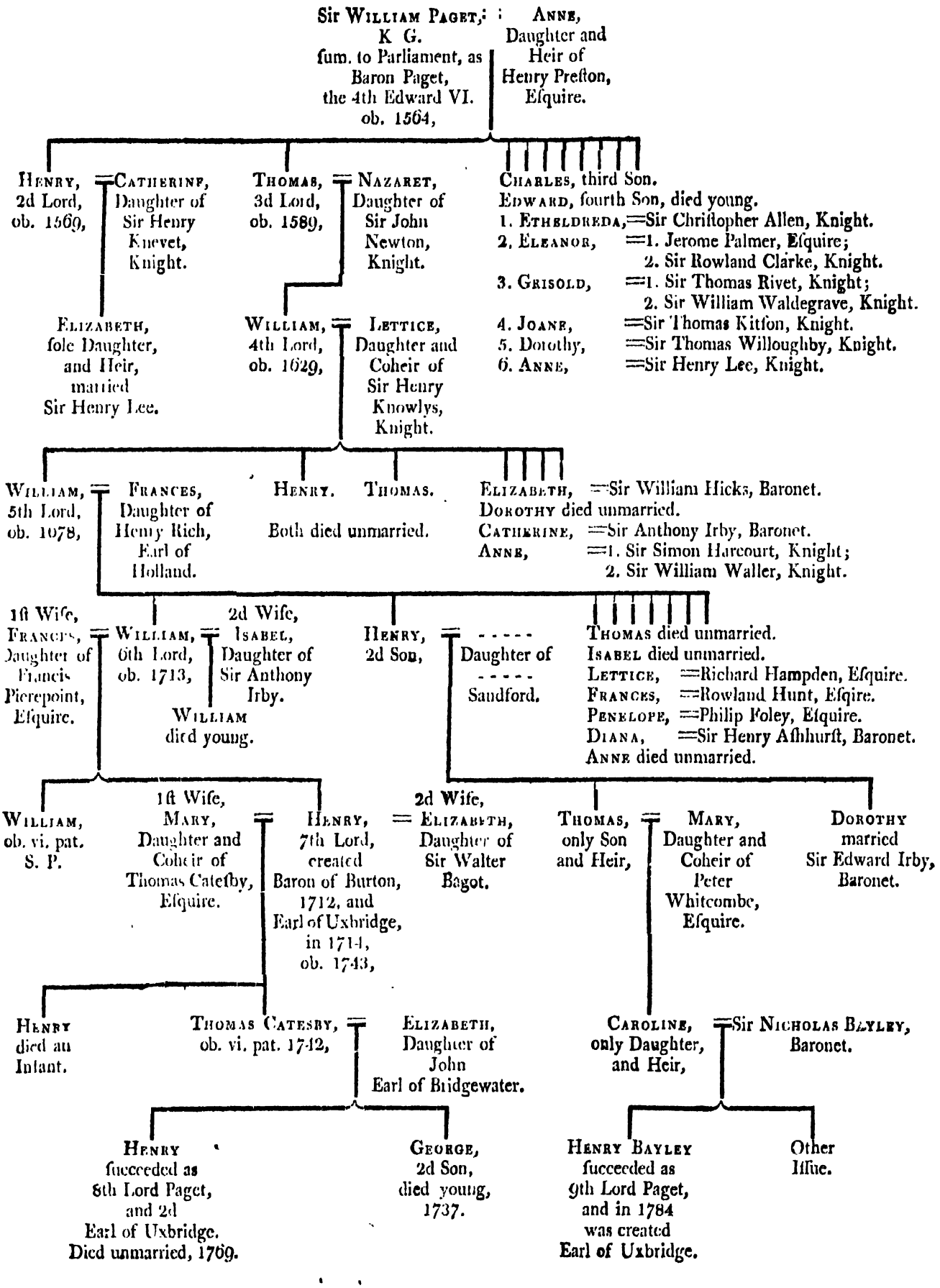
Henry, 8th Lord, 2d Earl of Uxbridge.

Henry, ſecond earl of Uxbridge, dying unmarried in November 1769, the ſaid earldom, and the barony of Burton, became extinct; but the barony of Paget devolved on Henry Bayley, eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Nicholas Bayley, baronet (beforementioned), of Place-Newyth, in Angleſea, by Caroline his wife, daughter and ſole heir of brigadier-general Paget, youngeſt grandſon of William fifth lord Paget. Which Henry Bayley, on his acceding to the barony of Paget on the death of his couſin, took the name and arms of Paget in addition to his own; and May the 19th, 1784, was advanced to the title of earl of Uxbridge, which title he now enjoys.

Edmonſon's Peerage, tit. Uxbridge.

[s] This Thomas lord Paget is mentioned in Walpole's Noble Authors, as having written ſeveral ſmall works not devoid of good ſenſe.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF PAGET.



PERCY.

ARMS—Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. five Fuſils in Feſs O. for Percy; 2 and 3 O. a Lion rampant Az. for Brabant.

THE learned Camden aſſerts, that this famous family of Percy is deſcended from the earls of Brabant; and inherited, together with that ancient ſurname, the poſſeſſions alſo of Percy, ever ſince that Joſcelin of Lorain (a younger brother to Adeliza, queen to Henry I.) married Agnes, the daughter, and at length ſole heir of WILLIAM DE PERCY; from which illuſtrious couple, all the ſucceeding branches of the Percy family deduce their origin.* They had iſſue four ſons; viz. Richard, Henry, Robert, and Joſceline; beſides two daughters, Eleanor and Alice.

* Vid. Percy in Vol. I.

RICHARD DE PERCY, the eldeſt ſon, was one of the chief of thoſe barons who took up arms againſt the tyranny of king John; and had a principal hand in extorting from that monarch the great charter of Britiſh liberties, of which he was choſen one of the twenty-five guardians to ſee it duly obſerved. The 6th of king John, on the death of his mother (who died that year), he had livery of all thoſe lands in com. Ebor, whereof ſhe died ſeiſed; as alſo of thoſe which Maud counteſs of Warwick, his aunt (and mother's ſiſter), held of the earl of Cheſter in fee. In the 2d of Henry III. he was in arms for that king; and the 7th of Henry III. was one of the witneſſes to the agreement which Leweline, prince of Wales, entered into; whereby he promiſed to make ſuch ſatisfaction to the king for damages done, as the archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould think expedient. After this period no further mention is made of him, other than he granted the nunnery at Handale, in com. Ebor, to Richard Malebiſe, and his heirs; and

and that he died without iſſue, whereby the inheritance devolved upon his brother Henry. Which

HENRY was his heir and ſucceſſor, and married Iſabel, daughter of Adam, and ſiſter of Peter de Brus, of Skelton;* and left iſſue two ſons, viz. William and Henry. Of whom

* Vid. Brus of Skelton.

WILLIAM, the 17th of Henry III. gave 500 marks to the king, for the wardſhip of the five daughters of William de Briwere; and the 28th of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of all the lands of Richard de Percy, whoſe couſin and heir he was, excepting the manor of Topclive, which was then the dowry of Agnes, the widow of the ſaid Richard. So that by the account of Robert de Creeping (ſhortly after given up into the exchequer), it appears that he had thirty knights fees de veteri feoffamento, in Yorkſhire, and two knights fees in Lincolnſhire.

This William deceaſed the 29th of Henry III. He married two wives; viz. firſt, Ellen, daughter of the lord Bardolph; and, ſecondly, Joane, fifth daughter of William de Briwere, a great baron, and ſiſter and coheir to the laſt William de Briwere, by whom he had four daughters; but by his firſt wife he had iſſue ſeven ſons, as in the Table of Deſcent.† Whereof

log. Tab.

HENRY, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father; and the 33d of Henry III. gave a fine of £.900 for livery of his lands, and that he might marry whom he pleaſed.

He was one of the northern barons who, in 1258, was ſummoned to prepare himſelf with horſe and arms, and all his power, for reſcuing the king of Scots (a minor), whom his ſubjects had rebelliouſly ſeized upon, and held in reſtraint: and who had married the daughter of king Henry. In the great contention between Henry III. and his barons, he was on the king's ſide at the battle of Lewes, where he was taken priſoner, but was ſoon after releaſed. He married Eleanor,

† Dugdale makes the iſſue of this William to be by Joane de Briwere his wife, and does not notice any former wife. But the above ſtatement is according to Collins, Edmonſon, and others.

daughter

daughter of John earl of Warren and Surrey; by whom he had iſſue William, John, and Henry. Whereof the two firſt dying S. P. the youngeſt,

HENRY, became the next heir; whoſe wardſhip (being under age), was granted to Edmund, the king's brother: but in the 32d of Edward I. having attained his majority, he had livery of his inheritance, and alſo ſummons to be at Portſmouth, to attend the king, with horſe and arms, into Gaſcoigne. After when, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the wars of Scotland during that reign; and obtained from Edward I. the government of Galloway and Aire, in Scotland, and the carldom of Carrick, part of the poſſeſſions of Robert de Brus. The 3d of Edward II. he had a grant from Anthony Beke, biſhop of Durham, of the barony of Alnwick, to hold to him and his heirs for ever; and the king, at Shene, the 23d January, 1310, confirmed the ſaid grant

This Henry deceaſed the 8th of Edward II. (having been ſummoned to parliament as one of the barons of the realm during the greateſt part of his life); and was buried at Fountains Abbey, in Yorkſhire. By Eleanor his wife, daughter of John, and ſiſter to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, he had two ſons; Henry, and William de Percy, who was made a knight of the bath, the 20th Edward II.

HENRY, the ſecond lord Percy of Alnwick, at the time of his father's death was in minority; but the 15th of Edward II. he procured an abſolute livery of his lands, although he had not then made proof of his age. In 1331, he had livery, on a grant, of the inheritance of the caſtle of Werkworth, in Northumberland; which, after the death of Sir John Clavering without iſſue male, was to devolve on the king (Edward III.) and his heirs. In 1346, he was a principal commander at the battle of Durham, where the Scotch army was totally defeated, and David their king taken priſoner; ſhortly after when he died, viz. the 26th of February, 1351, and was buried in the priory of Alnwick.

He married Idonea, daughter of Robert lord Clifford; by whom he

had iſſue Henry, his ſon and heir; Thomas, biſhop of Norwich, who died the 44th of Edward III. and was buried in his own cathedral; William, to whom his father granted the manor of Kirk-Levington; Roger, who had the manors of Stanerbot and Dalton-Percy; and Richard, who died young:[a] alſo four daughters, married as ſhewn in the annexed Table of Deſcent.

HENRY, the eldeſt ſon, at his father's death was thirty years old; and doing his homage, had livery of his lands the ſame year, the dowry of Idonea his mother, then living, excepted. In 1356, he was appointed warden of the Scotch Marches, and in 1359, governor of the caſtle of Berwick; and was much diſtinguiſhed in the wars of Edward III. till his death in 1368. He married, to his firſt wife, Mary Plantagenet, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter (grandſon to king Henry III.) by whom he had two ſons; Henry, of whom hereafter; and Thomas, who was created earl of Worceſter;* and one daughter, Iſabella. By his ſecond wife, Joane, daughter and heir of John de Orreby, he had alſo one daughter, Mary. Of the ſons, the eldeſt,

* Vid. Percy earl of Worceſter.

Henry 1ſt earl of Northumberland.

HENRY, having performed his homage, had livery of his lands the ſame year his father died. He was made earl marſhal of England; and at the coronation of Richard II. was created earl of Northumberland, by patent. In 1387 and 1388, he was ſent ambaſſador into Scotland, and was governor of Calais in 1390: but, after a long ſeries of public ſervices, the king receiving information, that he and his ſon Hotſpur had ſpoken ſome words reflecting upon the public meaſures, which at that time were very unconſtitutional, ſent for him, and upon his refuſing to come, baniſhed him the realm in 1398. Such arbitrary treatment, therefore, ſeems ſufficiently to have juſtified, what has been deemed, by ſome, the moſt culpable meaſure of his life; viz. his joining Henry duke of Lancaſter in his return to England the year

[a] Theſe five ſons are given after Collins. Mr. Edmonſon recites them: Henry, William, Richard, Thomas, and Roger, as in the Table; and Dugdale ſtates them, Henry, William, Richard, biſhop of Norwich, and Roger, but mentions no Thomas.

following

following, while Richard was in Ireland, and aſſiſting him in thoſe ſteps which led to the depoſition of that unfortunate monarch.

On the acceſſion of Henry duke of Lancaſter to the throne, by the title of Henry IV. this Henry earl of Northumberland was advanced to the great office of conſtable of England for life, and other high truſts; and had, moreover, a grant of the Iſle of Man.

Three years after, he gained a ſignal victory over the Scots at Halwedon-Hill. But our hiſtorians relate, that the king not ſatisfied with the peace which followed the earl's conqueſts, was eager to ſhare in the gains; and therefore demanded of him all his moſt profitable priſoners, whoſe redemption would raiſe great ſums; which being refuſed, the king not only took the priſoners, but refuſed admitting the earl into his preſence; who conſidering that he had been the great inſtrument of raiſing king Henry to the throne, reſented this ſeverity, not only as an injuſtice, but as a great act of ingratitude; and thereupon joining with Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, and Owen Glendour, they entered into a league to depoſe Henry; and raiſed a large army, wherewith the malcontents marched to Shrewſbury, near which city, after a vain attempt to accommodate theſe diſcontents on the part of Henry, a battle enſued, wherein the royal army gained a complete victory; and Sir Henry Hotſpur, the valiant hero, the earl's ſon, was ſlain, and the earl of Worceſter, his brother, taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded.

The earl of Northumberland himſelf, by indiſpoſition, had been prevented from joining his brother and ſon; and, upon aſſurances of mercy, diſmiſſed his forces, and attended the king at York; who pardoned him his life, but deprived him of his honours and eſtates for the preſent, yet afterwards reſtored them to him again.

This reconciliation was, however, of ſhort duration; for reflecting on the loſs of his ſon, and finding himſelf ſlighted by the king, he became ſo diſcontented, that he joined with Thomas Mowbray, earl marſhal, and Richard Scroope, archbiſhop of York, in their rebellion. Who failing in that attempt, loſt their lives, and the earl was forced

to ſeek refuge in Scotland, from whence he went into France and Flanders; but meeting with no ſucceſs there, he returned into Scotland, and obtaining ſome aſſiſtance from that nation, advanced into England. Where, at Bramham Moor, near Haſelwood, on the 2d of March, the 8th of Henry IV. he was reſolutely encountered by Sir Ralph Rokeſby, high ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and after a ſharp fight, defeated and ſlain.[x]

This great earl, to his firſt wife, had Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Nevil, of Raby, ſiſter to Ralph firſt earl of Weſtmoreland; by whom he had Sir Henry Percy, commonly called Hotſpur; Sir Thomas Percy, who married Elizabeth, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol;* Sir Ralph Percy, who married Philippa, the other daughter and coheir of the ſaid David de Strabolgi, and died S. P.; Alan Percy; and a daughter, Margaret. To his ſecond wife, he married Maud, ſiſter and heir to Anthony lord Lucy;† who ſettled, on him and his heirs, the honour and caſtle of Cockermouth, with other great eſtates, on condition that her arms ſhould be for ever quartered with thoſe of the Percies.

* Vid. Strabolgi.

† Vid. Lucy.

Henry lord Percy, ſurnamed (as before mentioned), from his ſpirited conduct, Hotſpur, early diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his valour and military ſkill, and was eſteemed the greateſt warrior of his age. For the general ſeries of his exploits, it is ſufficient to refer the reader to the ſeveral hiſtories of England;[y] and only here obſerve, that he fought the famous battle of Otterbourn, near the Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland (commonly called Chevy Chace), where James earl of Douglas was ſlain, and himſelf, with his brother Sir Ralph Percy,

[x] After the battle, his head, then white with age, was cut off and ſent to London, to be ſet on the bridge; and his body quartered, and ſent to London, Lincoln, Berwick, and Newcaſtle: but in May following they were taken down, by the king's ſpecial precept, and delivered to his friends to be buried.

This family promoted, and greatly favoured the doctrines of Wickliffe; being the ſame as were after ſo happily ſettled, temp. Edward VI.

[y] Froiſſart relates this battle, and other ſkirmiſhes, whoſe Chronicles were firſt tranſlated by John Bourchier, lord Berners, and lately by Mr. Johnes.

taken

taken priſoners; who were, however, both exchanged that year. In 1399, he had a principal ſhare, with his father, in eſtabliſhing Henry IV. upon the throne, and jointly with him gained the noted battle of Hallidon Hill, where Archibald earl of Douglas, the Scots general, was wounded and taken priſoner, with the earls of Athol, Montgomery, Fife, Monteith, and Angus. The ranſom for which noblemen, beſides one hundred knights and gentlemen, was always conſidered the property of thoſe who guarded the Marches; but which the king, for particular reaſons, now claimed to himſelf. This ungenerous conduct highly provoked the Percies; who therefore combined their ſtrong reſentments with others, and took up arms; not doubting their power to pull down a king they had ſo lately ſet up. Hence a new revolution ſeemed near at hand, when this aſpiring young nobleman was ſlain by an arrow at the battle of Shrewſbury, as before ſtated, anno 1403.* He married Elizabeth, daughter to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence; by whom he had iſſue a daughter, Elizabeth, and one ſon,

HENRY, who, after the death of his grandfather, was carried very young into Scotland, and educated at St. Andrews. But at the acceſſion of king Henry V. he was ſent for out of Scotland, and was fully reſtored in parliament from the attainder of his father and grandfather, to all the honours of his family, by the interceſſion of the king's aunt, Joane, counteſs of Weſtmoreland (daughter of John of Gaunt), whoſe daughter, Eleanor, he had married on coming into England. Henry, 2d Earl.

In 1416, he was at the celebrated battle of Agincourt; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by many exploits in the reign of Henry V. and alſo in that of Henry VI. by whom he was made conſtable of England, in 1450. The 3d of Henry VI. for the better confirmation of the dig-

* Previous to the commencement of this battle, he encouraged his men to fight, ſaying, "Stand to it valiantly; for this day will either advance us all if we conquer, or free us from the king's power if we be overcome; it being more honourable to fall in battle for the public good, than, after the fight, to die by the ſentence of an enemy."

nity

nity of earl of Northumberland, he obtained a charter of creation thereto.

On the breaking out of the civil wars of York and Lancaſter, gratefully remembering the good offices and favours he had received from Henry V. he continued loyal to his ſon: and as his father and grandfather died in battle, oppoſing the Lancaſter cauſe, this Henry loſt his life in bravely maintaining it; being ſlain in the battle of St. Albans, 22d May, 1455, and was buried in St. Albans Abbey. By Eleanor his wife, he had iſſue nine ſons; viz. Henry, his ſucceſſor; John, who died in his childhood; Thomas, created lord Egremont;* Sir Ralph Percy;[a] John and Henry, who both died young; William, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, the 30th of Henry VI. and the year after, conſecrated biſhop of Carliſle; Sir Richard Percy; and George, prebend of Beverley: alſo three daughters; viz. Joane, who became a nun at Whitby; Anne and Catherine, who both married into noble families.

* Vid. Percy Lord Egremont.

Henry, 3d Earl.

Henry, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father, and was made governor of Berwick, and warden of the Eaſt and Middle Marches. He married, in his father's lifetime, Eleanor, daughter and ſole heir of Richard Poynings, who died during the life of his father, Robert lord Poynings, on whoſe deceaſe ſhe was heireſs to both; wherefore, in her right, he had ſummons to parliament as lord Poynings, in his father's lifetime, till he became earl of Northumberland, when the barony merged in the ſaid earldom.

At the ſecond battle of St. Albans, on Shrove Tueſday, 1461, he had the good fortune to ſurvive; but in the great battle of Touton-Field, the 29th of March following, he was unfortunately ſlain. At this action the earl commanded the vanguard; but there being a ſnow direct in his mens faces, whereby they could not diſcern how they ſhot, he led them on to charge ſword in hand; in which bloody con-

[a] He was alſo a brave aſſertor of the Lancaſtrian intereſt, and was killed in the battle at Heggelamore, in Northumberland; ſaying, as he was dying, "I have ſaved the bird in my boſom:" meaning, that he had kept both his promiſe and his oath to king Henry VI.

flict it is imagined he fell, though how he was killed is not mentioned. Hall ſays of him, "That he was in luſty youth, and of frank courage."

In the parliament holden the 4th of November following, he was attainted; and the king (Edward IV.) conferred the earldom of Northumberland on John Nevil, lord Montagu, brother to Richard earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, by letters patent, dated at York, 28th May, 4th Edward IV.

This earl, by Eleanor his wife, before mentioned (beſides three daughters; Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Margaret, who all married),* had one ſon,

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

HENRY, his ſucceſſor; who being under age at his father's death, was kept in the Tower by king Edward IV. and at length, in 1472, was fully reſtored in blood and title, the attainder of his father being made void.[b] Soon after which, he was inſtalled a knight of the garter, and appointed warden of the Marches, with an allowance of 2000 marks per annum, in time of peace, and of 6000 in time of war. At the battle of Boſworth, where king Richard was killed, he ſtood neuter; and was after one of the privy council to Henry VII. to whoſe avarice he at length fell a victim. For, in 1489, the parliament having granted the king a tax, the ſame was found ſo heavy in the North, that the whole county was in a flame.

Henry, 4th Earl.

The earl, then lord lieutenant of Yorkſhire, wrote to inform the king of the diſcontent, and recommended the tax to be abated: but the avaricious monarch anſwered, that not a penny ſhould be abated. And this meſſage being incautiouſly delivered by the earl, the populace roſe, and ſuppoſing him to be the promoter of the calamity, cruelly

[b] Leland writes, that the king ſuſpecting the fidelity of John lord Montagu, whom he had created earl of Northumberland, privately incited the people of the North to deſire the reſtoration of this young Henry Percy, knowing his intereſt in that part, whereby he might be a competitor againſt him: but that the lord Montagu might not fly out, he created him (on reſigning his patent of earl of Northumberland), marquis of Montagu, by letters patent, dated March 25, 10th Edward IV.

murdered

murdered him, with ſeveral of his attendants, at his houſe, near Thirſke, in Yorkſhire.

He married Maud, daughter to William Herbert, firſt earl of Pembroke (who, together with her lord, has a fine monument in Beverley minſter); and by her had four ſons, viz. Henry, his ſucceſſor; Sir William Percy; Alan, who, the 36th of Henry VIII. was warden of the Holy Trinity College, at Arundel, when, with his brethren there, he ſurrendered it to the king; and Joſceline. He had alſo three daughters; whereof Eleanor married Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham; Anne, William Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; and Elizabeth died young.

Henry, 5th Earl.

HENRY, fifth earl of Northumberland, the 12th Henry VII. was one of the chief commanders againſt lord Audley and his adherents, at the battle of Blackheath, and was employed in various other public ſervices; but was particularly noted for the very ſplendid manner in which he conducted the princeſs Margaret, the king's daughter, to the borders of Scotland, on her marriage with James IV. of that kingdom; on which occaſion, as Hall writes, his dreſs and equipage were moſt princely and magnificent.

In the reign of Henry VIII. he aſſiſted at the taking of the cities of Therouene and Tournay, and was one of the commanders at the famous battle of the Spurs. He was a knight of the garter;[c] and departed this life the 18th of Henry VIII. having the happineſs to die in his bed, which not one of the preceding earls had ever done. He was buried at Beverley. He married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spenſer, knight, and of Eleanor his wife, daughter, and at length coheir of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; by whom he had three ſons; viz. Henry, his ſucceſſor; Sir Thomas

[c] By his plate, in the eighth ſtall on the ſovereign's ſide, in the chapel of St. George, at Windſor, it appears his name was Henry Algernon; for the inſcription thereon runs thus: viz.

"Henricus Algernon Piercy, comes Northumbrie, hujus nominis quintus dominus honoris de Cockermouth, atque Petwirthe, ac dominus de Poinings, Fitz-Pain, et Brian. Hen. VIII."

Percy,

Percy, who was concerned in Aſke's conſpiracy, and was executed for the ſame, 29th Henry VIII. leaving two ſons, Thomas and Henry, who afterwards became earls of Northumberland; Sir Ingelram Percy, third ſon, died S.P. He had alſo two daughters: who were, Margaret, wife of Henry Clifford, firſt earl of Cumberland, of that ſurname; and Maud, married to the lord Coniers.

HENRY PERCY, the next earl, was, ſoon after his father's death, made warden of the Scotch Marches, and a knight of the garter. But he did not long outlive the attainder of his brother; for he died the ſame year without iſſue, leaving all his eſtates to the crown, with a wiſe foreſight, that in caſe the attainder came to be reverſed, they might be reſtored entire to his family, as afterwards happened. Yet he is ſometimes called Henry the "*unthrifty*," from his having ſo diſpoſed of his paternal inheritance. This earl (who had been an admirer of Anne Boleyn), married Mary, daughter of George earl of Shrewſbury; and on his death, at his houſe at Hackney, in 1538, was buried in the choir of the church there. Henry, 6th Earl.

After his decaſe, the title of this earldom lay dormant for many years, until John Dudley, earl of Warwick, was created duke of Northumberland; but on the acceſſion of queen Mary, this duke being executed and attainted, the earldom was once more reſtored to the Percy family, in the perſon of Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Percy, who was executed and attainted, as already mentioned. Which

THOMAS was reſtored in blood to the honours of his family, by an expreſs creation, on the 30th April, the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, by the favour of that queen, in conſideration of his noble deſcent, conſtancy, virtues, valour in deeds of arms, and other ſhining qualifications (as the words of the patent import), and was made a baron, by the title of lord Percy, with a limitation of that honour on the "*heirs male*" of his body, with remainder, in default, to Henry his brother, in tail male.* Alſo, the day following, he was created earl of Northumberland, with the like entail of that honour to Thomas, 7th Earl.

* Pat. 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, p. 10.

his iſſue male; and, in default, to Henry his brother, and the heirs male of his body.* He was afterwards made warden of the Marches, and knight of the garter. But, like his father, being zealous for the old religion, and conſpiring againſt queen Elizabeth, he fled into Scotland. Whence being betrayed to the regent, the earl of Morton, he was (for a large bribe) delivered to lord Hunſdon; who had him conveyed to York, where he was beheaded, 22d Auguſt, 1572. He had to wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Somerſet, earl of Beaufort; by whom he had one ſon, Thomas, who died young; and five daughters; viz. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Wodrove, of Wolley, in com. Ebor, eſquire; Mary, of Sir Thomas Gray, of Wark, in com. Northumb. knight; Lucy, of Sir Edward Stanley, of Eynſham, in com. Oxon, knight, brother to Henry earl of Derby;[d] Jane, of lord Henry Seymour, brother to the earl of Hertford; and Mary, prioreſs of the Engliſh nunnery at Bruſſels.[e]

* Pat. 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, p. 10.

Dying thus without iſſue male, Sir Henry Percy, knight, the earl's younger brother, by virtue of the entail made by queen Mary (as before mentioned), was ſummoned to parliament as earl of Northumberland, and baron Percy, the 18th of Elizabeth, and admitted accordingly. Which

Henry, 8th Earl.

HENRY, on his brother's defection, ſtood loyal to queen Elizabeth; and, with all the forces he could raiſe, accompanied Sir John Forſter, warden of the Middle Marches, againſt the earl of Weſtmoreland; and on the 7th of December, routed his army, and purſuing afterwards the ſcattered remains, put an end to the rebellion.

Notwithſtanding, however, theſe, and his other eminent ſervices, he was ſuſpected of plotting to ſet the queen of Scots at liberty; and on

[d] By this lady Sir William had a daughter, the famous lady Venetia Digby, who is ſo particularly recorded by lord Clarendon.

[e] If this Thomas was fully reſtored in blood to the inheritance of all the honours of his anceſtors, the baronies in fee, viz. of Poynings, Fitz-Pain, and Bryan, ſeem on his death to have become veſted in abeyance between his five daughters, unleſs again loſt in conſequence of his conviction and attainder.

being

being committed to the Tower, was, on the 21ſt of June, 1585, found dead in his bed, ſhot with three bullets, his chamber door being barred on the inſide. Camden ſays, "Certainly many good men were much "affected that ſo great a perſon, who was of a lively and active ſpirit, "died ſo miſerable and lamentable a death; as well becauſe men na- "turally favour nobility, as that he had acquired ſingular commenda- "dation for his valour. What ſuſpicions the fugitives muttered "concerning one Baliffe, one of Hatton's ſervants, and a little before "appointed to be the earl's keeper, I omit; as thinking not meet to "inſert any thing upon meer hearſay and reports."

He married Catherine, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John lord Latimer; by whom he had a numerous iſſue, as in the Table of Deſcent appears.* Whereof

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

HENRY, his eldeſt ſon, was his heir and ſucceſſor; who, in 1585, was a volunteer under the earl of Leiceſter in the Low Countries; active in the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in 1588; ſignalized by a challenge of Sir Francis Vere, and implicated afterwards in the gunpowder plot, for which he paid a very heavy fine, and endured an impriſonment of upwards of fifteen years, which he ſpent in the wiſeſt and nobleſt manner, in the company and converſation of the moſt eminent ſcholars; having for his fellow priſoner, his intimate friend Sir Walter Raleigh; and engaging, beſides, others the moſt profound in literature and ſcience. Three of which, viz. Thomas Harriot, Robert Hues, and Walter Warner, from their diſtinguiſhed eminence in mathematical knowledge, were uſually called the earl's "*three magi*;" and he himſelf acquired the name of "*Henry the wizard.*"

Henry, 9th Earl.

Arthur Wilſon† gives the following account of his releaſe from the Tower:

† Vid. his Life of King James I.

"About this time, Henry earl of Northumberland, who had been a priſoner in the Tower ever ſince the gunpowder plot (a long recluſe), was ſet at liberty. The cauſe of his confinement was upon a ſentence in the ſtar chamber, for nouriſhing in his houſe Thomas

Piercie, his kinſman,[f] who was one of the complotters of the treaſon; and though nothing could be proved againſt the earl to endanger his life, yet upon the preſumption of his knowledge of it, he was fined £.30,000, and impriſoned in the Tower."

Camden writes, that upon his enlargement, anno 1621, the great guns were diſcharged for joy of his delivery.

" The old earl, when he had got looſe, hearing that the great favour-
" ite, Buckingham, was drawn about with a coach and ſix horſes
" (which was much wondered at then as a novelty, and imputed to
" him as a domineering of pride), thought, if Buckingham had ſix,
" he might very well have eight in his coach, with which he rode
" through the city of London to Bath, to the vulgar talk and admi-
" ration; and recovering his health there, he lived long after at Pet-
" worth, in Suſſex; bating this overtopping humour, which ſhewed it
" rather an affected fit than a diſtemper. Nor did the addition of two
" horſes by Buckingham grow higher than a little murmur, for in the
" late queen's (Elizabeth) time, there were no coaches; and the firſt
" had but two horſes, the reſt crept in by degrees, as men firſt ven-
" ture to ſea; and every new thing the people diſaffect, they ſtumble
" ſometimes at the action; for as the perſon, which riſes like a little
" cloud, but ſoon vaniſhes; ſo after, when Buckingham was carried
" in a chair upon men's ſhoulders, the clamour and noiſe were vehe-
" ment, that the people railed at him in the ſtreets; loathing that
" men ſhould be brought to as ſervile a condition as horſes." So irkſome is every little new impreſſion that breaks an old cuſtom, and rubs and grates againſt the public humour! but when time had made thoſe chairs common, every looſe pimp or minion uſed them; ſo that what at firſt gave ſo much ſcandal, was the means to convey thoſe privately to ſuch places, where they might give much more.

In the 4th of king Charles I. this earl obtained a confirmation to

[f] Percy, the conſpirator, is ſuppoſed to have been the grandſon of Joſceline, fourth ſon of Henry, fourth earl of Northumberland; whoſe firſt ſon, Henry, was great grandfather of this earl.

himſelf,

himſelf, and the heirs male of his body, of the barony of Percy, and earldom of Northumberland, in ſuch manner as he did then enjoy his place and precedence. Soon after which, viz, the 8th of Charles I. 1632, he departed this life at Petworth, and was there buried.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Walter, and ſiſter to Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex, by whom he had four ſons; viz. Henry, and another Henry, who died in their infancies; Algernon, his ſucceſſor; and another Henry, who, by Charles I. was created lord Percy of Alnwick.* Alſo two daughters; viz. Dorothy, married to Robert Sidney, ſecond earl of Leiceſter; and Lucy, to James Hay, earl of Carliſle.[g]

* Vid. Percy of Alnwick.

ALGERNON, tenth earl of Northumberland, ſucceeded his father in 1632; before whoſe death he had been ſummoned to parliament as lord Percy. In 1635, he was inſtalled a knight of the garter: proceeding from Dorſet houſe, in Saliſbury court, to Windſor, in a grand cavalcade of ſtate, being the laſt performed in that ſplendid manner; whereof Mr. Aſhmole has given a full account,† in his Hiſtory of that illuſtrious order. In 1637, he was conſtituted lord high admiral of England. The year before which, he had the command of a fleet ſent to repreſs the inſolencies of the Dutch, and to aſſert the ſovereignty of the crown of England over the Britiſh ſeas, which ſervice he performed with equal firmneſs and conduct.

Algernon, 10th Earl.

† Aſhmole's Hiſtory of the Order of the Garter.

In 1640, when the diſcontented Scotch made an irruption into England, he was appointed generaliſſimo of the army to oppoſe them, but was prevented, by ſickneſs, from executing a ſervice which he

g His lady, the ſaid Lucy, was the earl's youngeſt daughter, and of incomparable beauty (being celebrated in the poems of Waller, and of the moſt exquiſite wits of her time). Her marriage was againſt her father's will (who aimed at an higher extraction); wherefore his ſtubborn ſpirit would never give her any thing. Yet Hay, whoſe affection was above money (ſetting only a valuation upon his much-admired bride), ſtrove to make himſelf meritorious; and prevailed ſo with the king for his father-in-law, that he got his releaſe. But the old earl would hardly be drawn to take a releaſe from his hand; ſo that when at liberty, he reſtrained himſelf, and by importunity was perſuaded, for an indiſpoſition, to take a journey to Bath; which was one ſpecial motive to accept his ſon-in-law's reſpects.

probably

probably did not very heartily approve; for in the approaching civil war, he continued firmly attached to the parliament, yet, from a nice ſenſe of honour, he reſigned the command of the fleet to the king, from whom he had received it, though contrary to the intereſt and entreaties of his party.

He was, indeed, conſidered by both parties as one of the firſt men of his age; and although lord Clarendon has reflected upon him in his Hiſtory as guilty of ingratitude, for not adhering to the king; if we ſuppoſe the earl diſapproved of the court meaſures, and thought them fatal, or even dangerous, to the liberties of his country, he will be found to have acted upon the nobleſt and moſt honourable principles.

When Charles II. was crowned, the earl of Northumberland was made high conſtable on that occaſion; after when, he accepted of no office in the ſtate, chuſing to retire in the Summer to his ſeat at Petworth, and in the Winter to live in town, where he was conſtant in his attendance in parliament.

His lordſhip firſt married Anne, daughter of William Cecil, earl of Saliſbury, by whom he had five daughters; viz. Catherine, Dorothy, Anne, Elizabeth, and Lucy. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus earl of Suffolk, by whom he had an only ſon, Joſceline, and a daughter, Elizabeth, that died in her childhood.

Deceaſing the 13th of October, 1668, he was buried at Petworth; and in honours and eſtate was ſucceeded by

Joſceline, 11th Earl.

JOSCELINE, his only ſon and heir, born in 1644, a youth of great hopes and promiſe, but who only outlived his father two years; for travelling with his counteſs into France and Italy, he departed this life at Turin, on the 21ſt of May, 1670; and his body was brought over to England, and interred at Petworth.

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Wriothſly, earl of Southampton, he had an only ſon, Henry, who died an infant, and two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who was four years of age at his deceaſe; and Henrietta, who died ſoon after baptiſm.

On

On the death of this Joſceline without iſſue male, the earldom of Northumberland became extinct, but was claimed by one James Percy, who came out of Ireland; whoſe claim, however, on the 28th March, 1673, was reſolved, by the houſe of lords, to be diſmiſſed; the ſaid James having had a month's time given to him to ſubſtantiate his pretenſions, and having refuſed to make appear any probability of right thereto. Yet notwithſtanding this rejection, he carried on his pretenſions at common law, with no better ſucceſs; and was generally reputed an impoſtor.

But though the earldom thus expired for want of male heirs, the barony of Percy[h] has, by genealogiſts and hiſtorians, been aſſerted to have continued, and to have devolved upon the before-mentioned Elizabeth, ſole ſurviving daughter and heir of the ſaid Joſceline, laſt earl of Northumberland. Which

ELIZABETH, uſually termed baroneſs Percy, was married, firſt, to Henry Cavendiſh, lord Ogle, only ſon and heir to Henry duke of Newcaſtle; but he died on the 1ſt of November, 1680, and was buried at Petworth: but this was more properly a contract than a marriage, by reaſon of the tender years of the parties. After this ſhe was again contracted to Thomas Thynne, eſquire, of Long Leate, in Wilts; who was, on that account, aſſaſſinated by the procurement of count Coningſmark, in Pall Mall, anno 1682.[i] Soon after which ſhe was married to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerſet; by whom amongſt other iſſue, ſhe had

ALGERNON, her eldeſt ſon and heir; who, on her deceaſe, anno 1722, had ſummons to the houſe of peers, and took his ſeat there as lord Percy; and, on the deceaſe of his father, became duke of Somerſet.

This duke, a ſhort time before his death, was created baron of

[h] Vid. the note on the death of Thomas ſeventh earl of Northumberland.

[i] He lies buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, where is a monument to his memory, repreſenting the perpetration of this melancholy cataſtrophe.

Warkworth,

Warkworth, and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to his ſon-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithſon, baronet, who had married Elizabeth, his ſole daughter and heir. Wherefore, on his deceaſe, 7th February, 1749-50, theſe honours, with a moſt princely fortune, tranſmitted down from the ancient earls of Northumberland, devolved on the ſaid Sir Hugh, and Elizabeth his wife. Which titles they retained till 1766, when, by patent, his majeſty, George III. was pleaſed to create him duke of Northumberland, and earl Percy; whoſe ſucceſſor, his eldeſt ſon and heir, is the preſent duke of Northumberland, who alſo bears the ancient and once famous ſurname of Percy; a name, than which none has been more celebrated in the annals of Britiſh hiſtory, and in the pages of romantic fable; though none of this illuſtrious ſtock have promulgated their own fame, ſo as to obtain literary honour, and mention in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors.

POLE LORD MONTAGUE.

ARMS—Per Pale O. and S. a Saltire engrailed counterchanged.

THE firſt of this family, of whom any memorable notice occurs, is Sir RICHARD POLE, ſon of Sir Geffery Pole, deſcended from an ancient ſtock of that ſurname in Wales; who having valiantly ſerved king Henry VII. and being a perſon much accompliſhed, was made chief gentleman of the bedchamber to prince Arthur, and a knight of the garter.

The time of his death is not mentioned; but by the lady Margaret his wife, daughter to George duke of Clarence (afterwards made counteſs[k] of Saliſbury), he had iſſue four ſons; viz. Henry, Geffery,

[k] For her deſcent, misfortunes, and unfortunate death, ſee an account under the title of Saliſbury.

Arthur,

Arthur, and Reginald; and one daughter, Urſula, married to Henry lord Stafford.* Of theſe ſons,

*.Vid. Stafford.

HENRY, the eldeſt, had a ſpecial livery of the lands of his inheritance, the 5th of Henry VIII. ſo that it is likely his father died much about that period; and afterwards, the 21ſt of Henry VIII. had ſummons to parliament as lord Montague, as being deſcended from Alice, daughter and heir to Thomas Montague, earl of Saliſbury; but being convicted of high treaſon, for endeavouring, with others, to depoſe the ſaid king Henry, in order to advance his brother, the cardinal, to the crown, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, anno 30th Henry VIII. leaving iſſue by Jane his wife, daughter to George Nevil, lord Abergavenny, two daughters and coheirs; whereof Catherine married Francis earl of Huntingdon; and Winifred, Sir Thomas Haſtings, a younger brother to the ſaid Francis earl of Huntingdon; and, ſecondly, Sir Thomas Barrington, of Barrington-Hall, in Eſſex, knight.

Touching the younger brother of this Henry lord Montague, it appears that Geffery, the ſecond, though he accuſed this Henry of what, in ſubſtance, was laid to his charge, he had alſo ſentence of death paſſed upon him, yet did not ſuffer.

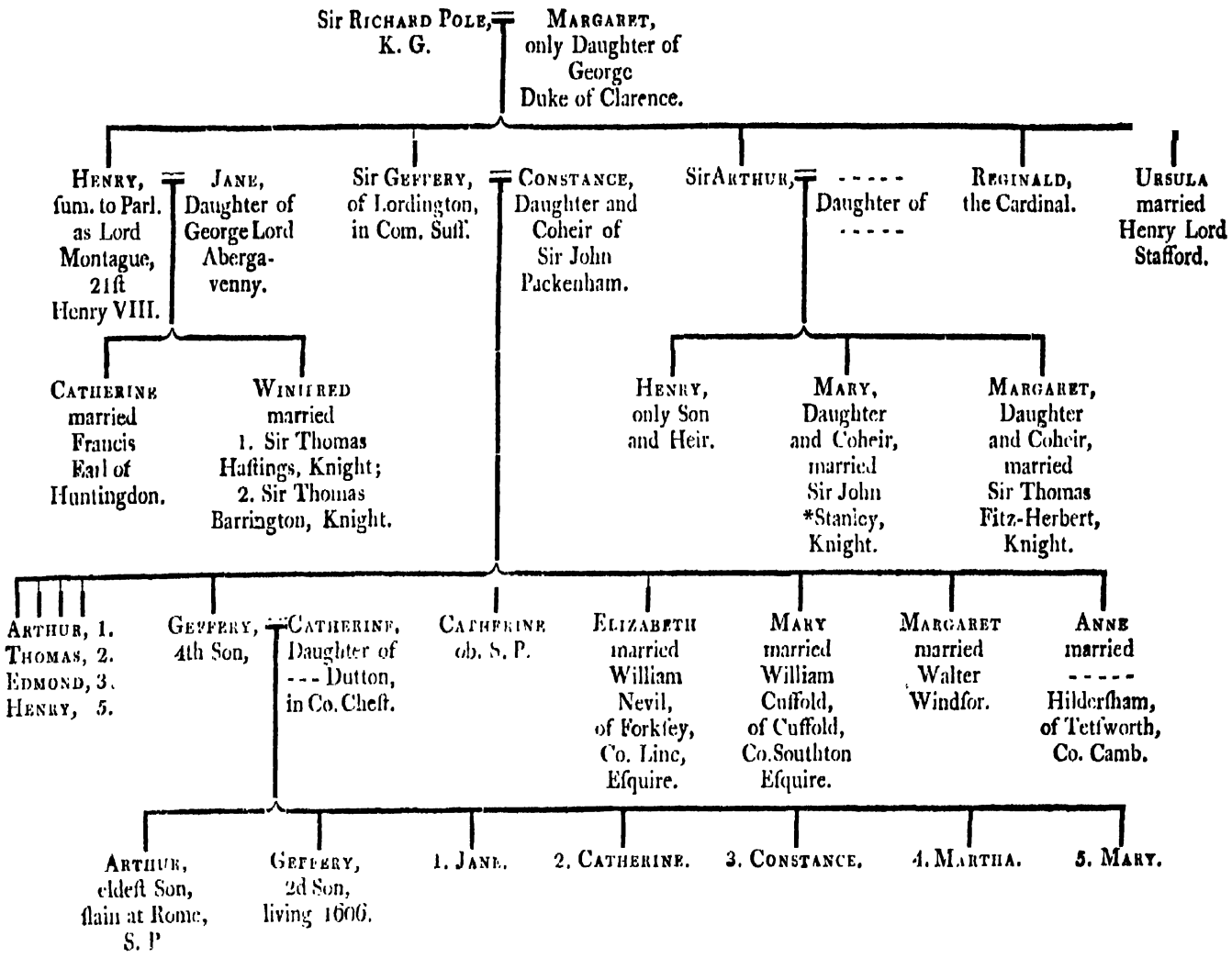
ARTHUR, the third brother, the 5th Elizabeth, was charged with purpoſing to go to the duke of Guiſe, in France, and to return to raiſe a force in Wales, to advance Mary queen of Scots to the crown of England, and himſelf to be declared duke of Clarence; for which he had judgment of death; but, by reaſon of his near alliance to queen Elizabeth, no execution enſued.

REGINALD, the fourth brother, was the celebrated cardinal, and one of the three that preſided in the Council of Trent when queen Mary began her reign; and being ſent for into England, came as Legate from Pope Julian III. and obtained a repeal of his attainder by a ſpecial act of parliament, the 1ſt and 2d of Philip and Mary. He was alſo made archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſo continued till his

death, which happened the very day on which queen Mary died; the the tidings whereof are ſaid to have broken his heart, being much weakened with a quartan ague. Whereupon he had burial in the cathedral at Canterbury.

He had his education, firſt at Magdalen College, and after at Corpus Chriſti College, Oxon; and being a perſon of excellent parts and learning, integrity of life, and modeſt behaviour, he obtained from Henry VIII. (his kinſman), the deanry of Exeter. He next travelled into Italy, and other parts, for ſeven years, reſiding chiefly at Padua; at what time king Henry having aboliſhed the pope's ſupremacy, ſent for him home: but he refuſing to come, the king diſpoſed of his deanry, and proclaimed him a traitor. The pope, however, compenſated this loſs, and created him a cardinal. Such, indeed, was his moderation, that he never ſued for greatneſs, though that ſued for him: for great men, he ſaid, were ſlaves to ſix things: firſt, to men's humours; ſecond, to buſineſs; third, to fortune; fourth, to their own followers; fifth, to fame; and, ſixth, to the public.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF POLE, LORD MONTAGUE.



* Stanney in Sandford.

POYNINGS.

ARMS—Barry of Six, O. and Vert, a Bend G.

IN the time of king Henry II. Adam de Poynings, of Poynings, in Suſſex, had three ſons, Adam, William, and John; from one of which ſons deſcended, as preſumed, MICHAEL DE POYNING, who, the 17th of John, adhered to the rebel barons of that time, and was ſucceeded by

THOMAS DE POYNINGS, who held ten knights fees in Poynings; and had iſſue two ſons, viz. Michael and Lucas. Which

MICHAEL, the 22d of Edward I. had ſummons, amongſt other great men, to attend the king touching the important affairs of the realm; and ſerved in the wars of Scotland during a great part of the laſt years of the reign of Edward I. and the beginning of the reign of Edward II. His ſucceſſor was another

THOMAS, his ſon and heir (as imagined); who having married Agnes, one of the coheirs of John, the ſon of Bartholomew de Cryol, was ſlain in the great ſea-fight with the French, at Sluſe, the 13th Edward III. leaving[1]

MICHAEL, his ſon and heir, twenty-two years of age, who ſerved with great reputation in the wars of France; where he was preſent at the great battle of Creſſy. The 40th of Edward III. giving 1000 marks to queen Philippa, he obtained the wardſhip and marriage of William, the ſon and heir to John lord Bardolph, to the end he might take Agnes his daughter to wife. And having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 16th to the 42d of Edward III. incluſive, he departed this life, the 7th of March, the 43d of Edward III. leaving

[1] Though not noticed by Dugdale in his Baronage, yet in his Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of Thomas de Poynings appears, the 11th of Edward III.

Joane

Joane his wife,[m] widow of Sir John de Molyns, knight, and Thomas, his ſon and heir, ſurviving. Which

THOMAS, the 44th of Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands, but died ſoon after without iſſue; leaving Blanch de Moubray, his wife, ſurviving, and Richard, his brother and heir. Which

RICHARD, the 4th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. He married Iſabel, daughter of Sir Robert de Grey (then called Fitz-Payne)* and having had ſummons to parliament, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Richard II. died the next enſuing year, leaving

* Vid. Fitz-Pain.

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, then in minority; who, the 10th of Henry IV. upon the death of Blanch, widow of his uncle, Sir Thomas de Poynings, knight, had livery of all the lands which ſhe held in dower. After this he was in the wars of France, during the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. and had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 5th of Henry IV. to the 23d of Henry VI. incluſive; ſhortly after when, he was unfortunately ſlain at the ſiege of Orleans, in France.

His ſon, RICHARD POYNINGS, died in his father's lifetime, leaving by Alianore his wife, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverſtone, knight, an only daughter and heir,

ALIANORE (or Eleanor), who alſo on the deceaſe of her grandfather, as beforementioned, became his heir; and having married Sir Henry Percy, ſon and heir of the earl of Northumberland, brought to him her great inheritance, whereof, in her right, he had a ſpecial livery, and alſo ſummons to parliament, during his father's life, as lord Poynings. Which title thereupon became afterwards merged in the ſuperior one of the earldom of Northumberland.†

† Vid. Percy.

[m] By her will, dated the 43d of Edward III. (1369), ſhe deſires to be buried in the church of Poynings, near her huſband, Michael lord Poynings; and alſo leaves certain legacies to her ſons, Thomas and Richard, and to her daughters, Elizabeth and Agnes.

EDWARD LORD POYNINGS.

THIS laſt mentioned Robert lord Poynings, had alſo a younger ſon, called ROBERT, who died the 49th of Henry VI. (i. e. 9th Edward IV.) being then ſeiſed of the manors of Eaſt-Hall, Faukam Ayſke, and Chelleſtfield, in com. Cantii, leaving

EDWARD, his ſon and heir, who was a moſt active and expert ſoldier; and adhering to the earl of Richmond againſt Richard III. was, after that happy victory at Boſworth, whereby the earl obtained the crown, made one of his privy council; and the 5th of Henry VII. was one of the chief commanders ſent in aid of Maximilian the emperor, againſt the French. The 20th of Henry VII. he was conſtable of Dover caſtle; and was in the ſame office at the time of his death. He was the third of eighteen counſellors, bequeathed by Henry VII. to his ſon, with his kingdom; a privy council, in which, it is ſaid, there was not one lawyer, and a complete body of active and knowing men in their own orb. The 5th of Henry VIII. (being then a knight of the garter), he was with the king at the ſiege and taking of Therouene, of which he was left governor. He is deſcribed with a ſerious and plodding brow, that beſpoke his deep prudence; and a ſmart look, which denoted his reſolved valour.

He died the 14th of Henry VIII. without lawful iſſue; JOHN, his only child by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Scot, knight, having deceaſed in his lifetime: but, by four concubines, he had three other ſons, and four daughters; viz. Sir Thomas, Sir Adrian, and Edward, who was ſlain at Boloin, the 38th Henry VIII. Of the daughters, Mary married Thomas Clinton; Margaret, Edmund Barry, of Sennington, in Kent; another married Sir Thomas Wilford, knight; and Roſe, became the wife of - - - - - Leukenore.

Sir THOMAS, the eldeſt of the ſons, for his military ſkill and eminent ſervices, was, by king Henry VIII. advanced to the dignity of a baron

baron of the realm, the 30th of January, the 37th of his reign; and, the next day following, conſtituted general of the king's whole army then being at Boloin, in France: but after this no further mention is made of him, excepting that by his nuncupative will, dated 17th of Auguſt, 37th Henry VIII. he bequeathed his body to have Chriſtian burial. Shortly after this, for the probate is dated the 18th of May next following, he died without iſſue. His wife was Catherine, daughter and coheir of John lord Marney, and widow of George Ratcliffe, eſquire, by whom he acquired a conſiderable property in the county of Dorſet; which, the 35th of Henry VIII.* he veſted in truſtees, to the uſe of himſelf for life, and after his deceaſe, of two whole parts to the uſe of his lawful heirs, and, if none, to the uſe of his brother Adrian; remainder to his brother Edward; remainder to Edward lord Clinton; remainder to Richard, ſon of Robert Lewknor; remainder to Thomas Barry.

* Hutchins' Dorſ. Vol. I. p. 137.

ADRIAN POYNINGS was governor of Portſmouth in 1561, and died the 13th Elizabeth, leaving three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Rogers; Mary, of Edward Moore; and Anne, of George Moore, eſquires.

POYNINGS LORD ST. JOHN OF BASING.

OF this line of the Poynings family, Dugdale ſtates, was LUCAS, a younger ſon of Thomas de Poynings, and brother to Michael de Poynings before mentioned.† Which

† Vid. Poynings, p. 136

LUCAS DE POYNINGS having married Iſabel, widow of Henry de Burgherſh, one of the daughters of Hugh, but ſiſter and coheir to Edmund de St. John, of Baſing, who died in his minority, had an aſſignation of her purparty of the lands of her inheritance; and, moreover, the 36th Edward III. upon the death of Margaret de St. John (mother of the ſaid Iſabel), had a further aſſignation of the manors of Baſing and Shireborne, with the advowſon of the priory thereof, and of the chapel

chapel of Baſing, together with the bayliwick of Pambere, which the ſaid Margaret held in dower.

He is ſaid to have had ſummons to parliament, from the 42d of Edward III. to the 9th of Richard II. incluſive: [n]but the time of his death is not mentioned, only that he left Iſabel his wife ſurviving, who died the 17th of Richard II. leaving

Sir THOMAS POYNINGS, knight, her ſon and heir, then thirty-ſix years of age, who ſoon after doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance; and in the 2d of Henry IV. by the title of lord St. John, obtained a licence to go on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem.

During the warlike reign of Henry V. no mention is made of him; but the 1ſt of Henry VI. it is ſaid he was with the earl of Saliſbury at the ſiege of Pont-Meulun, and, the year following, to have been aſſociated with Robert de Willoughby, to conduct and command 400 men at arms, and 1200 archers, unto John duke of Bedford, then regent of France. Soon after when he died (for his will bears date, 7th Henry VI.) leaving Conſtance, the wife of John Paulet; Alice, of John Orrell, and John Bonevile, his grandchildren, and next heirs; viz. the ſaid Conſtance and Alice, the daughters of Hugh, his ſon, who died in his lifetime, and the ſaid John Bonvile, the ſon of Joane the third daughter; which ſaid John Paulet, and Conſtance his wife; John Orrell, and Alice his wife; and Thomas Bonevile, guardian of John Bonevile, doing their homage, had livery of the lands of their inheritance; Maud, the widow of Thomas Poynings, lord St. John, having alſo an aſſignment of dower. Which Maud died 31ſt of Henry VI.

From this John Paulet deſcended the Paulets dukes of Bolton; which title is now conſidered extinct, though that of the marquis of Winchester yet remains in a younger branch of the ſame family.

[n] If this Lucas be, as Dugdale makes him, the ſon of the firſt Thomas de Poynings, and brother to Michael, who lived the 22d of Edward I. he muſt have been a great age; the 9th of Richard II. the period between the 22d of Edward I. and 9th Richard II. being 95 years.

ROOS, OR ROS OF HAMLAKE.

ARMS—G. Three Water Budgets Arg.

IN reſpect to the family with which this barony connects itſelf, its founder was PETER DE ROS, who, in the reign of Henry III. is thought to have taken his ſurname from the lordſhip or manor of Ros, in Holderneſs wapentake, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

This Peter de Ros married Adeline, one of the three ſiſters and coheirs of Walter Eſpec,* lord of the manor of Helmeſley, called ſometimes Helmeſlac, and ſometimes Hamlake, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire; and founder of the monaſteries of Rievaulx, Kirkham, and Wardon, in the ſame county; and by her left iſſue,

* Vid. Eſpec.

ROBERT, his ſon and heir; who, the 3d of Henry II. paid 1000 marks of ſilver to the king, for livery of the lands of the inheritance of his mother Adeline, from the ſaid Walter Eſpec, and was a ſpecial benefactor to the Knights Templars. His wife was Sibyl de Valoines, by whom (dying before the 12th of Henry II.) he left

EVERARD, his ſon and heir, then in minority, and in ward to Ranulph Glanvill. The 12th of Henry II. he held eight knights fees and an half; and the 14th of Henry II. upon collection of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, anſwered one hundred and twelve ſhillings for thoſe fees which were de veteri feoffamento, and thirty-one ſhillings and one penny, for thoſe de novo. The 22d of Henry II. he paid a fine of £.526, for his lands; and the 26th of Henry II. £.100 more, to have poſſeſſion of thoſe which the earl of Albemarle then held.

His wife was Roſe, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Truſbut,† who is ſaid to have holden a baronial eſtate or manor, called Truſbut, and ſometimes Truſbut and Wartre; by whom he

† Vid. Truſbut.

had iſſue two ſons; whereof the eldeſt was called Robert de Ros, of Furfan, and on the deceaſe of his father, the 32d of Henry II. was his ſucceſſor.

Which ROBERT was then a minor, and afterwards paid 1000 marks to the crown for livery of his lands; and appears to have obtained from the crown the baronial eſtate and caſtle of Werke or Warke, in Northumberland, which at length paſſed into a branch of the Grey family. In the 17th of king John, he was one of the twenty-five barons elected by the whole body, to ſecure the king's performance of the great charter of that year. Nevertheleſs, upon the death of king John, he approved himſelf firm and faithful to Henry III. from whom he received many favours.

This Robert is ſaid to have been the founder of the caſtles of Helmeſley, alias Hamlake, and of Werke. The former of which, on his death, the 11th of Henry III. he left to William, his eldeſt ſon; and the latter, to Robert de Ros, his younger ſon; both of whom he had by Iſabel his wife, daughter of William Leo, king of Scotland. Having become a Knight Templar, he was buried in the Temple church, and in his barony was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, beforenamed; who being at age on his father's deceaſe, 11th Henry III. had livery of his lands, on giving ſecurity for payment to the crown of £.100 for a relief.

By the deaths of his two great aunts, the two ſiſters of his grandmother, Roſe Truſbut, S. P. he became ſole heir of the baronial eſtate of Truſbut and Wartre.

In the contentions between king John and his barons, he ſupported the latter, and was on their part at the battle of Lincoln, the 3d of Henry III. where he was taken priſoner, but did not long continue in reſtraint; for, making his peace, he was the ſame year in the royal army at Newark; after when, he continued faithful to that king, in the 42d year of whoſe reign he deceaſed, leaving iſſue by Lucy his wife, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, of Blewleveny, in Wales, Robert,

bert, his ſon and heir; and was buried in the quire of Kirkham priory, before the high altar.

Which ROBERT, the 48th of Henry III. was one of the chief of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, where the king and prince Edward were taken priſoners, and had the cuſtody of the ſaid prince committed to him, in the caſtle of Hereford; and, moreover, had ſummons, amongſt others, to that parliament which, in the 49th of Henry III. was then called in the king's name. But the battle of Eveſham, which ſoon after enſued, giving a very unfavourable turn to the barons' intereſt, his lands were extended; which, however, on compoſition under the Dictum de Kenilworth, were reſtored to him again.

He married Iſabel, daughter of William de Albini, lord of Belvoir, in Leiceſterſhire (or, as from the nearneſs, it is ſometimes ſtated, in Lincolnſhire), whoſe father was great grandſon of Robert de Todeni,* recorded in Domeſday Book, as holding great poſſeſſions in Leiceſterſhire, and various other counties; and dying the 13th of Edward I. had ſepulture for his body in the priory of Kirkham, and for his bowels before the high altar at Belvoir (whereof he ſtood poſſeſſed in right of his ſaid wife), leaving William de Ros, his ſon and heir, thirty years old; Robert, a younger ſon; and Iſabel, a daughter, married to Walter de Fauconberge; alſo Iſabel his wife, ſurviving.[o]

* Vid. Todeni.

Which WILLIAM, doing his homage the ſame year, had livery of his lands. And the 19th of Edward I. being grandſon and heir of Iſabel, daughter of William (ſurnamed Leo), king of Scotland, was one of the competitors for the crown of that kingdom; but was one of the unſucceſsful claimants.[p]

The 29th of Edward I. he was one of thoſe nobles in parliament,

[o] The 15th of Edward I. ſhe paid £.2274, 11 s. 0½ d. to the king, of her huſband's debts; and dying the 29th of Edward I. was buried in the hoſpital at Newſtede, near Stanford.

[p] Vid. the note under Veſci, reſpecting theſe competitors, and the queſtion of the legitimacy of the daughters of king William.

who ſealed the ſpirited anſwer to the pope's letters, aſſuming an appellant juriſdiction of ſovereignty over Scotland.

To this William, in conſideration of his fidelity, and of his eminent ſervices, king Edward I. granted him the caſtle of Werke, with its appurtenances, which, by the rebellion of Robert de Ros, of Werke, had fallen to the crown. In the ſeveral parliaments of the 22d, 23d, and 30th of Edward I. he had ſummons, as alſo to thoſe of the 1ſt, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Edward II. but died the year following, and was buried in the priory of Kirkham. He married Maude, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Vaux,* who brought him the manor of Freſton, and lands in Boſton, in com. Linc. as alſo the manor of Hackford, and divers other lands and knights fees, to the number of nineteen, or thereabouts. By the ſaid Maude he had iſſue, William; John, a younger ſon;[q] and a daughter, Anne, wife to Paine, ſon of Robert de Tibetot; and was ſucceeded by

* Vid. Vaux.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who being of full age at his father's death had livery of his inheritance, and, in exchange of other lands, paſſed away his caſtle of Werke to the king. He was repeatedly in the wars of Scotland and of France; and had ſummons to parliament, from the 11th to the 20th of Edward II. and from the 1ſt to the 16th of Edward III. and took to wife Margery, eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of Giles de Badleſmere, of Ledes Caſtle, in Kent, a great baron, by whom he had two ſons, William and Thomas; and two daughters, Margaret and Maude; and deceaſing the 17th Edward III. was interred in the priory of Kirkham.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, being then in minority, was in ward to the king; whoſe lands were ſo valuable, that Ralph lord Nevil paid 1300 marks for the cuſtody of only two parts.

q This John had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 10th of Edward III. incluſive, and was a perſon of conſiderable eminence in his time. He died without iſſue; whereby William, his brother, became his heir.

The

The 20th of Edward III. this youthful warrior[r] was in the wars of France; where, it is ſaid, he was one of thoſe lords who led the ſecond brigade in the famous battle of Creſſy, where the Engliſh obtained ſo glorious a victory over the French army.

The 23d of Edward III. on proof of his age, he had livery of his lands, and the 24th and 25th of Edward III. had ſummons to parliament; but the year following, going into the Holy Land, he there died, without iſſue, leaving Margaret his wife, daughter of Ralph lord Nevill, ſurviving, and Thomas, his brother and heir, then fourteen years old. Which

THOMAS, the 32d of Edward III. having had livery of his lands, was often employed in the wars of France, temp. Edward III. and had ſummons to parliament, from the 36th of Edward III. to the 7th of Richard II. incluſive; in which year, intending a journey to the Holy Land, he died before he left England, and was buried in the quire of Rievaulx abbey, in com. Ebor; leaving by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Ralph earl of Stafford (and widow of Maurice Fitz-Morris, earl of Deſmond), four ſons; viz. John, William, Thomas, and Robert; as alſo two daughters; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, ſon and heir of Roger lord Clifford; and Margaret. To whom ſucceeded

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 10th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. He was eminent, both for his military actions, ſhewn in the wars of France and Scotland, and for his piety; which, according to the cuſtom of that æra, was manifeſted by his engaging in a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem; in which he died at Paphos, in the iſle of Cyprus, by the ill air of the country, the 17th Richard II.

His wife was Mary, daughter to Henry de Percy, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of John de Orreby; but having no iſſue,

WILLIAM, his next brother, became his heir, and had livery of his

[r] Dugdale ſays, he was only ſixteen years old at his father's death, the 17th of Edward III. wherefore he could only be nineteen the 20th Edward III. when he thus ſo glorioufly commenced his military career.

lands

lands accordingly. In the 4th of Henry IV. he was one of thoſe who, on behalf of the lord Grey of Ruthyn (then a priſoner in Wales), undertook the raiſing of 10,000 marks for his ranſom. The ſame year he was conſtituted lord treaſurer of England; in which office he continued till the 7th of Henry IV. and in ſuch eſteem was he holden by the king, that his reſidence near the court was thought abſolutely neceſſary; whereupon he had the town of Chingleford, in Eſſex, allowed him for lodging his ſervants and horſes. He is named as a trier of petitions, by the deſcription of "Seigneur de Roos," in the rolls of parliament, of 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and 13th of Henry IV.

He died at Belvoir, the 2d of Henry V. (having had ſummons to parliament, from the 18th of Richard II. to the 1ſt of Henry V. incluſive), and was there buried.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Arundel, knight, he had five ſons; John, William, Thomas, Robert, and Richard; and three daughters; viz. Alice, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

JOHN, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was ſucceſſor to his father; who, the 6th of Henry VI. being with the dukes of Exeter and Clarence, at the ſiege of Roan, gave ſuch teſtimonies of his valour and ſkill, that by favour of that renowned king, he received from him a grant of the caſtle of Baſqueville, in Normandy, to hold unto himſelf, and to his iſſue male; but this ſignal mark of royal beneficence was of ſhort duration, for about two years after, being with the duke of Clarence, the king's brother, in that fatal battle of Baugie, he was there unfortunately ſlain, together with William, his brother, as alſo the duke of Clarence, and divers others of the flower of the Engliſh nobility.

His wife was Margery, daughter and heir to Sir Philip Wentworth, knight,* whom he left a young widow: but having no iſſue, nor his

* So ſays Dugdale; but Morant, in his Hiſtory of Eſſex, Vol. I. p. 320, relates, that ſhe was daughter of Sir Philip le Deſpenſer; and married, firſt, John lord Roos; and afterwards, Sir Roger Wentworth; and died in 1478. Philip, her ſon, being then dead, Henry Wentworth ſucceeded her. (Inquiſ. 18th Edward IV.)

Inquiſ. 2d Henry VI.

ſaid

ſaid brother William, the barony and inheritance devolved on the next brother,

THOMAS DE ROS, then a minor; who, having attained his age of twenty-one years, was twice ſummoned to parliament, the 7th of Henry VI. but had the fatè of a very ſhort life; for he deceaſed the 18th of Auguſt, 9th Henry VI. leaving iſſue by Alianor his wife, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, Thomas, his ſon and heir, then a child, only four years of age. Which

THOMAS, after having been in ward to the crown for many years, was, as an eſpecial favour, permitted to have livery of his land the 24th Henry VI. when he was only eighteen years of age.[t] Wherefore he firmly adhered to the ſaid king through the whole courſe of his troubleſome reign; and upon the fatal overthrow of the Lancaſtrian army at the battle of Touton, being then with the king at York, he fled with him to Berwick; and for this his noble fidelity to his ſovereign, he was attainted in parliament the 1ſt of Edward IV. and his lands were confiſcated, and his caſtle of Belvoir given to the lord Haſtings.

This Thomas had ſummons to parliament, from the 27th to the 38th of Henry VI. but died the 1ſt of Edward IV. the ſame year that he was attainted; leaving iſſue by Philippa his wife (one of the daughters of John lord Tiptoft, and ſiſter and coheir to John earl of Worceſter),* Edmund and John; and three daughters, Eleanor, Iſabel, and Margaret.

*Vid. Tiptoft earl of Worceſter.

Which EDMUND, eldeſt ſon and heir of the ſaid Thomas, the 1ſt of Henry VII. obtained an act of parliament, annulling, and making entirely void, the act by which his father was attainted, and reſtoring

[t] During his minority, Sir Robert Ros, knight, his great uncle, was deputed by the king to perform the office of chamberlain to the archbiſhop of Canterbury upon the day of his inſtallation; which office did belong to the lord Ros, by reaſon of his tenure of a certain manor.

This Sir Robert Ros died 27th of Henry VI. ſeiſed of the third part of the manor of Humanby, in Yorkſhire, leaving two daughters, his heirs; viz. Margery, wife of John Wittilbury, eſquire; and Elianor, of Humphrey Duddeley.

and

and enabling him and his heirs, to inherit, hold, and enjoy all his honours and poſſeſſions, the ſame as if the ſaid act of attainder had never paſſed. After which act of reſtitution, he lived ſeveral years; viz. till the 24th of Henry VII. in which year he died at Enefield, and was buried in the pariſh church there. It does not appear that he was ever married, for no name of any wife is mentioned; wherefore, dying without iſſue, and his brother John having done the like, this Edmund lord Ros's three ſiſters, namely, Eleanor, Iſabel, and Margaret, became his heirs; and ſo the barony of Ros (or Roos, as ſometimes called) fell into abeyance between them. Whereof Eleanor, the eldeſt, married Sir Robert Manners; Iſabel, Sir Robert Lovel, but died without iſſue;* and Margaret moſt probably died unmarried, as no other mention than her name is any where made.

* Collin's Baronies in Fee, p. 163.

MANNERS BARON ROS.

Of this family, Sir Robert Manners, of Etall, in the county of Northumberland, knight, married Eleanor, eldeſt of the three ſiſters and coheirs of Edmund lord Roos; and by her, who died in 1487, had ſeveral children. Whereof

Sir George Manners, the eldeſt ſon and heir, married Ann Sellynger, ſole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Sellynger (or Sentlynger) and alſo of lady Anne Plantagenet his wife, who was the eldeſt of the four ſiſters to king Edward IV. by whom he had iſſue Thomas Manners, his eldeſt ſon and heir; and died the 5th of Henry VIII. (1513). But it appears, that Sir George's two aunts, Iſabel and Margaret (the younger ſiſters to Edmund lord Roos), were both dead, S. P. before the death of Sir George; and in the epitaph to his monument, in St. George's chapel, Windſor, he is ſtyled "Lord Roos;" as alſo in the letters patent of livery of the lands of his mother to his ſon, the 16th of Henry VIII. Yet it is not on record that he had ever ſummons to parliament; whence it may be preſumed, that the termination of the abeyance

abeyance of the barony, from the deaths of his two aunts, the other coheirs, S. P. did not take place till a ſhort time before his own deceaſe.

THOMAS MANNERS, the eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir George, having thus become the ſole heir to the Roos barony, was ſummoned as a peer to the parliament, the 6th and 7th of Henry VIII.; and, according to the Liſts in Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, the writ to him was directed, " Thomæ Manners de Roſſe chivalier," without any other deſcription; and it appears, from the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, that he ſat as lord Roos with reference to the antiquity of the ſaid barony.

The 16th of Henry VIII. this Thomas lord Roos had a ſpecial livery of all the manors, caſtles, and lands which had deſcended to him from his grandmother, Eleanor de Ros, as alſo from Iſabel, the ſurvivor of her two ſiſters and coheirs.

The licence is thus addreſſed to him: " Dilecto conſanguineo " noſtro Thomæ Maners domino Roos, filio et heredi Georgii " Maners militis nuper domini Roos, filii et heredis Roberti Maners " et Alianore uxoris ejus ſororis et unius heredum Edmundi nuper " domini Roos, ac conſanguinei et heredis Iſabelle alterius ſororum et " heredum ejuſdem Edmundi, filii et heredis Thomæ nuper domini " Roos defuncti, filii et heredis Thomæ nuper domini Roos patris " ejuſdem Thomæ nuper domini Roos defuncti." Thus the entirety of the Roos eſtates became completely in his poſſeſſion equally with the Roos barony.

On the 28th of June, 17th of Henry VIII. this Thomas Manners lord Roos was advanced to the dignity of earl of Rutland (being one of the titles of Edward IV. father of the duke of York), by letters patent ſo creating him, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. After which, he was ſummoned as earl of Rutland, and ſat accordingly in the ſeveral ſubſequent parliaments of Henry VIII. during his life.

From this period the barony of Roos remained merged in the earl-

dom of Rutland, and did ſo continue until the deceaſe of Edward the third Manners earl of Rutland, without iſſue male, in 1587, when the ſaid earldom devolved on John, his next brother, as his heir male, but the barony deſcended to his only daughter and heir, Elizabeth. And this ſeparation of the ſaid barony from the earldom was ſo foreſeen by earl Edward, that by his will he adverted to the event; and therefore, to make a proviſion for the ſupport of the honour, deviſed all that his manor and eſtate of Roos, or Ros, in Yorkſhire, with other manors and hereditaments, to his ſaid daughter, Elizabeth, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to his own right heirs.

CECIL BARON ROS.

THE barony of Roos (or Ros) having thus fallen to the inheritance of a female ſole heir, the ſaid Elizabeth Manners, upon the death of her father, Edward third earl of Rutland (as beforementioned), became baroneſs Roos, and married Sir William Cecil (commonly called lord Burleigh), eldeſt ſon, and heir apparent to Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter; and about the year 1591 ſhe died, leaving by the ſaid Sir William (who ſurvived her), a ſon, William Cecil, who was her only child and heir; and, as ſuch, ſucceeded to the Roos barony, and was accordingly called and acknowledged* to be lord Roos, from the death of his mother to his own death.

* Camden's Annals of James I.

But it appears that Francis, the ſixth Manners earl of Rutland, not enduring the ſeparation of ſo ancient a barony from the family, and encouraged by the ſpeculations of ſome learned and ingenious men of the time, made an effort to reunite the earldom and barony, on the ground of the barony's being attracted to the earldom, and thereby ſimilarly deſcendable to the heirs male only. Accordingly, in 1615, he made a claim to the barony of Roos, by petition to James I. treating the ſame as if it was not Roos, the manor and eſtate of which denomination had been ſeparated from the Rutland earldom by the third

third earl's deviſe; but *Roos of Hamlake, Truſbut, and Belvoir*; the eſtates of which denomination were in his poſſeſſion.

King James granted the earl the reference he prayed; and on the 1ſt of February, 1616, and the 27th of April following, the claim was brought to an hearing before the commiſſioners for the earl marſhal's office. When the reſult of the controverſy was, a ſolemn declaration of king James in favour of Cecil's right.

It is contained in letters patent, dated 22d July, the 14th of James I. which recite, that the referees having heard the ſeveral allegations, as well on the one ſide as the other, with the anſwers and replies of their learned counſel, had fully made relation to the king of the evidence on both ſides; and had informed his majeſty, that in the record of the Seſſion of parliament, the 49th Henry III. Robert de Roos was ſummoned, and did ſit in parliament as a baron, by the name of lord Roos, without any other addition; but that in the time of king Edward I. there were given to the name the addition of Hamlake, and other additions, diſtinguiſhing ſeveral baronies of Roos. The letters patent then conclude: "Wherefore and becauſe the land and baronie "of Hamlake is conveyed to the ſaid earl of Rutland, and the prin- "cipal and moſt ancient ſeat of Roos, in Holderneſs, is deſcended "unto the ſaid William Cecil, as heir general: We therefore knowing, "that as from the ſovereign power of princes all honors do flowe, ſoe "alſo the admiſſion and allowance of honors do reſt in their grace "and favor, being diſpoſed in our princely regard towards both the "ſaid parties, to reconcile the variances between them, upon mature "conſideration, do accept and declare the ſaid William Cecil to be "lord Roos; and to be reputed, named, and called; and to have and "uſe the antient ſeat and place of lord Roos in our parliaments, and "all other our aſſemblies; and that the ſaid Francis earl of Rutland "ſhall be accepted, declared, and called lord Roos of Hamlake; and "his heir, according to the laudable cuſtom of England, ſhall enjoye "the ſaid name, title, and dignity of lord Roos of Hamlake, Truſbut, "and Belvoir, in our parliaments, and other aſſemblies."

MANNERS RESTORED.

CECIL lord Roos did not long enjoy the benefit of this adjudicatory declaration from the crown; for in June, 1618, he died in Italy, without iſſue, whereby his couſin Francis, the ſixth earl of Rutland, having ſurvived him, was his heir; and accordingly ſucceeded to the very barony of Roos, for which before he had been an unſucceſsful competitor, and ſo the earldom and barony became again united.

But a new ſeparation from the earldom ſoon took place. It occurred thus: Francis, the ſixth Manners earl of Rutland, who ſo, at length, as heir general, ſucceeded to the Roos barony, by Francis his firſt wife, had iſſue an only daughter, named Catherine; and by a ſecond wife, Cecily, had iſſue two ſons, who both died S.P. in his lifetime; wherefore, on his own deceaſe, in 1632, the barony of Roos deſcended to his only ſurviving child, the ſaid Catherine, and the earldom of Rutland devolved on his only ſurviving brother George Manners, the next and ſeventh earl of his name and family.

VILLIERS BARON ROS.

THIS Catherine, only daughter and heir of Frances, ſixth earl of Rutland, was the widow of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was aſſaſſinated by Felton; and, on the deceaſe of her father, became baroneſs Roos (or Ros); which title, on her own death, circ. an. 1666, deſcended to

GEORGE VILLIERS, ſecond duke of Buckingham, her eldeſt ſon and heir; but he nevertheleſs had a competitor for this ancient honour, in his kinſman, John Manners, eldeſt ſon of John, the ninth Manners earl of Rutland, who claimed to be called, and ſtyled himſelf lord Roos; as if Roos was his father's baronial title.

Hence

Hence the duke being anxious to protect his rights, and to have the ſame guarded againſt even the leaſt appearance of participation, and to prevent all miſtakes on the point, preſented a ſhort petition to king Charles II. praying his majeſty to refer the conſideration and determination to the houſe of lords. Which having been granted, by an order of the king, dated 10th December, 1666, the ſaid houſe, on the 12th of December, were made acquainted therewith; on which they immediately ordered counſel on both ſides to be heard at their bar, on the 21ſt of January following, 1666-7.

The reſult of which was, that the earl of Rutland's counſel having deſired time, an adjournment took place till the 31ſt of the ſame month; when, after much argument on both ſides, it ſhould ſeem as if thoſe concerned for the earl had conſidered the ſtrength thereof very much againſt him; the journal of the lords expreſſing, that the earl's counſel moved the houſe to hear another argument for him by ſerjeant Maynard. Which was granted, on the terms of his being ready the next morning.

But on the ſucceeding day, February the 1ſt, the houſe was informed, that ſerjeant Maynard was ſick, and could not attend. Upon which notice, the houſe proceeded to take into conſideration the matter in diſpute between the duke and the earl; and, after a long and ſerious debate, agreed to make a repreſentation to the king.

" That upon the difference between the duke of Buckingham and " the earl of Rutland, concerning the barony of Roſſe, in purſuance " of his majeſty's reference, and a deciſion of his late majeſty king " James being produced concerning the ſame title, in the caſe of the " lord Cecil; and the duke of Bucks, out of expreſſion of kindneſs to " the houſe of Rutland, from whence he is deſcended, propoſing that " it might be offered to his majeſty's wiſdom, whether this controverſy " may not be alſo compoſed in like manner; the lords thereupon " thought fit to offer this propoſal to his majeſty."

Whether the recommendation thus agreed upon, was actually preſented to the king; or, if it was, what was his majeſty's anſwer, is not

at

at preſent traced: but ſoon afterwards, viz. the 18th Charles II. an act, entituled, " an act for the illegitimation of the children of lady " Anne Roos,"[u] was paſſed; and on the examination of the record of this act, it appears that the earl of Rutland's eldeſt ſon is called " John lord Roos;" yet accompanied with a recital, of the duke of Bucks having claimed to be lord Roos, and of his petition to the king, and of the king's referring it to the houſe of lords; and alſo, with a proviſo at the end, to prevent all prejudice to the duke's claim, by the ſaid act giving the appellation of " lord Roos," to the earl's eldeſt ſon.

But it ſhould ſeem, as if the houſe of Manners did not chooſe to be under any obligation to that of Villiers: and that the earl of Rutland, and John, his eldeſt ſon, at length reſolved, not only to abandon all claim to the old Roos barony, but to wave being called by a Roos barony of a ſecondary deſcription; at leaſt there is an appearance to that effect: for, ſome few years after this vote of the houſe of lords, viz. the 31ſt Charles II. when it was thought fit, for the firſt time, to ſummon the earl of Rutland's ſame eldeſt ſon as a peer to parliament, in his father's lifetime, the writ* was directed to him by the deſcription of John Manners, knight, not of Roos, or Roos of Hamlake, Truſbut, and Belvoir, or either of them, but of Haddon; and in conſequence of the crown thus creating a new barony for the earl's eldeſt ſon, he, on taking his place in the houſe of lords, 2d May, 1679, was conſidered as youngeſt baron, and ſo placed at the lower end of the bench of barons.

* Dugd. Sum. See alſo Journ. Dom. Proc. 2d May, 1679.

It now remains to deduce the deſcent and heirſhip of the Roos barony, from the death of this George, the ſecond and laſt Villiers duke of Buckingham, to the preſent time.

The duke died in 1687, S.P. and his ſiſter, Mary dutcheſs of Richmond, alſo S.P. about two years before; his great uncle, George, ſeventh earl of Rutland, died in 1641, S.P.; Sir Oliver Manners, the

[u] This was the lady Anne Pierepoint, the firſt wife of John lord Roos, afterwards earl of Rutland, from whom he was divorced. She was daughter of Henry marquis of Dorcheſter, by Cecily his wife, daughter of Paul, firſt viſcount Banning.†

† Vid. Banning.

youngeſt ſon of John, fourth earl of Rutland, died iſſueleſs in 1613. Wherefore there was a complete failure of iſſue from all the ſons of the duke's maternal great grandfather, John, fourth earl of Rutland; ſo that the heirſhip to the barony devolved upon the heirs of the bodies of the ſaid fourth earl's daughters, who had left iſſue; as in the Table of Deſcent, on reference thereto by the reader, will be more clearly and particularly aſcertained; between whom the ſaid barony has for many years remained in abeyance.

But, anno 1803, lady Charlotte Boyle, otherwiſe called lady Henry Fitz-Gerald, wife of lord Henry Fitz-Gerald, one of the coheirs, preſented a petition to the king, praying his majeſty to terminate the ſaid abeyance, by declaring and confirming the right to the barony of Roos in her favour; which petition was referred to the attorney general, and on his report to a committee of privileges of the houſe of lords, by whom the ſaid barony was reſolved, 7th May, 1806, to be in abeyance between Sir Henry Hunloke, of Wingerworth Hall, in com. Derb. baronet; George earl of Eſſex; and lady Henry Fitz-Gerald.

His majeſty was, however, pleaſed to terminate the abeyance, and thereby allow this ancient barony to her the ſaid lady Henry Fitz-Gerald.[w]

SANDYS OF THE VINE.

Arms—Arg. a Croſs raguly Sab.

Though none of this family attained the dignity of peerage until the time of king Henry VIII. yet were they perſons of the ſuperior rank of gentry in Hampſhire, long before. For the 6th of Richard II.

[w] Of the name of Ros, it appears that Roger de Ros, the king's taylor, held one plough land, in Hallingbury, co. Eſſ. by ſerjeanty, to render at the exchequer, every year, *a ſilver needle*, on the morrow of St. Michael. (Madox's Exchequer, p. 611.)

Sir

Sir John de Sandys was ſheriff of that county, and governor of Wincheſter caſtle; ſo likewiſe was Sir Walter Sandys, the 12th of Henry IV. and 1ſt of Henry VI. but it was

Sir WILLIAM SANDYS, whoſe eminent ſervices, temp. Henry VII. and VIII. were the firſt ſtep to his further advancement in wealth and honour; and recommended him ſo to king Henry VIII. that, anno, the 15th of his reign, he was raiſed to the degree of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Sands (having been before made a knight of the garter); but there is not upon record any patent of his creation. And his firſt writ of ſummons to parliament bears date the 21ſt of Henry VIII. in which year he was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed the articles which were then exhibited to the king againſt cardinal Wolſey; and the next year was alſo one who ſigned that declaration ſent to the pope, intimating the danger of loſing his ſupremacy, in caſe he did not comply with the king in that buſineſs of his divorce from queen Catherine. After when, the 28th, 31ſt, and 33d of Henry VIII. he had alſo ſummons to parliamant, and died in 1542 (34th Henry VIII.) leaving, by Margery his wife, only daughter of John Bray (brother and heir to Reginald Bray), Thomas, his ſon and heir, and four daughters; whoſe names are not mentioned by Dugdale. Which

*THOMAS had ſummons to parliament, from the 35th of Henry VIII. to the 6th of Philip and Mary. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Maners, lord Roos, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; Henry, and Sir Walter Sandys, knight. Which Henry died in his father's lifetime, but left iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter to Edward lord Windſor, two ſons, William and Thomas; and a daughter, Margery, who married Henry Carey, of Hamworthy, in the county of Dorſet. Of which ſons,

WILLIAM ſucceeded his grandfather; and in the 15th of Elizabeth,

* Dugdale writes, he had livery of his lands the 33d of Henry VIII. Which, if the Baronagian be correct, in ſaying his father did not die till the 34th of Henry VIII. ſeems ſomewhat extraordinary; for then he had livery of his lands before his father's deceaſe..

was

was one of the peers upon the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk. And, the 29th of Elizabeth, was alſo one of the peers which ſat at Fotheringhay, on the trial of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots: but, the 43d of Elizabeth, he was one of thoſe lords who appeared with Robert earl of Eſſex, in his inſurrection, for which he ſuffered impriſonment.

This William was twice married; firſt, to Chriſtian, daughter of ------ Anſlow, eſquire, by whom he had one ſon, William; and, ſecondly, to Catherine, called "the fair Bridges" (daughter of Edmond Bridges, lord Chandos), celebrated by Gaſcoigne the poet,* by whom he had an only daughter, named Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Sandys, knight, ſon of Miles Sandys, of Latimers, in com. Bucks, Eſquire;[y] and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 14th of Elizabeth, to the 21ſt of James I. incluſive, died that year, and was ſucceeded by

* Vid. Brydg. Mem. of the Peers, temp. James I. p. 282.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who married Alatheia, eldeſt daughter and coheir of John Panton, of Brinneſkid, in com. Denb.; and died the 5th of Charles I. 1629, without iſſue, whereupon

Col. HENRY SANDYS, ſon of the before-named Edwin, and Elizabeth his ſiſter, became his heir. But though the honour was a barony in fee, he had not ſummons to parliament, by reaſon of the civil war, and his adherence to the king's party. He was an active loyaliſt; and being mortally wounded in the fight at Bramdene, near Alresford, in Hants, 29th March, 1644, died the 6th of April enſuing, leaving

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who married Mary, daughter of William earl of Saliſbury; and had ſummons to parliament 13th Charles II. (after the reſtoration), but died in 1668, without iſſue,[z] whereby his next brother,

HENRY,

y This was a family of a different origin from the Sandys of the Vine, in Hampſhire: for this Miles Sandys was a younger brother to Edwin archbiſhop of York (1577), anceſtor to the late lord Sandys, of Ombersley, in com. Worc. and of a northern extraction.

z About the year 1654, the ancient family manſion of the Vine, erected by the firſt lord Sandys, temp. Henry VIII. was either ſold, or went by forfeiture, or compoſition in thoſe times,

HENRY, became his heir; who had alſo ſummons to parliament, the 31ſt and 32d of Charles II. but died without iſſue; when he was ſucceeded by his brother

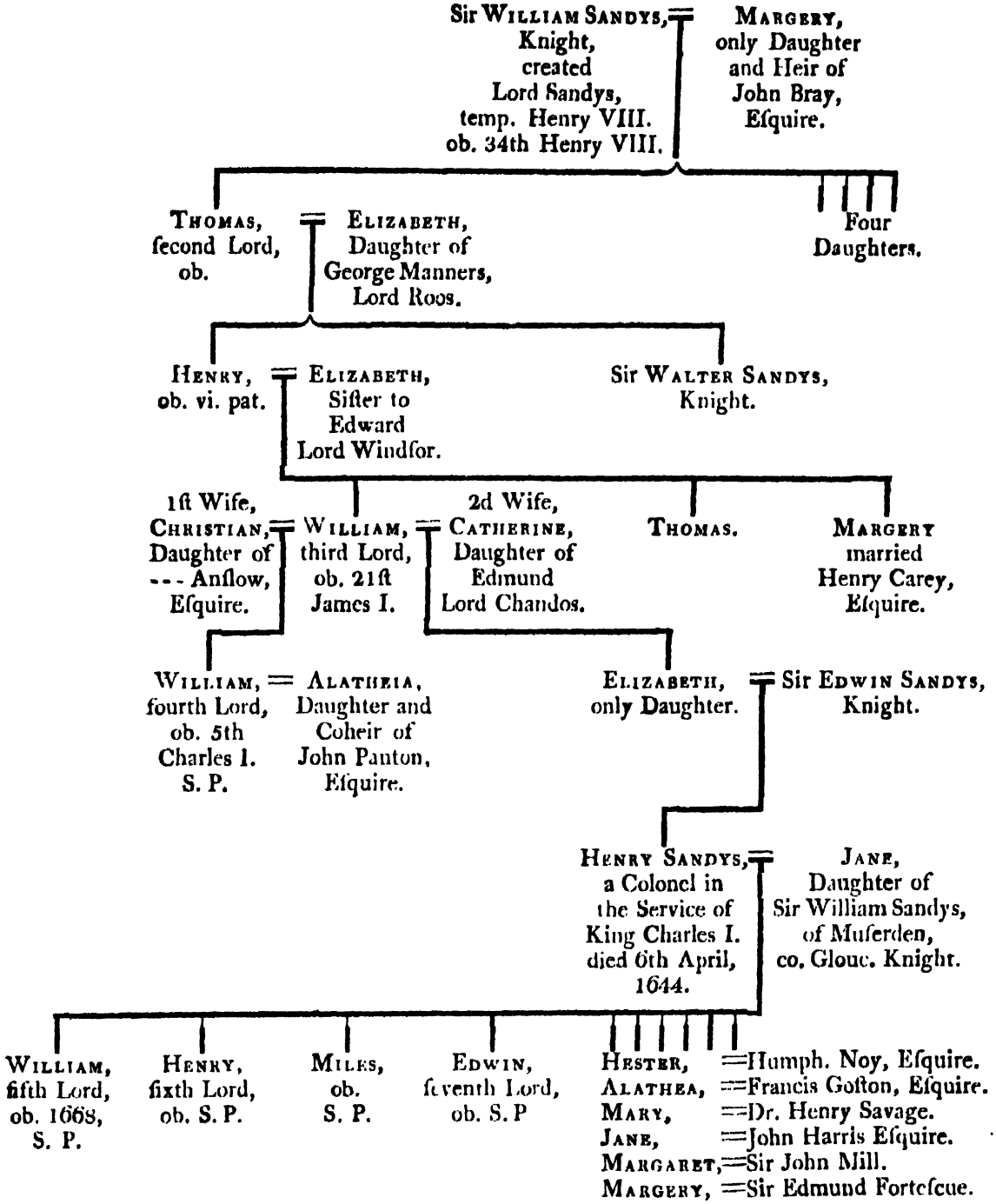
EDWYN, who does not appear to have had ſummons to parliament, and is ſaid to have died iſſueleſs about 1700, and to have been buried in the vault of his anceſtors, in the Holy Ghoſt chapel at Baſingſtoke; leaving his ſix ſiſters (or their repreſentatives), his coheirs. Who were, viz. Heſter, wife of Humphrey, ſon of Sir William Noy, attorney-general to king Charles I.; Alethea, of Francis Goſton, of Alderidge, in com. Southton. eſquire; Mary, of Dr. Henry Savage, principal of Baliol college, Oxford; Jane, of John Harris, of Old Woodſtock, com. Oxon, eſquire; Margaret, of Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, in Hampſhire, baronet;[a] and Margery, of Sir Edmund Forteſcue, of Fallowpit, in com. Devon, baronet.[b]

times, to Chaloner Chute, eſquire, a lawyer; who, in 1656, was M. P. for the county of Middleſex. Camden remarks, that the *Vine* took its name from the vines there; which have been in Britain ever ſince Probus the emperor's time, rather for ſhade than fruit.

[a] Leland, in his Itinerary, relates, "The lord Sannes, that lately died, made an exchaunge "with the king, and gave Chelſey, in Weſtmiſtre, for Motesſont Priory, in Hamptonſhire, "wher he began to tranſlate the old building of the priory, and to make a fair maner place; "but the worke is left onperfecte." This eſtate at Mottisſont came to the Mill family, and is now the reſidence of Sir Charles Mill, baronet, deſcended from the ſaid Sir John, viz. ſon of Sir Charles, brother and heir to Sir Henry, brother and heir to Sir John Hoby Mill, next brother and heir to Sir Richard, who left an only daughter and heir; which Sir Richard was eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard, brother and heir to Sir John, who died unmarried, and was eldeſt ſon and heir to the aforeſaid Sir John Mill, of Tachbury, baronet.

[b] In Longmate's Suppl to Coll. Peer under the pedigree of Lowther, p. 345, it is ſaid, that Robert Lowther, of Maſke, married, to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Holcroſt, eſquire; whoſe mother, "*Margerie*," was daughter of Thomas lord Sandys, of the Vine; and that his grandſon, William, claimed the title of "lord Sandys of the Vine," but died unmarried, February 3, 175[illegible]. Yet, ſuppoſing this deſcent to be true, he could even then have no claim; as the ſix daughters of Col. Henry Sandys appear evidently to have the barony veſted between them in abeyance.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SANDYS OF THE VINE.



SAY.

ARMS—Quarterly O. and G.

OF this name, the firſt mentioned by Dugdale, is

PICOT DE SAY, who lived in the time of the Conqueror. The next is

ENGELRAM, who, in the time of king Stephen, took part with that prince againſt Maud the empreſs; and fighting valiantly on his behalf (when others turned their backs), was taken priſoner with him at the battle of Lincoln. After him, the next perſon of note is

WILLIAM DE SAY;[c] who, by Beatrix his wife, ſiſter to Geffery de Mandevil, earl of Eſſex, had iſſue two ſons, William and Geffery; which William dying in his father's lifetime, left two daughters, his heirs; viz. Beatrix, who married Fitz-Piers,[d] from whom deſcended thoſe of that line, who afterwards aſſumed the ſurname of Mandevil, aud became earls of Eſſex;* and Maud, who married William de Bocland.

* Vid. Eſſex.

GEFFERY DE SAY, ſecond ſon, having married Lettice, ſiſter, and at length heir to Walkeline Maminot, died the 16th of John; for then it ſeems, that Geffery, his ſon, gave 400 marks to the king, for livery of the lands of his inheritance, both by his father and his mother. Which

Geffery married Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs to John de Cheney; and confirmed to the canons of Rudham, in Norfolk,

[c] Edmonſon, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, makes him ſon of Geffery, ſon of William de Say, who came in with the Conqueror.

[d] Though not in this part mentioned by Dugdale, it appears ſhe, after the death of Fitz-Piers, married John baron de Wahul.

all

all thoſe grants which William de Cayneto (i. e. Cheney), and John de Cheyney, nephew of the ſaid William, had made unto them.

The 17th of king John, being one of the barons then in arms againſt that prince, his lands in the counties of Kent, Bedf. Bucks, Northamp. Camb. Eſſex, Herts, Norf. Suff. and Linc. were given to Peter de Crohun. However, after the death of king John, he returned to his allegiance, and was received into favour: and in the 8th of Henry III. on levying the ſcutage of Montgomery anſwered for twenty-ſeven knights fees of the fees of Maminot, and for fifteen more of the fees of Ingelram Patric. After when, he died in Gaſcoigne, the 14th Henry III. whereupon

WILLIAM DE SAY, his ſon and heir, doing his homage, had livery of all the lands whereof he died ſeiſed. The 44th of Henry III. this William was conſtituted governor of Rocheſter caſtle; but in the 48th of Henry III. being then on the king's part at the battle of Lewes, he fled; and in the 56th of the ſame reign deceaſed, leaving Mary* his wife ſurviving, and William, his ſon and heir. Which

WILLIAM, the 22d of Edward I. was one of thoſe barons who were then ſummoned to adviſe with the king upon the weighty affairs of the realm; but the next year enſuing, viz. the 23d of Edward I. he deceaſed, leaving

GEFFERY, his ſon and heir, then only fourteen years old; the wardſhip of whom was given to William de Leyburne ſhortly after, to the intent that he might marry Idonea, his daughter; as he thereafter did accordingly perform.

The 34th of Edward I. being then at age, and doing his homage,

* Dugdale recites, that this Mary remarried Robert de Ufford. But Edmonſon makes the wife of this William to have been Sibyl, daughter of John Marſhal, of Lenton; and ſtates, that William, his ſon (whoſe wife's name is not given by Dugdale), married Mary, daughter of N. N.

he

he had livery of his lands, and was in the expedition then made into Scotland; and the 7th of Edward II. had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm; ſo, alſo, the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of Edward II. but in the year next enſuing he died; leaving Geffery, his ſon and heir, ſeventeen years old, and Idonea his wife, then ſurviving. Which

GEFFERY, the 19th of Edward II. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. After when, the 8th of Edward III. he obtained the king's charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands, in his lordſhips of Greenwich, Depfourd, Codham, and Berlyng, in com. Cantii, with view of frankpledge, and other privileges. Moreover, the 10th of Edward III. he was conſtituted admiral of the king's fleet, from the Thames weſtward; and was employed in the wars of France and Flanders, where he performed many good ſervices; but in the 33d of Edward III. he departed this life, having lived with honour, and been ſummoned to parliament the 1ſt, 16th, 22d, 23d, 26th, and 27th of Edward III.

By Maud his wife, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, he left iſſue, William, his ſon and heir, and three daughters; viz. Idonea, wife of Sir John Clinton, of Maxtock, in com. Warw. knight; Elizabeth, of Thomas de Aldone; and Joane, firſt, of William Fienes; and, ſecondly, of Stephen de Valoines. But of this

WILLIAM, no further notice is made, than that he left iſſue, John, his ſon and heir; who died in his minority, and in ward to the king, the 6th of Richard II. leaving Elizabeth, his ſiſter and heir, at that time ſixteen years of age. Which

ELIZABETH married, firſt, Sir John de Falleſle, knight,* a very eminent man; who, in her right, had ſummons to parliament as lord Say, but died without iſſue before her; who then married, to her ſecond huſband, Sir William Heron, knight,† who alſo, in her right, had ſummons to parliament as lord Say; but deceaſed likewiſe without

* Vid. Falleſle, Vol. I.

† Vid. Heron, Vol. I.

out iſſue. Wherefore the inheritance of the barony, upon her death, anno 1428, devolved upon her aunts, Idonea, Elizabeth, and Joane, or their repreſentatives.

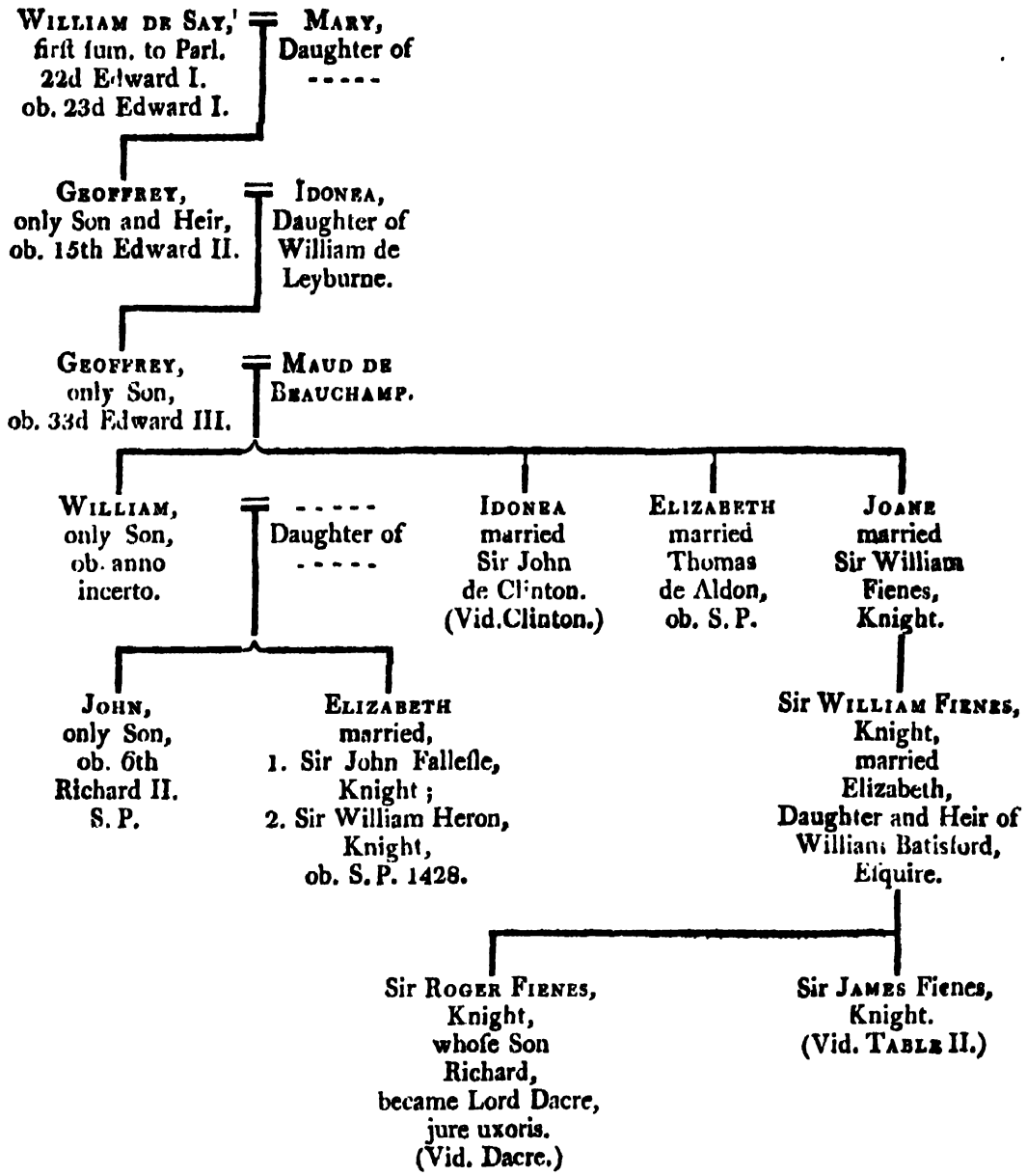
WILLIAM lord Clinton, grandſon of Sir John Clinton, who married the ſaid Idonea, the 6th of Henry IV. doing his homage, had livery of his purparty of the lands of William de Say beforementioned, and thereupon bore the titles of lord Clinton and Say,* which his poſterity have continued to bear ever ſince; although John, his ſon and heir, by deed, dated 1ſt November, 27th Henry VI. granted and confirmed to his kinſman, Sir James Fienes, knight, then called lord Say and Sele,† and to his heirs and aſſigns for ever, the name and title of lord Say, with the arms thereunto belonging; which Sir James was deſcended from Joane, third and youngeſt of the ſaid ſiſters and coheirs.

* Vid. Clinton.

† Vid. Say Sele.

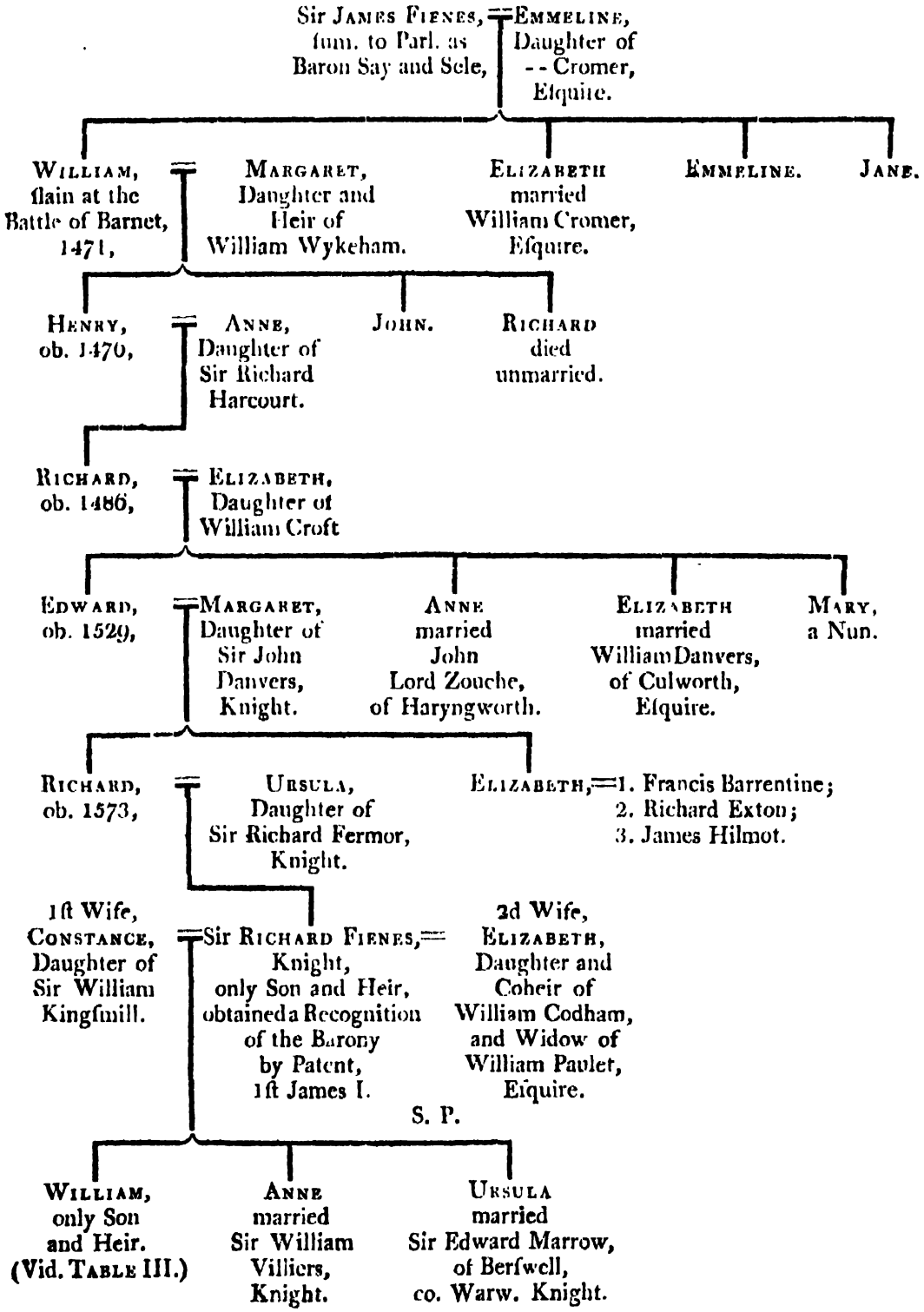
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SAY.

TABLE I.



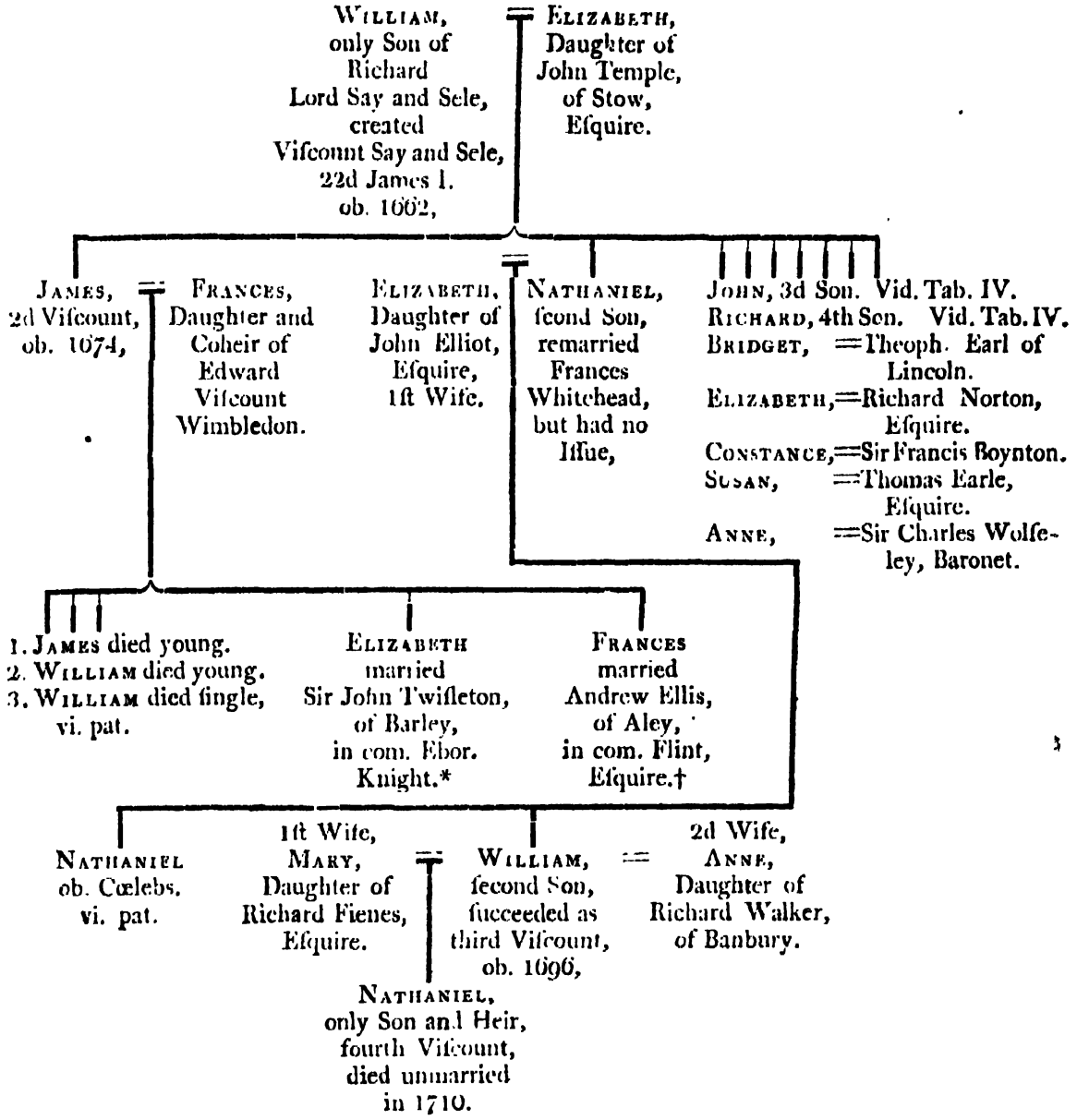
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SAY AND SELE.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SAY AND SELE.

TABLE III.

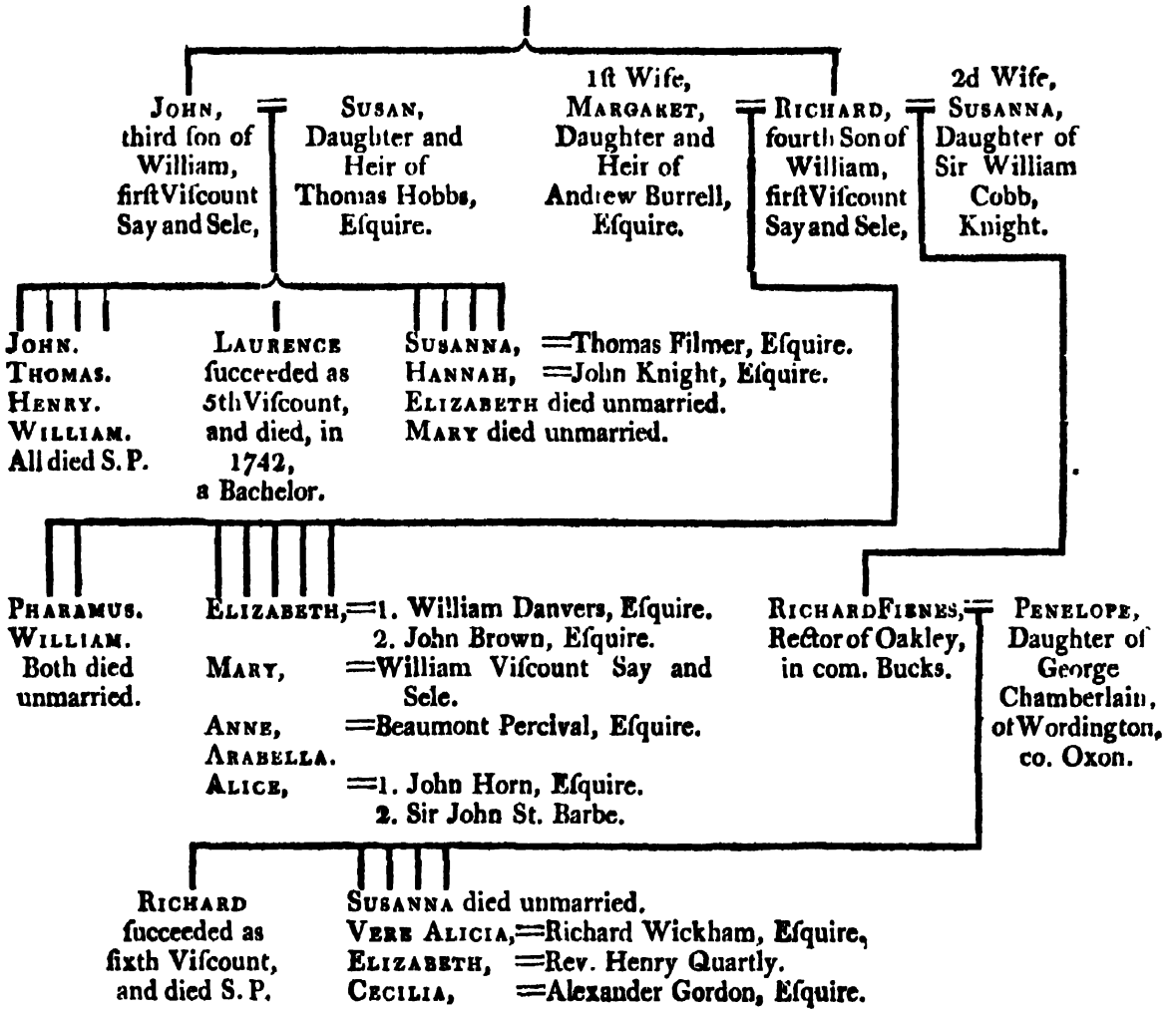


* The barony of Say and Sele having been originally created by writ of ſummons to parliament, has been conſidered as a barony in fee; and under that circumſtance became veſted in the heirs general of James Fienes, ſecond Viſcount, who died in 1674, S. M. P. S. whereof this Elizabeth, by her huſband, Sir John Twiſleton, left an only daughter, Cecil, who married, firſt, George Twiſleton, of Woodhall, in com. Ebor.; and, ſecondly, Robert Mignon. But by her firſt huſband had iſſue Fienes Twiſleton, father of John, whoſe ſon, Thomas Twiſleton, had the barony of Say and Sele recognized in him by writ of ſummons to parliament, 29th June, 1781, and on his deceaſe was ſucceeded by his ſon, the preſent baron.

† By her huſband, Andrew Ellis, this Frances had an only daughter, named Cecil, who married, firſt, Sir Richard Langley; and, ſecondly, William Fiennes, and died in 1715, S. P.

SUCCESSION OF THE VISCOUNTY OF SAY AND SELE.

TABLE IV.



SAY AND SELE.

ARMS — Az. three Lions rampant O.

[f]INGELRAM DE FIENES, the firſt of this ancient family of whom mention is made, married Sibyl de Tyngril, daughter and heir to Faramus de Boloin, ſon of William, ſon of Geffery, ſon of Euſtace, ſometime earl of Boloin. Which Faramus being nephew to Maud, wife of king Stephen, ruled that king's houſehold; and was ſlain at the ſiege of Acon, in the Holy Land, anno 1190.

To this Ingelram ſucceeded

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who, the 2d of Henry III. paid a fine to the king of 200 marks, for livery of the manor of Wendover, in com. Bucks, and died the 25th of Henry III. for then his ſon and heir (by Agnes de Dampmartin his wife), called

INGELRAM, had livery of his lands; his relief, with all debts due from William his father, to the crown, being pardoned, by reaſon of his ſpecial ſervices. The 32d of Henry III. he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by bathing; and the next year doing his homage, had livery of his lands in Northamptonſhire. He died, anno 1269, leaving by Maud his wife, ſiſter of Bartholomew Hampden, of Hampden, in com. Bucks,

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, who, the 21ſt of Edward I. poſſeſſed the honour of Chokes, in com. Northt. and the next year had ſummons to attend the king at Portſmouth, with horſe and arms, for the war in Gaſcoigne. After which, ere long, viz. the 30th of Edward I. he died, being then ſeiſed of the manor of Clopham, in com.

[f] Sir William Dugdale only commences his account with this Ingelram; but Edmonſon repreſents him as the ſon of Allen, ſon of John, ſon of James, whoſe father, John de Fienes, was firſt hereditary conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports.

Surrey; Wendover, in Bucks; and Mertock, in com. Somerſet. His wife was Blanch de Brienne, by whom he left his ſon and ſucceſſor,

JOHN, then twenty-four years; who, although not born in England, yet, by reaſon his father had done his homage to the king, and died a loyal ſubject, his homage was alſo accepted, and he had livery of lands.

But here Sir William Dugdale breaks off from the regular deſcent of this family, and contents himſelf with ſaying, that cotemporary with this John was Robert de Fienes, who, the 10th of Edward II. had livery of the manor of Wendover; but being afterwards attainted, loſt all.[g]

This want of connection, however, of the Baronagian, is ſupplied by Mr. Edmonſon;* who proceeds to ſay, that

* Edmonſon, Baronag. Genealog. Vol. IV. p. 320.

Sir GILES DE FIENES, ſecond ſon of William and Maud Hampden, married Sibil, daughter and heir of William Filliol, of Old Court, in com. Suff. and had iſſue

JOHN, his only ſon, who died in 1331, leaving iſſue by his wife, Joan, daughter and heir of John Jordain, foreſter of Windſor, John, his only ſon and heir, who died in 1351, and by Maud his wife, daughter and heir of - - - - - Monceaux, of Hurſt Monceaux, in com. Suff. had iſſue three ſons; viz. John, William, and Robert. Of whom John, the eldeſt, died S. P. and

WILLIAM, the ſecond, married Joane, third and youngeſt ſiſter and coheir of William baron Say, and aunt and coheir of Elizabeth baroneſs Say, who died iſſueleſs.† Whereby his poſterity ſhared in the inheritance of that family, being ſucceeded by

† Vid. Say.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who, the 6th of Henry IV. was found to be ſon of William (ſon of John de Fienes), by Joane his wife, third ſiſter and coheir to William de Say.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Batisford, by

g According to Edmonſon, this Robert, after his diſgrace with Edward II. went into France, and there ſettled. He was brother to the beforenamed John; by the death of whoſe ſon Robert, S. P. he became his next heir male.

Margery,

Margery, heir to Simon Pepleſham, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Roger and James; whereof Roger, the eldeſt, left a ſon, Richard, who, marrying Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Dacre, was declared lord Dacre, the 37th Henry VI.* and

* Vid. Dacre.

JAMES, the ſecond ſon, who, the 25th of Henry VI. by reaſon of his deſcent from the beforenamed Joane de Say, was by ſpecial writ, dated 3d March, 1446, ſummoned to parliament; and three days after, by aſſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in open parliament, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Say and Sele, and to the heirs male of his body;† and for the further corroboration of that title and honour, on November 1ſt next following, had a full confirmation and quit-claimer thereof from John lord Clinton, as alſo of the arms of Say; which, by cauſe of his deſcent from the beforenamed Idonea, eldeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of William de Say, did or might belong unto him.

† Dug. Bar. Vol.II.p.245.

After which, viz. February 24th, he obtained a grant of the office of Conſtable of Dover, and warden of the Cinque Ports, to himſelf and the heirs male of his body; and on the 30th of October, 28th Henry VI. was conſtituted lord treaſurer of England. But this high employment was of no long duration; for though he had been raiſed gradually to ſo high a pitch of honour, his fall was ſudden and moſt unhappy. For about the octaves of the Eaſter following, the parliament being adjourned to St. Edmund's Bury, the commons accuſed him, the duke of Suffolk, and ſome others, of treaſon; whereupon the king, to appeaſe them, baniſhed the duke, and ſequeſtered the lord Say and Sele from his office of treaſurer: but this availed but little; for on the inſurrection of the Kentiſh men under Jack Cade, though the king had committed him to the Tower of London, yet the inſurgents entering that city, fetched him thence to Guildhall, and there arraigned him before the lord mayor, and other the king's juſtices, notwithſtanding his requeſt to be tried by his peers; whence hurrying him to the ſtandard in Cheapſide, they cut off his head, and carried it on a pole, cauſing his naked body to be drawn at an horſe's tail

into

into Southwark, unto St. Thomas of Watering, and there hanged and quartered.

This certainly ſheweth the fearful effect of the people's rage; and is fit to be a warning to all thoſe on whom the miſcarriages in government may poſſibly be charged, and on whom the fury of the multitude may thus barbarouſly fall. Till this unhappy period he had been conſidered a good ſtateſman and a ſoldier; and had ſerved Henry V. in his Gallic wars with ſufficient glory and reputation, and had even been much reſpected by the populace.

On this his untimely death, July 4th, 1451, he was ſucceeded by William, his ſon by Emmeline his wife, daughter of - - - - - Cromer, about that time twenty-four years old. Which

WILLIAM, by ſpecial writ, the 29th of Henry VI. was then ſummoned to parliament. Before the end of which year, he ſold to Humphrey duke of Buckingham, and to his heirs male, the patent of conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, which had been before granted to James, his father.

The 10th of Edward IV. he was one of thoſe lords that fled with the king into Flanders (on the then prevailing power of the Lancaſtrians); and attending him on his return to England, was ſoon after ſlain in the battle of Barnet, anno 1471.

He married Margaret, daughter and heir to William Wickham, ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Wickham, knight, ſon of William Perot, by Alice his wife, daughter of William Champneis, by Agnes his wife, ſiſter to William of Wickham,* the celebrated biſhop of Wincheſter, and founder of New College, Oxford; by which match he had the lordſhip of Broughton, near Banbury, in com. Oxon.

*Vid. Lowth's Life of Wickham.

This is the lord Say, of whom Leland, in his Itinerary (Vol. IV. f. 18), ſays,

" The laſte of the lorde Sayes being in renowne was twiſe taken " priſoner, whereby he was puniſhed by the purſe. Whereupon he " was fain to lay moſt of his land to mortgage, and ſolde clerely " part of it. So that ſins the name of the barony of Say is extincted,

" but

" but the heire of the lord Say, in deſcent, yet remainith, caullid by " the name of Fines."

The fact is, that Henry Fines, ſon of this William, died in 1476, without having received ſummons to parliament, in conſequence of the loſs of property, as did his ſon, Richard, in 1486; though they both were called lord Say. But Edward, ſon and heir of Richard, did not even uſe the title; becauſe his mother held the capital ſeat, and the greateſt part of the eſtate: but his ſon and heir, Richard, was father of another Richard. Which

RICHARD FIENES obtained from king James I. certain letters patent, dated at Hampton Court, 9th Auguſt, 1ſt James I. whereby the ſaid title of Say and Sele was fully recognized and confirmed to him, and to the heirs male of his body.[h] After which,

Sir WILLIAM FENYS (Fienes), his ſon and heir, by other letters patent, dated 7th July, 22d James I. was created viſcount Say and Sele.

This William became famous for his oppoſition to the court during this reign, and for his activity in the rebellion of the next. He ſeems to have been far from a virtuous or amiable man. He was poor, proud, and diſcontented. Arthur Wilſon* obſerves, " Say and Sele " was a ſeriouſly ſubtle peece, and always averſe to the court wayes; " ſomething out of pertinatiouſneſſe. Yet it appeared afterwards, " when the harſhneſſe of the humour was a little allayed by the ſweet " refreſhments of court favours, that thoſe ſterne comportments, ſup- " poſed naturall, might be mitigated; and that indomitable ſpirits, by " gentle uſage, may be tamed and brought to obedience."

* Wilſon's Life of James I.

Lord Clarendon ſays, the lord viſcount Say was a man of a cloſe and reſerved nature, of a mean and narrow fortune, of great parts, and of the higheſt ambition; who had for many years been the oracle of

[h] So ſay Dugdale, Collins, &c. But by the caſe of Thomas Twiſleton, eſquire, before the houſe of lords, anno 1781, it appears that the recognition of the barony was to this Richard Fienes, and " *his heirs.*"

thoſe who called themſelves Puritans, in the worſt ſenſe; and ſteered all their counſels and deſigns. In a word, he had great authority with all the diſcontented party throughout the kingdom, and a good reputation with many who were not contented; who believed him to be a wiſe man, and of a very uſeful temper in an age of licence, and one who would ſtill adhere to the law.*

* Clarendon, Vol. I. p. 182.

He lived to ſee the reſtoration, and to be made lord privy ſeal; and died at Broughton Caſtle, 14th April, 1662. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Temple, of Stow, in com. Bucks, eſquire, he had iſſue four ſons; viz. James, Nathaniel,[i] John,[k] and Richard; alſo five daughters; viz. Bridget, wife of Theophilus earl of Lincoln; Elizabeth, of Richard Norton, of Southwick, eſquire; Conſtance, of Sir

[i] Oliver Cromwell, in order to try how far the people would like to have the government centre in a monarchy, had it propoſed to the commons, that an houſe, to be called the "other houſe," ſhould form one of the branches of the ſtate; and that it ſhould conſiſt of at moſt but ſeventy members, and thoſe to be nominated by the protector. Of theſe members, among others who were nominated, were

Nathaniel Fienes (ſecond ſon of the lord Say and Sele), one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal. He was a man of great power of language; and, next Mr. Hampden, was regarded as poſſeſſing the confidence of the people. In 1642, the parliament had given him a commiſſion of colonel in their army, and appointed him to the government of the important city of Briſtol; which he ſurrendered to the royal arms after ſuſtaining a ſingle day's ſiege. On which the general opinion bearing hard againſt him, he requeſted and obtained a court martial, which condemned him to loſe his head: but his friends (who were numerous and powerful), with difficulty obtained his pardon. Whereupon he for a ſhort time withdrew from the kingdom; yet again returned, and regained the confidence of both parliament and army; and was much truſted, and highly valued, as well by Oliver, as by his ſon, Richard Cromwell, the next protector; on whoſe abdication, he was choſen one of the council of ſtate, and was in the convention parliament that reſtored king Charles II. Soon after which he retired to the country, and died at Newton-Toney, near Salisbury, 16th December, 1669; much neglected, and in great obſcurity.†

† Noble's Memoirs of the Houſe of Cromwell.

[k] This John was the next brother to Nathaniel beforementioned; and ſat in the long parliament for Morpeth, in Northumberland. He was alſo nominated one of the members of Oliver's "other houſe;" being, as Morgan obſerves, "Such a one as they call a ſectary, but no "great ſtickler; therefore not being redeemed from the fear or favour of man, is, as it is "thought, much ſteered by old Subtlety his father (who lies in his den at Thurlowby, his "maſter St. John's), and will ſay No with the reſt, when any thing oppoſes the intereſt of the "new court, their power, and greatneſs."‡

‡ Morgan's Characters of Cromwell's other Houſe.

Francis

Francis Baynton, of Barmſton, baronet; Suſan, of Thomas, ſon and heir of Sir Walter Earle, of Charlbury, in com. Dorſ. knight; and Anne, of Sir Charles Wolſeley, of Wolſeley, baronet.[1] To whom ſucceeded

JAMES, his eldeſt ſon and heir, who married Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Cecil, viſcount Wimbledon; and died 16th March, 1673, having had iſſue three ſons; viz. James and William, who died in their infancy; and another William, who died in France, under age; as alſo two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Twiſleton, of Barley, in com. Ebor. knight; and Frances, to Andrew Ellis, of the county of Flint, eſquire.

Dying thus without iſſue male, the title of viſcount Say and Sele devolved upon his nephew

WILLIAM (only ſurviving ſon of Nathaniel, ſecond ſon of William the firſt viſcount), who married, firſt, Mary, one of the daughters of his uncle, Richard Fienes, by whom he had an only ſon, Nathaniel; and, ſecondly, Anne, daughter of John (or Richard), Walker, of Banbury, but by her had no iſſue; and dying in 1696, he was ſucceeded by Nathaniel, his ſon, before ſpecified. Which

NATHANIEL, the fourth viſcount, dying unmarried in 1710, the title next deſcended to Lawrence, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of John Fienes, third ſon of William, the firſt viſcount. Which

LAWRENCE alſo dying unmarried, in 1742, was ſucceeded by his couſin, Richard, only ſon of the Rev. Richard Fienes, by Penelope his wife, daughter of George Chamberlain, of Wordington, in com. Oxon. Which Richard was only ſon and heir of Richard, fourth and youngeſt ſon of the aforeſaid William, the firſt viſcount. Which

[1] He was alſo one of the members of Oliver's "other houſe." Which ſhews the ſtrength of connection of the Fienes family at this æra. Morgan* ſays, "He was a gentleman who came "ſomething late into play, being converted from a cavalier, in a good hour. A man of con- "ſtancy and certainty like the wind; who, though he had done nothing for the cauſe whereby "to merit, yet his worth was conſidered ſuch, as to fit him for a lord of the other houſe, there "to have a negative voice over thoſe who had done moſt, and merited higheſt."

* Morgan's Characters of Cromwell's other Houſe.

RICHARD, ſixth viſcount Say and Sele, married Chriſtabella, daughter of Sir John Tyrrel, baronet, and relict of John Pigot, of Dodderſhil, in com. Bucks, eſquire; and died in 1781, without iſſue, whereby the viſcounty became extinct.

But the barony of Say and Sele has ſince been recognized in the family of Twiſleton;* deſcended from Elizabeth, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of James, the ſecond viſcount; which Elizabeth, by Sir John Twiſleton her huſband, who died in 1682, left iſſue an only daughter, Cecil, who died in 1723, having married George Twiſleton, of Woodhall, in Yorkſhire; by whom ſhe had Fienes Twiſleton, father of John, whoſe ſon, Thomas, was ſummoned to parliament as baron Say and Sele, by writ, the 29th of June, 1781.

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

SCALES.

ARMS—G. Six Eſcallop Shells Arg. 3. 2. 1.

OF this name and family (anciently written ESCHALERS and SCALERS), the firſt mentioned by Dugdale is

HUGH, who, in the time of king Stephen, held Berkhamſted, in com. Eſſex,† as a member of his barony, and gave to the monks of Lewes, in com. Suff. the churches of Wadone, Withiall, Ruthenalle, and Berchamſtede; the impreſſion of his ſeal to which grant, was the figure of an armed man, ſtanding on his left foot, and putting his right on the ſtep of a ladder, with his hands on the ſame as if he were climbing, and this circumſcription, "Sigillum Hugonis de Scalariis." This Hugh had two ſons, Henry and Geffery; and was ſucceeded by

† Quæ. Dugdale? Birkhamſted is in Herts.

HENRY, who, the 12th of Henry II. upon the aſſeſſment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified that he had fifteen knights

knights fees, all which his father held of king Henry I. His ſucceſſor was

HUGH, his ſon and heir; who ratified the grants made to the monks of Lewes, by Henry his father, and Hugh his grandfather; and left to ſucceed him

HENRY, his ſon and heir; who going to Jeruſalem, either died there or on his journey; for, the 5th of Henry III. Geffery, his brother, doing his homage, had livery of his lands. Which

GEFFERY, the 8th of Henry III. (being called Geffery, the ſon of Hugh), upon the collection of the ſcutage of Montgomery, paid thirty marks for thoſe fifteen knights fees he then held; and the 51ſt of Henry III. died; Alianor his widow ſurviving, who had the wardſhip of his heir; whoſe name is not, however, mentioned.

Having thus terminated this line, the next of which notice is made is Stephen de Scalers, nephew to the firſt Hugh. Which

STEPHEN, the 12th of Henry II. upon the aſſeſſment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified that he held fifteen knights fees; whereof five were in his own demeſne. To whom ſucceeded

WILLIAM DE SCALERS, who died, as it ſeems, the 9th of John; for in that year, in conſideration of £.100 fine,

RICHARD, his ſon, obtained livery of his lands; and the 8th of Henry III. on collection of the ſcutage of Montgomery, was acquitted for his fifteen knights fees (having been in that ſervice), but died the 15th of Henry III. Whereupon Baldwin Frevil, for 200 marks, obtained the wardſhip of his daughter and heir, Lucia, whom he afterwards married.

Of this family, alſo, was John de Scalers, ſheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, the 33d, 44th, and part of the 49th and 51ſt of Henry III. But the principal remaining branch in the male deſcent was

ROBERT

"ROBERT DE SCALERS, who, the 42d of Henry III. with Alice his mother," paid ſeventeen marks of gold to the king, for livery of the manors of Neuſeles and Ruwehall. He was in ſeveral expeditions into France, and died about the 50th of Henry III. leaving iſſue, by Muriel his wife, a ſon, William, who became a canon at Blackburgh, in com. Norf. and

ROBERT, his ſon and heir; who, the 14th of Edward I. being in that expedition then made into Wales, had ſcutage of all his tenants who held their lands by military ſervice. After when, he was in ſeveral military expeditions into France and Scotland; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 27th to the 33d of Edward I. incluſive, died the ſame year, leaving[o]

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, who doiug his homage ſoon after, had livery of his lands; and the 34th of Edward I. was created a knight of the bath with prince Edward (and divers others), whom he attended in the expedition then made into Scotland. And the 1ſt of Edward II. by writ, dated at Dover, January VIII. had ſummons to attend at the coronation to be ſolemnized after the Feaſt of St. Valentine; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 34th of Edward I. to the 15th of Edward II. died the 18th of the ſame reign, leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, then in minority; for whoſe

[m] Parkins, in his Topography of Freebridge Hundred and Half, in com. Norf. ſays, "in "the reign of Henry II. Roger de Scales was lord of the manor of Scales-Hall (deſcended from "Harlewin de Scalariis, lord of Waddon, in Cambridgeſhire, at the conqueſt); and by Muriel "his wife, daughter and coheir of Jeff. de Liſewis, acquired the ſaid manor."

[n] She was daughter of Sir Ralph de Roffa, lord of Nuſels, in Berkway, Hertfordſhire, and ſiſter and heir to her brothers, William and Peter de Roffa, or Rouceſter, whereby ſhe came to inherit that and divers other manors elſewhere,* which ſhe carried in marriage to her huſband, Robert de Scalers. Dugdale makes no mention of her beyond her Chriſtian name.

* Morant's Eſſex, Vol. I. p. 143. Vol. II. p. 145.

[o] Dugdale does not give the wife of this Robert; but Parkins, in his Topography, before quoted, ſays ſhe was Iſabel, daughter of Sir ----- Burnell, knight, and niece of Robert Burnell, biſhop of Bath and Wells; and that, on the marriage of Robert, her ſon, with Egelina de Courtney, the 9th of Edward II. ſhe ſettled on them her manors of Scales-How and Ilſington.

wardſhip,

wardſhip, Egelina his mother (daughter of Hugh, and ſiſter to Hugh Courtney, earl of Devon), paid 200 marks fine to the king. Which

ROBERT, the 7th of Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of lands, and ſerved in ſeveral military expeditions during that reign, as well in France as in Scotland; and had ſummons to parliament, from the 16th to the 43d of Edward III. incluſive, in which year he died; leaving by Catherine his wife, daughter of Robert, and ſiſter and coheir to William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk,

ROGER, his heir and ſucceſſor, twenty-two years of age; who, the 4th of Richard II. upon that inſurrection under Jack Straw, was one of thoſe eminent perſons whom the rebels ſeized and compelled to march along with them.* The 5th of Richard II. he was, by inquiſition, found one of the coheirs to William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 49th of Edward III. to the 9th of Richard II. incluſive, died the next year; leaving Joane his wife (daughter and heir of Sir John de Northwoode,[p]† ſurviving, and

* Thomas of Walſingham, p. 363.

† Parkins, p. 184. Morant, Vol. II. p. 145.

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, fourteen years of age; who, in the 1ſt of Henry IV. was one of the lords in parliament that voted for the ſafe cuſtody of the late king Richard II. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William, and ſiſter to Thomas lord Bardolf (who ſurvived him), by whom he had iſſue, Robert and Thomas; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 20th of Richard II. to the 2d of Henry IV. died ſoon after, viz. the 4th of Henry IV. leaving

ROBERT, his eldeſt ſon, then only ſix years of age, and in ward to Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland; but he died unmarried,[q] the 7th of Henry V. whereby his brother

[p] She had a daughter, Catherine, who married Sir Arnald Savage, of Kent; her mother was Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Aſpal, knight.

[q] This is probably the lord Scales who is ſaid, by Hollingſhed, to be killed with the lord Darcy and Sir Edmund de Thorpe, at the ſiege of Lovers Caſtle, in Normandy, on the march of Henry V. from Caen towards the city of Rohan.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, became his heir; who, the 8th of Henry V. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 9th of Henry V. was retained, by indenture, to ſerve the king in the wars of France. In which wars he behaved gallantly, and ſignalized himſelf by ſundry martial exploits. The 20th of Henry VI. he was ſeneſchal of Normandy, as appears from his ſeal, with ſix eſcallops; his creſt a plume of oſtrich's feathers, iſſuing out of a ducal coronet, circumſcribed, " S. Thomæ dni. Scalis et de Neucellus ſeneſcalli Normaniæ." He was, moreover, a knight of the garter, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 23d to the 38th of Henry VI. This lord was in high favour with Henry VI. and his queen; and, during the civil wars, firmly adhered to the Lancaſtrian intereſt, but at laſt fell a ſacrifice to it; being murdered on the 25th July, 1460.*

* Stow's Annals, and Hall's Chron.

He married Emma, daughter of John [r]Whaleſborough; and is ſaid to have had a ſon, Thomas, who died before him; wherefore Elizabeth, his only daughter, proved his ſole heir, who married, firſt, Henry, ſecond ſon to Henry Bourchier, earl of Eſſex; after whoſe deceaſe, without ſurviving iſſue, ſhe took to her ſecond huſband, Anthony de Widville, ſon and heir of Richard earl Rivers;† who, the 2d and th of Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament by the title of lord Scales; but by him ſhe had no iſſue, and died the 13th of Edward IV.

† Vid. Rivers.

On the acceſſion of king Henry VII. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Howard, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, was found one of the heirs of Elizabeth, late lady Scales abovementioned, viz. as great granddaughter of Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Scales, wife of Sir Robert Howard, and ſiſter of Roger lord Scales. The other heir was Sir William Tyndal (made a knight of the bath on the creation

r Dugdale is ſilent as to the name of this lord's wife; but Morant calls her as here given: and Parkins, in his Topography, ſtates her to be Emma, daughter of Sir Simon Whaleſburgh; probably of Whaleſburgh, in Cornwall.

of

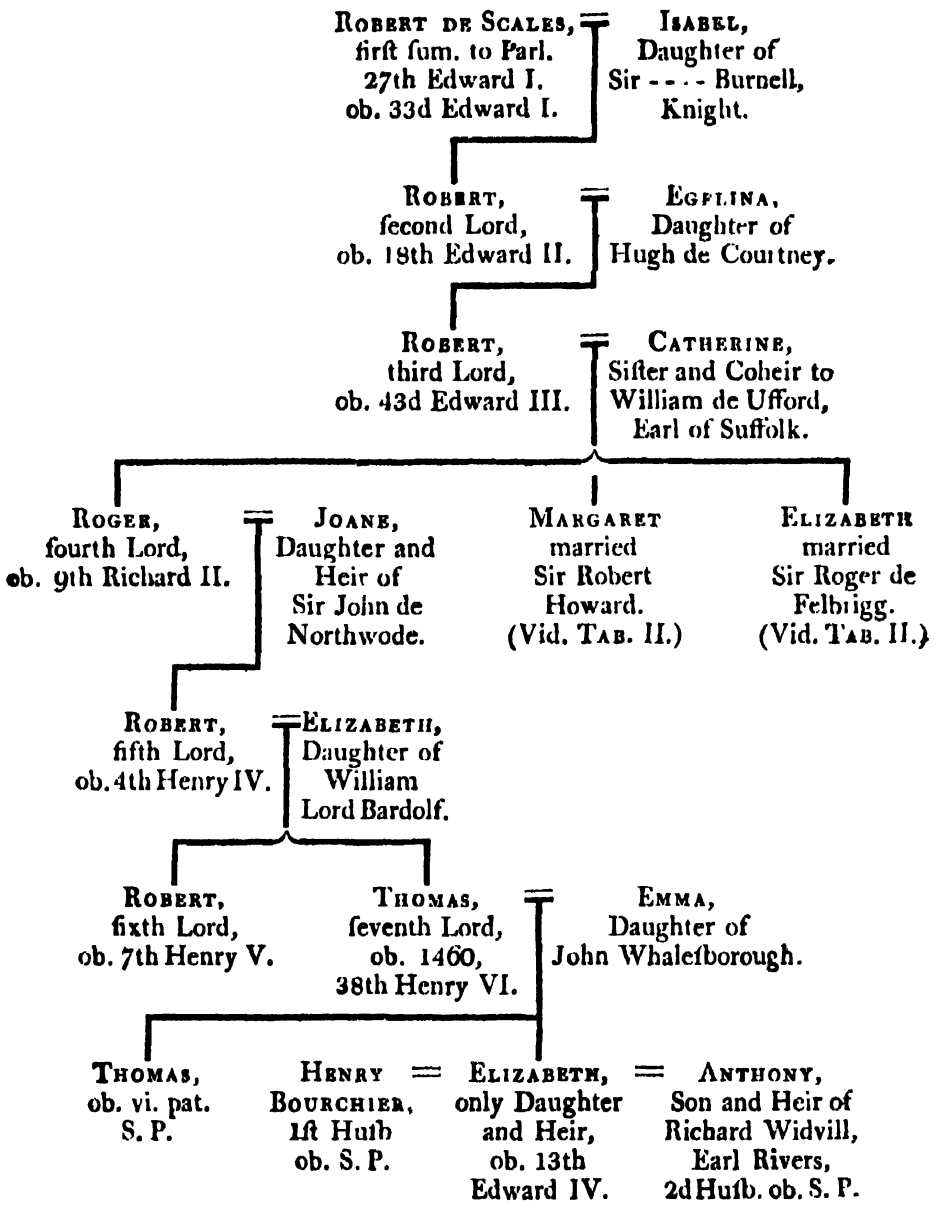
of Arthur prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of Henry VII.) deſcended from Elizabeth, ſiſter to the ſaid Margaret Scales; which Elizabeth married Sir Roger Felbrigg, and had Sir Simon Felbrigg, whoſe daughter and heir; Alana, married Sir William Tyndal, grandfather to Sir William before named.* *Vid. Tab. Genealog. 2d.

This ancient and noble family of Scales, for many generations, reſided in great ſplendour and power at the caſtle of Middleton, near Lynn, in com. Norf. Of which caſtle, the Hiſtory of Norfolk obſerves, there are ſtill ſome ruins to be ſeen; and that the gate houſe, or tower, remains pretty perfect.

Few of our modern buildings come up to theſe noble reliques of antiquity; they convey to us no ideas but what luxury inſpires; beſpeak no family; impreſs no awe upon the mind; nor bring back to our remembrance the dignity and power of the founder!

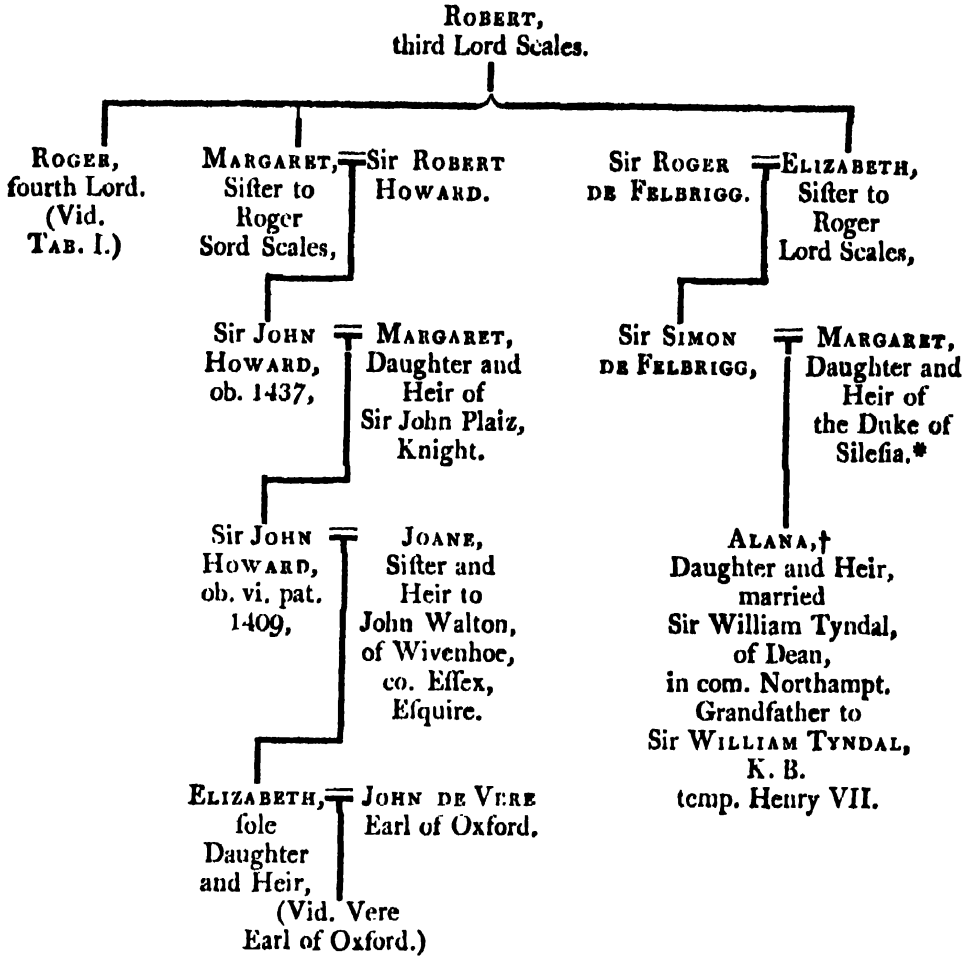
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SCALES.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SCALES.

TABLE II.



* A very pretty ſtory, and long account, is given by ſome of our hiſtorians,‡ relative to this lady; who, they ſay, was daughter and heir to the duke of Sileſia, in Germany, nephew to the king of Bohemia; by reaſon of which deſcent, Sir William Tyndal, her grandſon, was declared heir to the kingdom of Bohemia.

† In 1431, ſhe was the wife of Sir Thomas Wanton; and is ſo named in the will of her father, dated September, 1432. He probably was her ſecond huſband.

‡ Hiſtory of Norfolk. Kimber's Baronetage (Booth Family), &c,

SCROOPE OF BOLTON.

ARMS—Az. a Bend O.[a]

IN the 12th of Henry II. on the aſſeſſment of aid then made for marriage of the king's daughter, ROBERT DE SCROOPE certified, that he held three knights fees in com. Glouc. de veteri feoffamento. To which Robert ſucceeded

HENRY, written Henry des Scrupes, who, the 7th of John,[t] paid ſixty marks for his relief; and the 2d of Henry III. upon the collection of the firſt ſcutage of that king's reign, paid ſix marks for thoſe three knights fees which he had by deſcent from Robert, his grandfather; and left iſſue,

WILLIAM, who, the 24th of Edward I. obtained the king's charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands, at Eaſt Boulton, Little Boulton, Fencotes, and Parnewike, in com. Ebor. To whom ſucceeded

[a] Concerning theſe arms, Richard lord Scroope, of Bolton, had a memorable diſpute, the 13th Richard II. with Sir Robert Groſvenor, knight. When ſentence was pronounced for this Richard, and a former ſentence in favour of Groſvenor, for bearing the ſame arms, with a "*bordure or*," declared void; by reaſon that ſuch differences between ſtrangers, and of one realm, were not deemed ſufficient; but intended merely for ſuch as are of near alliance by conſanguinity.

[t] About this time, ſays Dugdale, was Simon Eſcrope, in com. Ebor. who gave half a mark for licence of concord with the daughter of Philip Eſcrope.

This unconnected account, however, of that learned author, is explained by Leland, who carries his relation of this family back to a more early period, and then deduces their deſcent with rather more conſiſtency of information, viz. Walter le Scroop, the firſt that was memorable of that name.

"The fifthe in deſcent after Walter was Philipe; and he left two doughtars that were mar-
"ried, and died witheout iſſue."

"Simon was brother to the aforeſayde Philipe, and was heire, and had iſſue male. Philip
"and Simon ly buried in the Southe porche ſydes of Wencelaw paroche on Ure, a mile or
"more above Midleham."

HENRY,

HENRY, who, the 2d of Edward II. was conſtituted one of the king's juſtices of his court of common pleas; and the 5th of Edward II. obtained another charter for free-warren in all his demeſne lands at Fencotes, Eaſt Boulton, Little Bolton, Fletham, and Pacham, in com. Ebor.; and in the 10th of Edward II. being removed from his office of juſtice in the common pleas, was made chief juſtice of the king's bench. He had ſummons to parliament the 8th of Edward II. but no more;[a] and died the 10th of Edward III. leaving iſſue, William, his ſon and heir, ſixteen years old; Stephen and Richard. Which

WILLIAM did not long ſurvive him; but died the 19th of Edward III. leaving Cecelie his wife, ſurviving, who afterwards married John de Clopton, and

RICHARD, his brother and heir, who, the 33d and 40th of Edward III. was in the wars of France; and in the 45th of Edward III. was conſtituted treaſurer of the king's exchequer. The 46th of Edward III. he obtained the wardſhip of Milicent and Elizabeth, the daughters and heirs of Robert de Tibetot.* The 2d of Richard II. he was made the king's chancellor; and the ſame office, as alſo keeper of the great ſeal inparliament, he held again the 5th of Richard II. having (according to Walſingham), "not his fellow of his degree in the whole realm, for prudence and integrity." Which indeed is fully illuſtrated by his noble behaviour, when a favourite courtier of king Richard's had obtained a conſiderable grant, and applied to him, as the chancellor, to affix the great ſeal to the grant. But he refuſed; plainly telling the perſon, that the duty of his office would not permit

*Vid. Tibetot.

[a] In the firſt part of the Summons to Parliament of this year, Dugdale obſerves, in his Liſts thereof, that the juſtices, and others of the king's council, are in the record intermixed with the barons. In the ſecond part of the Summons of the ſame year, the name of Henry le Scrope appears only among the juſtices, and others of the king's council, and not among the barons.

It is, however, not a little ſingular, that whilſt this learned author, in his Baronage, gives no further account, either of this Henry being ever after ſummoned to parliament, or of any other Henry le Scroope having the like ſummons during the reign of Edward III.; he, nevertheleſs, in his Liſts of Summons, recites the name of Henry le Scrope; viz. 16th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31ſt, 34th, 44th, 46th, 47th, 49th, and 50th Edward III. Which Henry is moſt probably Henry of Maſham, and not of Bolton. (Vid. Scroope of Maſham.)

him

him to ſet the ſeal committed to his keeping by the parliament, to all the king's indiſcreet grants, till he had acquired a little more experience. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 44th of Edward III. to the 3d of Henry IV. incluſive, died the next year.[x] His iſſue were three ſons; viz. Roger, his ſon and heir; Richard, archbiſhop of York;[y] and Stephen;[z] and a daughter, Milicent, named in his will, to whom he left a cup with a cover, gilt.

ROGER, at his father's death, was thirty years old; and married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Tibetot, but died not long after He had ſummons to parliament the 5th of Henry IV. and no more; for in that year he deceaſed, leaving

RICHARD, his ſon and heir, only ten years of age; who, the 7th of Henry V. attended that king into France, ſhortly after when he died;

[x] Dugdale makes no mention of this Richard's wife; but Leland (Vol. VIII. F. 54), recites, "One Blaunche, doughtar to Michael de la Pole, was married to this Richard, who made out "of the ground the caſtle of Bolton, of 4 greate ſtronge towres, and of good lodgyngs. It was "makyng xviii yeres; and the chargys of the buyldinge cam by yere to 1000 marks." Yet Leland afterwards relates (Vol. VIII. f. 65), reciting an old pedigree of the lord Scroope, "Lord Richard Scrope, builder of Bolton caſtell, was ſett with the lord Spenſar's daughtar, his "wife," If this ſtatement be correct, it ſeems as if Richard was twice married. One point between Dugdale and Leland's narration is well to be remarked, that the former makes William Scrope, earl of Wiltſhire, to be deſcended of the houſe of Maſham, while the latter makes him the ſon of this Richard, of the houſe of Bolton: and proceeds, "The treuthe is, that Ri- "chard lord Scrope bought of the kynge, the 3 daughtars and heyres of the lord Tiptote; "whereof the eldeſt was married to Roger, his 2d ſonne; the 2d doughter was married to "William, his eldeſt ſonn, aftar erle of Wilſchere, by whom ſhe had no iſſue; and aftar was "married to Wentworth, by whom ſhe had iſſue, and that parte of lande the lord Wentworthe "hathe nowe; Stephan, the 3d ſonn of Richard Scrope, married the youngeſt daughtar; and "the iſſue of this Scrope remayne yet."

[y] He was tranſlated from Coventry and Litchfield to York; and was beheaded for entering into a conſpiracy to dethrone king Henry IV. and reſtore king Richard; to whom, indeed, he owed his advancement. The archbiſhop ſuffered death with great conſtancy; and was for ſome time honoured by the people as a martyr.

[z] This Stephen was lord of Bentley; and by his will, dated the 6th Henry IV. (1405), left to Milicent his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Tibetot, two baſins and ewers of ſilver; to Stephen, his ſon and heir, alſo two baſins and ewers of ſilver, together with a long ſword, which was king Edward's, and given him by his father; as likewiſe to Elizabeth, his daughter, 300 marks for her marriage.

viz.

viz. the next year, the 8th of Henry V. leaving, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Weſtmoreland,

HENRY, his ſon and heir, three years old; who, the 13th of Henry VI. accompanied John lord Scroop, of Upſal, to the great maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem; and had ſummons to parliament, from the 18th of Henry VI. to the 33d of the ſame reign, incluſive; and died the 37th of Henry VI. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John lord Scroope, of Maſham and Upſal, by whom he left[a]

JOHN, his ſon and ſucceſſor, at that time twenty-two years of age; whoſe homage being reſpited, had thereupon livery of his lands, ſaving to Elizabeth his mother her reaſonable dower. This John adhered to Edward IV. againſt the Lancaſtrians; and during that reign filled many high and important employments; and was in the wars againſt the Scots, having a very principal command in the Engliſh army. The 9th of Henry VII. he commanded a part of the Engliſh army at raiſing the ſiege of Norham caſtle; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 38th of Henry VI. to the 12th of Henry VII. according to the Liſts of Summons,[b] died, leaving by Joan his wife, daughter of William lord Fitz-Hugh,

HENRY, his ſucceſſor, at that time a knight, and thirty years of age. Which Henry married two wives; viz. firſt, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry earl of Northumberland, by whom he had Henry, his ſon and heir;[c] and, ſecondly, Alice, ſole daughter and heir to Thomas lord

[a] There were two other ſons, Ralph and Robert, who are named in the will of John, their elder brother.

[b] Dugdale ſays, he died the 9th of Henry VII.; yet in his Liſts of Summons, he includes John le Scroope de Bolton, in the 11th and 12th of Henry VII. The ſame author ſays, that to Anne his wife, he gave, by will, all his goods ſouth of Trent; who therefore muſt have been a ſecond wife, as he ſays his ſon and heir, Henry, was by Joane Fitz-Hugh.

[c] By Collins and Kimber's printed Baronetages, it appears that Henry lord Scrope, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, had a younger ſon, John, whoſe daughter, Margaret, married Chriſtopher Wyvill, eſquire, father of Marmaduke Wyvill, the firſt baronet of this family.

Scroope,

Scroope, of Upſall,[d] by whom he had a daughter, called Elizabeth, who married Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight.* To him therefore ſucceeded

*Dug. Baron. Vol. I. p. 657.

HENRY, his ſon, before named; who, the 22d of Henry VII. had a ſpecial livery of his lands; and the 5th of Henry VIII. was one of thoſe Northern barons at the battle of Floddenfield, where the Scots were ſo ſignally defeated by the Engliſh, and their king ſlain.[e] The 22d of Henry VIII. he was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed that memorable letter to the pope, intimating the loſs of his ſupremacy in this kingdom, if he did not comply with the king's wiſhes on the ſubject of his divorce from queen Catherine. His wife was [f]Mabel, daughter of Thomas lord Dacres, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir; and a younger ſon, ſeated at Hamildon, in com. Bucks;[g] as alſo four daughters; viz. Anne, married to John Vavaſour, of Haſelwood, in com. Ebor. eſquire; Joane, to John lord Lumley; Elizabeth, to Sir Bryan Stapleton, of Carleton, in com. Ebor. knight; and another Anne, to Thomas Rither, of Rither, in the ſame county, eſquire. Which

[d] Leland (Vol. VIII. f. 65), ſtates, "Henry Scrope the Fourth, and his wife, daughter to the lord Scrope of Upſall; and his ſecond wife, daughter to the lord of Dacre and Grayſtoke. This Henry had no iſſue by his firſt wife, but he had the lord Scrope that is now, by his ſecond wife."

[e] He commanded in the rear guard, as the lord Scroope of Upſal did in the vanguard. The Scotch hiſtorians deny that the king was killed; and ſay, that he cauſed five men of his own ſtature, to wear the ſame arms with himſelf; and that the body which the Engliſh took for the king's was that of one Elphinſton, who greatly reſembled him. Hall affirms, that the body was found by the lord Dacres, and ſhewn to Sir William Scott, king James' chancellor, and to Sir John Forman, his ſerjeant porter, who knew it at firſt ſight.

Stow aſſerts, it was conveyed to Shene monaſtery, in Surrey: and adds, that he had ſeen it there, after the diſſolution of that monaſtery, wrapped in lead, thrown into a large room amongſt old timber, ſtone, lead, and other rubbiſh.

[f] Though here called Mabel by Dugdale, yet under Dacre ſhe is named by him (Vol. II. p. 24), Margaret.

[g] Lyſons' Hiſtory of Bucks obſerves, that in the church at Hamildon, are ſome memorials of the Scroope family.

JOHN,

JOHN, the 25th of Henry VIII. had livery of his lands; but ſoon after, viz. the 28th, joined in that inſurrection of Aſke's, called the Pilgrimage of Grace.[h] He married Catherine, the eldeſt of the four daughters of Henry earl of Cumberland, and had iſſue four ſons; viz. Henry, George, Edward, and Thomas; and four daughters; viz. Margaret, wife of Sir John Conſtable, of Burton Conſtable, in com. Ebor. knight; Elizabeth, of Thomas Pudſey, of Bolton, in Craven, eſquire; Alianor, of Richard Tempeſt, of Braſwell, eſquire; and Catherine. Of the ſons,

HENRY, the eldeſt, was his father's ſucceſſor; and, the 5th of Elizabeth, was conſtable of the caſtle of Carliſle, and warden of the Weſt Marches towards Scotland; after this, he was a knight of the garter, and died the 34th of Elizabeth, having had ſummons to parliament, from the 1ſt to the 31ſt of Elizabeth, incluſive. His firſt wife was Margaret, daughter to Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, by whom he had Thomas and Henry; his ſecond was Alianor, daughter to Edward lord North, by whom he had iſſue a daughter, Mary, who married William Bowes, of Stretham, in the biſhoprick of Durham.

THOMAS, the next lord Scroope, ſeems to have very little notice made of him by hiſtorians, further than he had ſummons to parliament, from the 35th of Elizabeth to the 8th of James I. incluſive; and married Philadelphia, daughter of Henry lord Hunſdon, and left iſſue,

EMANUEL, his ſon and heir; who, the 16th of James I. was lord preſident of the king's council in the North; and the 3d of Charles I. was created earl of Sunderland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Manners, earl of Rutland; but by her had no iſſue, whereby the earldom of Sunderland became extinct in him. He had, however, three natural daughters, amongſt whom the ancient inheritance

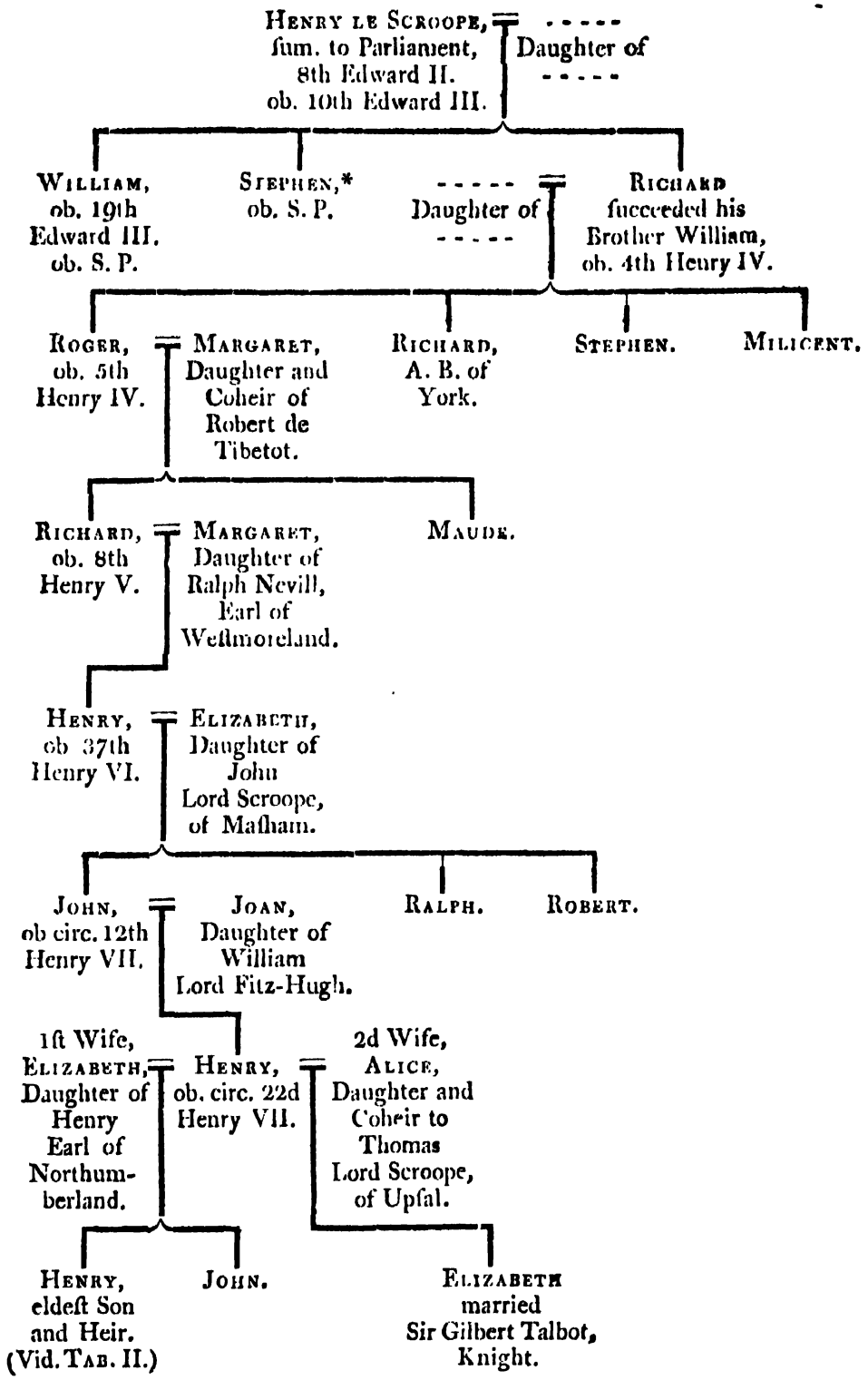
[h] Dugdale does not notice in his Baronage when this John lord Scroope deceaſed; but in his Liſts of Summons, he there mentions his name, from the 25th Henry VIII. to the 6th of Philip and Mary.

of his family was divided; viz. Mary, who married, firſt, Henry, ſecond ſon of Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth; and, ſecondly, Charles marquis of Wincheſter, who thereby acquiring the eſtate at Bolton, in the county of York, was afterwards created duke of Bolton; Annabella, the ſecond daughter, married John Grubham Howe, eſquire, anceſtor of the late earl, and of the preſent viſcount Howe, and took to that family the manor of Langar, in Nottingham,* which had been the barony of the Tibetot's, and came to the Scroope's by marriage with the coheireſs thereof; Elizabeth, the other daughter, married Thomas Savage, earl Rivers.

* Vid. Howe, Vol. III.

SCROOPE OF BOLTON.

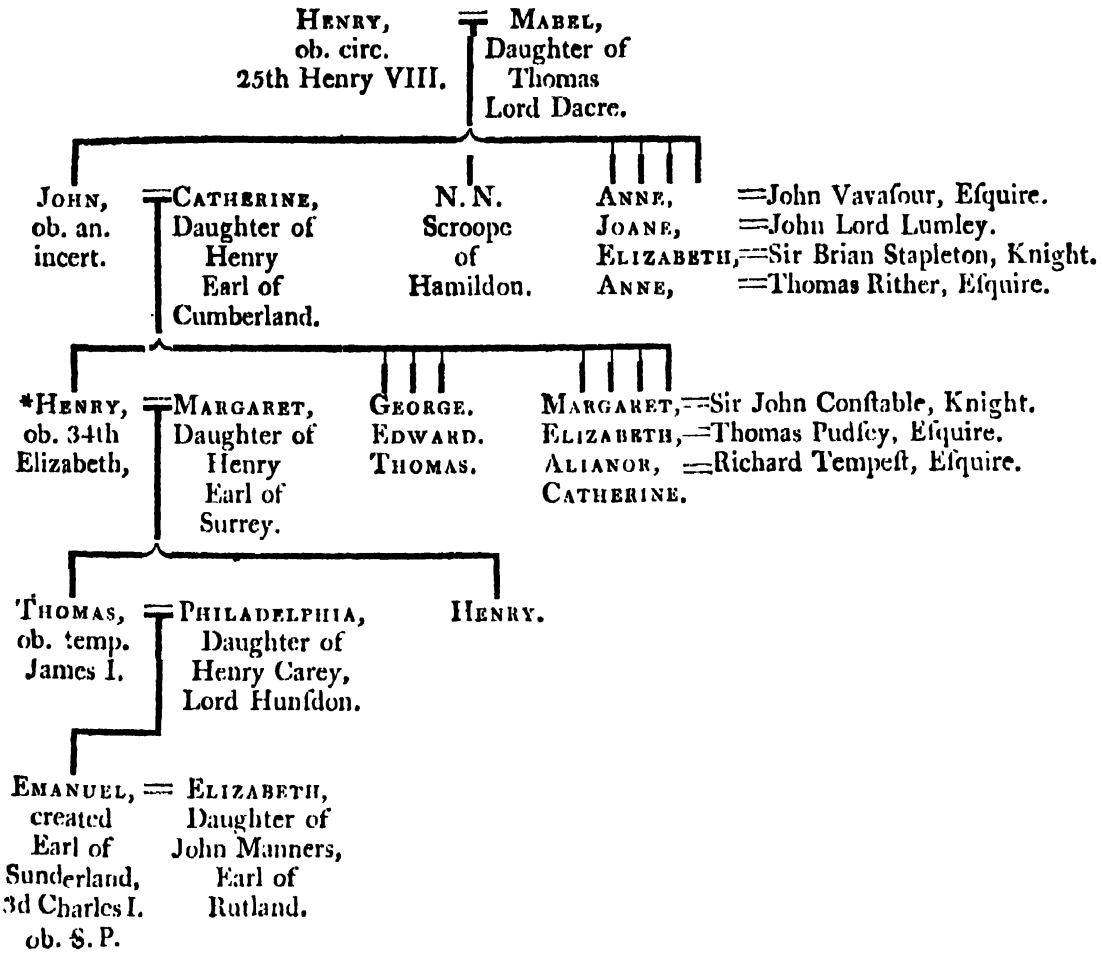
TABLE I.



* This Stephen is, by Dugdale, mentioned before Richard, which makes it appear that he died S. P. vitâ fratris; for, had he ſurvived, left iſſue, or been the ſecond brother, Richard, the youngeſt, could not have ſucceeded to the inheritance or honour.

SCROOPE OF BOLTON.

TABLE II.



* This Henry Lord Scroope, of Bolton, had a ſecond wife, Alianor, daughter to Edward lord North, by whom he had a daughter, Mary, who married William Bowes, of Stretham, in the biſhopric of Durham, eſquire.

SCROOPE OF MASHAM.

ARMS—Az. a Bend O. in Chief a File of three Points Arg.

OF the ſame family as the Scroopes beforementioned, was GEFFERY LE SCROOPE; whom Mr. Collins preſumes was ſon of William lord Scroope, of Bolton, and [i]brother of Henry, the chief juſtice of the king's bench and common pleas, temp. Edward III. Which

GEFFERY, in the time of Edward II. was found to be poſſeſſed of very conſiderable inheritance in the county of York; where, the 11th of Edward II. he obtained a licence to make a caſtle of his houſe at Cliſton upon Yore, as alſo for free warren upon all his demeſne lands there, and at Parnewick, in the ſame county. The 17th of Edward II. he was conſtituted chief juſtice of the king's bench; but it ſeems ſome diſpleaſure was taken againſt him, for which he was removed from this office, to which, however, he was afterwards reſtored, the 1ſt of Edward III. and continued in it till the 7th, when he was ſent beyond ſea on the king's affairs. In the 14th of Edward III. having been advanced to the ſtyle and dignity of a banneret, he had 200 marks, per annum, given him for the ſupport of that honour. Shortly after which he deceaſed, circ. 1340;* leaving iſſue by Rametta, or Ivetta, his wife, daughter of William Roſs, of Igmanthorpe, Henry his ſon and heir; and John, a younger ſon, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol.[k] Which

* Morant's Eſſex, Vol II. p. 237.

[i] Leland (Vol. VIII. f. 54), ſays, "Henry lord Scrope had a brother, caulled Geffray, par- "taining to the law, and he was made lorde Scrope of Maſham." In Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, though not noticed in his Baronage, is the name of Galfridus le Scrope, 3d Edward III.

[k] Dugdale, under the head of Strabolgi, affirms, that Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter and coheir, married Sir Thomas Percy, knight; wherefore, if what he ſtates in his account of this family be correct, the ſaid Elizabeth muſt have had this John le Scroope to her ſecond huſband.†

† Vid. Strabolgi.

HENRY,

HENRY, in conſideration of his father's ſervices, obtained the benefit of the wardſhip of his own lands. He was often in the wars of France and Scotland; and, in particular, at the battle of Durham, where the army of David king of Scots was defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner. Moreover, he had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 1ſt to the 16th of Richard II. as appears by the Liſts of Summons; though Dugdale, in his Baronage, aſſerts, he died the laſt day of July, the 15th of Richard II. [1]Of his iſſue, William, a younger ſon, was afterwards created earl of Wiltſhire;* but

*Vid. Scroope Earl of Wilts.

STEPHEN, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was his ſucceſſor; who being of a martial diſpoſition, was, in his youth, in the king's ſervice at ſea, and afterwards in Flanders, and received the honour of knighthood. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 17th of Richard II. to the 7th of Henry IV. incluſive; and died the ſame year, poſſeſſed of ſeveral manors in the counties of Eſſex, Notts, Stafford, Lincoln, and alſo divers lordſhips, eſpecially in Yorkſhire; and leaving by Margery his wife, widow of John de Huntingfield,

HENRY, his ſon and heir, thirty years of age; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands, Margerie his mother, ſurviving, having alſo an aſſignment of her dower.

This Henry was in great favour with Henry IV. by whom he was made treaſurer of his exchequer: and by reaſon of his great abilities, as alſo the neceſſity of his preſence in parliament and council, he had aſſigned to him, for the time of his ſtay at Weſtminſter, or in London, the towns of Hampſtede and Hendon, in Middleſex, for the lodgings and entertainment of his ſervants and horſes. Nor was he leſs eſteemed by Henry V. who had ſo entire a confidence in him,

[1] The name of his wife is paſſed over by Dugdale; but Morant, in his Hiſtory of Eſſex, (Vol. I. p. 134), recites, that in 1351, John de Hotham died, ſeiſed of the manor of Fifield-Hall, in that county, leaving his two ſiſters, Catherine and Alice, his coheirs; but whether either of them married this Henry, he cannot tell; only certain it is, that on the death of the ſaid Henry, in 1392, he held this manor, with divers appurtenances, which deſcended to Stephen, his ſon and heir, whoſe widow had this eſtate (inter alia), in jointure.

that

that nothing of concern, public or private, was tranſacted without him; his gravity, piety, and eloquence, being alſo ſo much a ſubject of admiration, as to render him to be looked up to for an oracle. Wherefore his perfidiouſneſs was the greater and more baſe, when he joined that conſpiracy,[m] for the murder of the king, and of his brothers; which plot was providentially diſcovered, and he brought, with the others, to a ſpeedy trial at Southampton: when being found guilty, the earl of Cambridge and Sir Thomas Grey were beheaded, and the lord Scroope ſuffered the uſual puniſhment of a traitor.* He had ſummons to parliament, from the 8th of Henry IV. to the 2d of Henry V. but died without iſſue. His firſt wife was Philippa, daughter of Guy, ſon of Sir Guy de Brien, knight; and his ſecond, Joane, dutcheſs of York (one of the ſiſters and heirs of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent); to whom, as next heir, ſucceeded

* Rapin, and other hiſtorians.

(SCROOPE OF UPSALL)

Sir John Scroope, knt. his brother. Which John, upon the death of Stephen, his brother, arch-deacon of Richmond, the 2d Henry VI. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and immediately thereupon, by the conſent of the lords in parliament, obtained a grant from the king, of the farms and rents of all thoſe lordſhips which came to the crown by the attainder of Henry lord Scroope, his brother, to hold for four years.

This Sir John wrote himſelf of Maſham and Upſall (where he had two eminent ſeats); and by that deſcription had ſummons to parliament, from the 4th to the 33d of Henry VI. incluſive, and died the

[m] It does not appear very certain that their deſign was to murder the king; at leaſt the earl of Cambridge's confeſſion, extant in the collection of the Public Acts, contains nothing like it. It only appears they had in view to ſet the earl of March at their head; and, by making the people believe king Richard II. was ſtill alive, remove the king (Henry V.) and raiſe an army, and then publiſh a manifeſto in the name of the earl, inviting the nation to reſtore that prince to his rights, which were uſurped by the houſe of Lancaſter.

year

year next enſuing; leaving Thomas, his younger ſon, by Elizabeth his wife, then twenty-ſix years of age, his next heir; John, his eldeſt ſon, having died in his lifetime.[n] Which

THOMAS doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and upon the death of his mother, in the 6th of Edward IV. had livery of thoſe lands which ſhe held in dower, his homage being reſpited. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 38th of Henry VI. till the 12th of Edward IV. incluſive; and died ſhortly after, the 15th of the ſame reign; leaving iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir, then fifteen years of age; and three other ſons, Henry, Ralph, and Geffery; and three daughters, namely, Alice, Mary, and Elizabeth, as hereinafter noticed. Of the ſons,

THOMAS was ſucceſſor to his father, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 22d of Edward IV. to the 7th of Henry VII. incluſive, and died ſoon after; having iſſue by his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Nevil, marquis of Montacute (afterwards married to Sir Henry Wentworth), one ſole daughter and heir, Alice, who became the ſecond wife of Henry lord Scrope, of Bolton.*

*Vid. Scroope of Bolton.

Of the three brothers of this laſt-mentioned Thomas, it appears that

HENRY had ſummons to parliament the 3d of Henry VIII. and died without iſſue; whereby

RALPH, the next brother, became his heir; who had alſo ſummons to parliament the 6th of Henry VIII. and deceaſed ſoon after, circ. 8th Henry VIII. likewiſe iſſueleſs; as did alſo

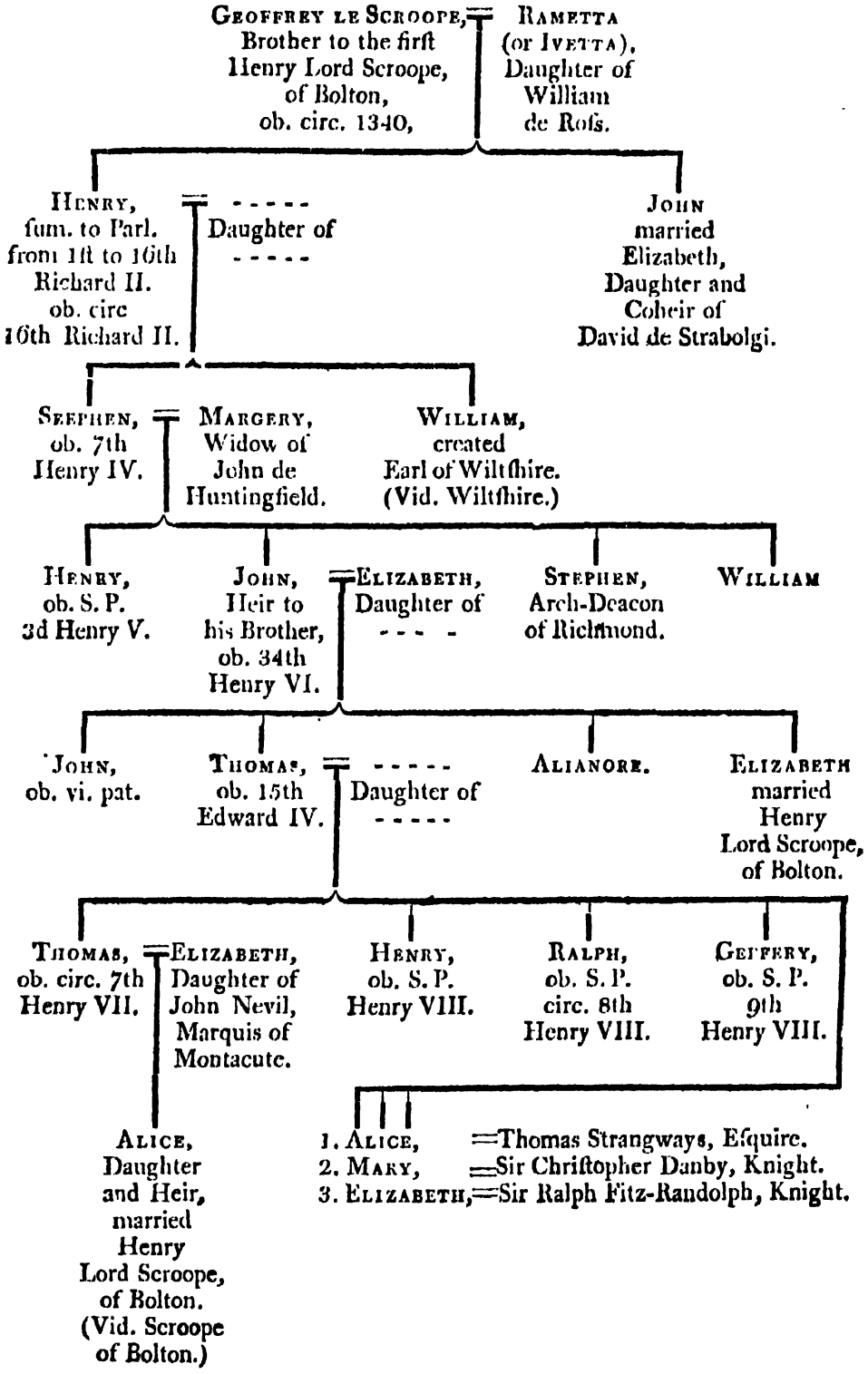
GEFFERY, the youngeſt brother, 9th Henry VIII. ſo that their three ſiſters, beforementioned, proved at length their coheirs. Of which Alice, married Thomas Strangeways, eſquire; Mary, Sir Chriſtopher Danby; and Elizabeth, Sir Ralph Fitz-Randolph; whoſe ſon, John, dying S.P. his five daughters became his coheirs; whereof Agnes married Marmaduke Wyvill, eſquire, anceſtor to the baronet's family of that ſurname.†

† Collins' Baronetage, Vol I. p. 384-5.

[n] In his will, he names John, his eldeſt ſon, maſter William le Scroope, his brother, and Thomas, his younger ſon, to be his executors; and by a codicil, 18th March, 1455, bequeaths to his daughter Alianor, twenty marks during life.

SUCCESSION

SCROOPE OF MASHAM.



SEGRAVE.

ARMS—Sa. three Garbs Arg. tied G.[o]

THE firſt of this name and family, of whom mention is made, is GILBERT, the ſon of Hereward, who aſſumed the ſurname of Segrave, from a lordſhip of that name in com. Leic. where he had his chief reſidence in the time of Henry II.

To this Gilbert ſucceeded STEPHEN DE SEGRAVE, his ſon and heir; who, the 5th of John, was conſtable of the Tower of London, and became a perſon of great note in his time; being one of thoſe courtiers who have taught us the mutability of great power. With a great deal of pains he raiſed himſelf to an high poſt; with as much trouble kept it; and as ſuddenly loſt it. In his young days,* from a clerk he was made a knight; and though he was but of a mean family, yet in his latter days, by his bold induſtry, he ſo enriched and advanced himſelf, that he was ranked amongſt the higheſt of the nobility, made lord chief juſtice, and managed almoſt all the affairs of the nation as he pleaſed. At length he wholly loſt all the king's favour, and ended his days in a cloiſter; and thus he, who out of pride and ambition, muſt needs remove from eccleſiaſtical to ſecular affairs, was forced to reaſſume his eccleſiaſtical office and ſhaven crown (without ſo much as conſulting his biſhop), which he had formerly laid aſide. However, for ſome good deeds, and making a diſcreet teſtament, he died with much honour, 1241 (25th Henry III.)

* Matt. Par.

He married two wives: firſt, Roheſe, daughter of Thomas le Deſpenſer, and ſiſter to Hugh; ſecondly, Ida, ſiſter of Henry de Haſtings, with whom he had in frank marriage, the manor of Bruncſwaver, in

[o] Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, ſays, theſe were the ancient arms of Segrave; but that they afterwards bare, "Sa. a Lion ramp. Arg. crowned O."

com.

com. Warw.; and was ſucceeded by Gilbert, his ſecond ſon; John, his eldeſt, having died in his lifetime. Which

GILBERT, the 38th of Henry III. being ſent with Bigot, earl Marſhal, on an embaſſy, was treacherouſly ſeized (along with John de Pleſſets, earl of Warwick, and divers others of the Engliſh nobility), by the French, as he was returning; and died ſoon after by the hard uſage he received in his impriſonment. He married Annabil, daughter and coheir of Robert de Chaucumbe (with Miliſent, her ſiſter, wife of Ralph Baſſet), and had iſſue,

NICHOLAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 49th of Henry III. taking arms with the other barons, became a moſt active rebel againſt that king (for which his lands were ſeized); and was by the citizens of London conſtituted their general, and commanded their troops at the battle of Lewes, where he made the firſt onſet, but was worſted by prince Edward; who, fluſhed with ſucceſs, followed them too far in purſuit, whereby he occaſioned the final loſs of the day: for the barons prevailing, the prince himſelf, with the king his father, and the chief of the royal party, were taken priſoners. Whereupon a parliament being called in the king's name, this Nicholas was one of the barons then ſummoned to attend.

But the tide ſoon turning againſt them, and the rebel army totally defeated at Eveſham, he was there wounded, and taken priſoner. Howbeit, after this, he was admitted to the benefit of the Dictum de Kenilworth; and obtained a full pardon, with a confirmation of his lands, which had been ſeized. Some years after this, he attended prince Edward to the Holy Land, in whoſe favour he continued upon his acceſſion to the crown; and was employed in his ſervice in Ireland, and againſt the Welſh and the Scots; and, moreover, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 23d of Edward I. in which year he deceaſed, leaving[r]

JOHN,

[r] Dugdale does not mention the name of his wife; but, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, Burton* gives the following account of this family; which, he ſays, he had out of an old MS. then in the hands of the lord William Howard, of Naworth Caſtle; viz.

* P. 77.

JOHN, his ſon and heir, then thirty-nine years old; who, doing his homage the next year, had livery of his lands. Which John, the 54th of Henry III. (his father then living, and by his conſent), married Chriſtian, daughter of Sir Hugh de Pleſſets, knight; and with her had in frank marriage, the manor of Stodeſdone; John, the ſon of the ſaid Hugh, at that time alſo marrying Annabil, daughter of the ſaid Nicholas, and having with her in frank marriage, the manor of Burton-Hanred.

This John, the 24th of Edward I. was conſtable of the king's army in Scotland; and had a chief command at the battle of Faukirk. He was after governor of Berwick; during which time he was taken priſoner by the Scots, as he was alſo again in the time of Edward II. when the Engliſh army was ſo completely defeated at the battle of Bannockſbourn. But this was not his only misfortune; for, the 18th of Edward II. the king having conceived ſome diſpleaſure againſt him, for the eſcape of Roger Mortimer out of the Tower of London, ſent him, with Edmund, earl of Kent, and others, into Gaſcoigne, under pretence of defending thoſe parts, where, being a great mortality, he died; having had ſummons to parliament, from the 24th of Edward I. to the 14th of Edward II. incluſive.

STEPHEN, eldeſt ſon of the aforeſaid John, was in the lifetime of his father in the wars of Scotland; but the 12th of Edward II. took part with Thomas earl of Lancaſter; yet, ſubmitting himſelf, obtained his

" De ipſis Gilberto et Annabilia exivit Nicholaus filius et heres, cui nupta fuit Matilda de " Lucy, de quibus prodierunt dominus Joannes de Segrave, dominus Nicholaus de Segrave, " dominus Galfridus de Segrave, dominus Petrus, et dominus Gilbertus. Et predictus Joannes " de Segrave nupſit Chriſtianæ de Pleſſy de quibus dominus Step. de Segrave, Eleonora Kiriel, " Margareta, Alicia et Chriſtiana de Moune. Et predictus Stephanus nupſit Aliciæ de Arun- " del, de quibus Edmundus qui obiit in cunis et Johannes de Segrave et Stephanus; qui Jo- " hannes nupſit dominæ Margaretæ de Brotherton; de quibus Johannes de Segrave et Elizabetha: " predictus Johannes nupſit Blanchæ filiæ Johannis domini de Moubraye et obiit ſine hærede " de ſe et predicta Elizabetha nupta fuit Johanni de Moubraye filio et hæredi predicti Johannes " de Moubraye; de quibus Johannes de Moubraye, comes de Nottingham, et Thomas frater " ejus."

pardon;

pardon; and, moreover, the 16th of Edward II. was made conſtable of the Tower of London. The 18th of Edward II. he accompanied his father into Gaſcoyne, where he died before him; leaving Alice his wife ſurviving, and

JOHN DE SEGRAVE, then his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his grandfather, and married Margaret, daughter and heir to Thomas of Brotherton, marſhal of England (eldeſt ſon of Edward I. by his ſecond wife, Margaret of France), whereby he added no ſmall honour to his family. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 10th to the 25th of Edward III. died the 27th of the ſame reign; leaving, according to Dugdale, Elizabeth, his ſole daughter and heir, married to John, the ſon of John lord Moubray, to whom ſhe brought an ample fortune, and the office of marſhal of England; but according to the Genealogy of the Family, quoted by Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire (p. 77),* the ſaid John de Segrave, by Margaret his wife, left iſſue a daughter, Elizabeth, and alſo a ſon, named John, who married Blanch, daughter of John lord Moubray, and died S. P. whereby Elizabeth his ſiſter, became his heir; which Elizabeth married John, ſon and heir of the ſaid John lord Moubray,† from whom, by the heirs female, deſcend the two noble families of Howard and Berkeley.

* Vid. Note P.

† Vid. Moubray.

Of this family, viz. uncle (ſays Dugdale) of the laſt John, was John de Segrave, who married Julian, daughter and heir of John de Sandwic, lord of Folkeſton, in Kent; whoſe father, John de Sandwic, married Agnes, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Hamon Crevequer,‡ baron of Folkeſton, temp. Henry III.

‡ Vid. Crevequer.

In the 34th of Edward I. this JOHN DE SEGRAVE was in the wars of Scotland; and the 4th Edward II. procured the king's charter for a weekly market at his manor of Folkeſton. After when, viz. the 23d Edward III. he deceaſed, leaving Mary, his daughter and heir, fifteen years old.

Deſcended, alſo, from the ſame family, was GILBERT DE SEGRAVE,

Vid.Note p. GRAVE, mentioned by Leland and Bale, who was educated at Oxford, and becoming an eminent philoſopher, was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of London, the 7th of Edward II.

Of this name, likewiſe, appears GEFFERY DE SEGRAVE, ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, the 1ſt of Edward II. brother, probably, to the afore-
† Ibid. ſaid Gilbert.†

SEGRAVE OF BARTON SEGRAVE, IN COM. NORTH.

THE firſt of this line was NICHOLAS, ſecond ſon of Nicholas de Segrave, by Maud de Lucy his wife, and brother to that John de Segrave, who died in Gaſcoigne, the 18th of Edward II. Which

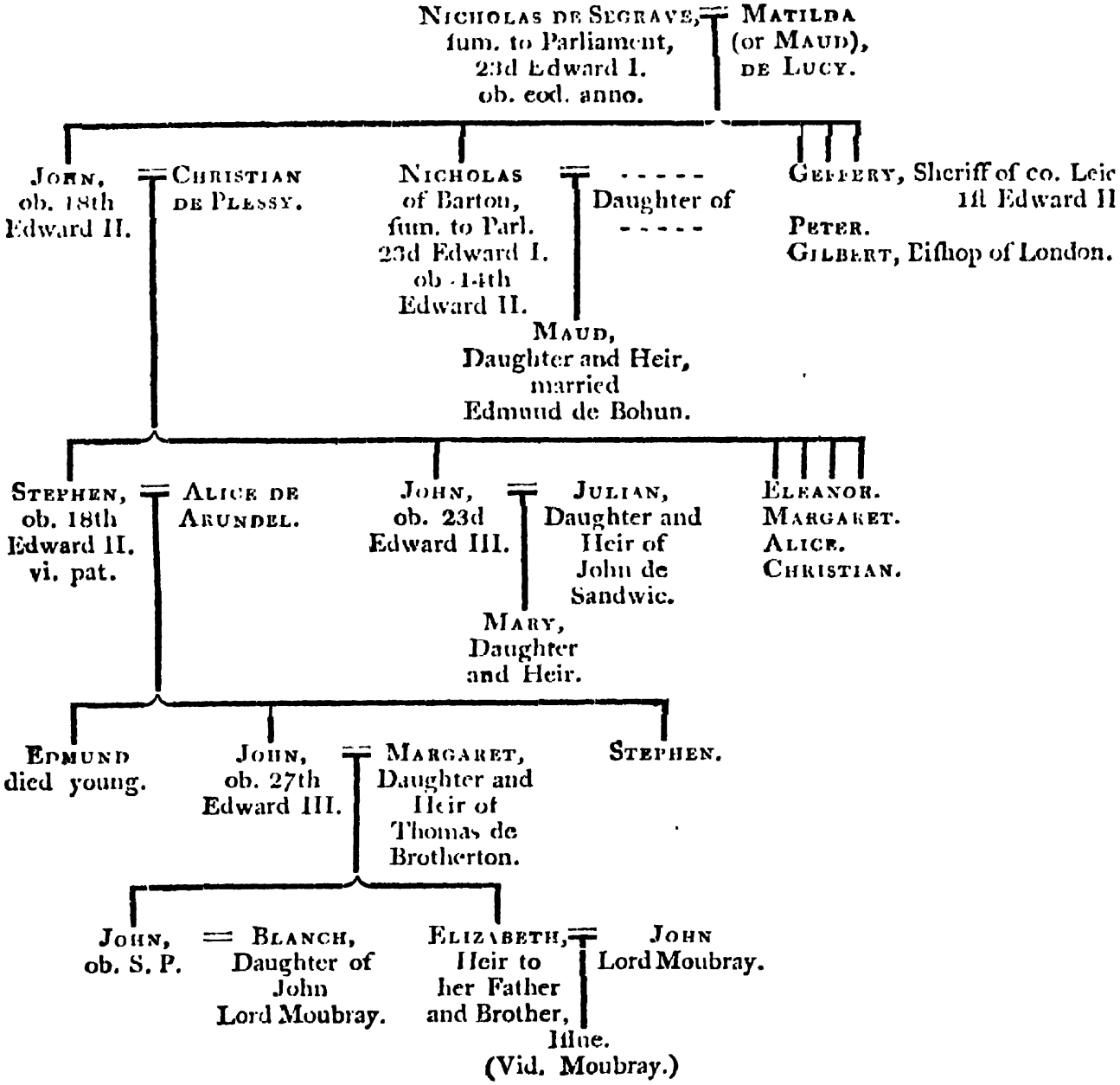
NICHOLAS was called by Matt. Paris, "Unus de præſtantioribus militibus de regno," and being accuſed of treaſon by Sir John de Crombwell, knight, in defence of his innocency, he challenged his accuser to fight a duel, according to the cuſtom of that day; but the king not thinking fit to conſent to it, Segrave paſſed the ſea, in order to fight out of the kingdom; which being without licence, ſo ſoon as he came back he was taken into cuſtody, and brought to trial. The judges were at a loſs to paſs ſentence upon this affair; however, after three days conſultation, they declared that he deſerved death, and that all his goods ſhould be confiſcated; yet added, that in regard he went not out of England in any affront to the king, but to be revenged on his accuſer, he might do well to pardon him. The king was extremely diſpleaſed at the boldneſs of his judges, who ſeemed to ſet bounds to his prerogative, and gave them a ſevere reprimand. But, nevertheleſs, he pardoned Segrave (after he had been committed to priſon for a few days, as an example to other offenders in the like kind) and reſtored him to his poſſeſſions; divers of the nobility having interceded for him, and become ſureties for his future good behaviour. After this, the 34th of Edward I. he had ſummons to be at Carliſle, to attend the king in an expedition into Scotland.

The

The 1ſt of Edward II. he was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Northampton, and marſhal of England. Upon which grant of marſhalſhip to him, much animoſity aroſe between him and William le Mareſchall; which, however, was allayed by the king's interference.

The 4th of Edward II. he obtained licence to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Barton-Segrave, in com. Northampt. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 23d of Edward I. to the 14th of Edward II. by the name of "Nicholas Segrave, junior," died the next year enſuing; being then ſeiſed of the manor of Peſtnhale, in Suſſex; Heydon, in Eſſex; of the ſite of the caſtle of Barton, in Northamptonſhire (which he had by the gift of Nicholas his father); as alſo of the manor of Weſton, in that county; and leaving iſſue, Maud, his daughter and heir, married to Edmund de Bohun, thirty years of age.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF SEGRAVE.



ST. AMAND.

ARMS—O. Frettée, S. on a chief of the ſecond, three Bezants.

ALMERIC DE ST. AMAND, in the 15th of Henry III. was in the king's ſervice in Wales; where he merited ſo well, that he had remitted to him a debt due by Walter de Verdon, his uncle (whoſe heir he was), of ten marks per annum, which otherwiſe he ſhould have paid into the exchequer; and the 16th of Henry III. obtained a grant of the manor of Bloxham, in com. Oxon. The 18th of Henry III. he was conſtituted governor of St. Briavel's Caſtle, and warden of the Foreſt of Dene; as alſo ſheriff of the county of Hereford, and governor of Hereford Caſtle. And in ſuch eſteem was he at court, that the 23d of Henry III. on the chriſtening of prince Edward, he then ſtood one of the godfathers at the font. To whom ſucceeded

RALPH, his ſon and heir; who, the 25th of Henry III. paid twenty-five pounds for his relief of one moiety of the lands of Joane de Beauchamp, one of the coheirs (with Aſceline his wife, the younger ſiſter), of Robert de Albini, ſon of Robert de Albini, baron of Caynho, in Com. Bedf.; and died ſoon after, viz. the 30th of Henry III. leaving

ALMARIC, his ſon and heir; for whoſe wardſhip, and the benefit of his marriage, Pauline Peyvre (a great man in that age), gave 1000 marks. But in the 14th of Edward I. he deceaſed, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

GUY, who was then only ſeventeen years of age, and died ſoon after without iſſue; leaving Lucia, his wife, ſurviving, and Almaric, his brother and heir. Which

ALMARIC was at that time in minority, but afterwards became a perſon of great eminence; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of

France and Scotland, and had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 28th Edward I. to the 4th of Edward II. incluſive; before the end of which year he deceaſed, without iſſue, whereby

JOHN, his brother, became his heir (Mary his wife, ſurviving). Which John appears to have been a profeſſor of the canon law; being called "*Magiſter Johannes de Sancto Amand.*" And doing his fealty, had livery of his lands, and alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 6th to the 19th of Edward II. incluſive, ſhortly after when he died; leaving

ALMARIC, his ſon and heir, who was often in the wars of France and Scotland; and was juſtice of Ireland, governor of Rockingham caſtle, and ſteward of the foreſt. Moreover, he had ſummons to parliament, from the 44th of Edward III. to the 5th of Richard II. and died the ſame year; for then had

ALMARIC, his ſon and heir, livery of his lands, doing his homage; after when, he was in the wars of Scotland; and the 1ſt of Henry IV. was one of the knights of the bath, then ſolemnly made at the coronation of that king. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 6th of Richard II. to the 3d of Henry IV. incluſive, died the year following, viz. the 13th of June, 4th of Henry IV. leaving Gerard Braybroke, ſon of Alianore, his only daughter, by Ida, his firſt wife; and Ida, his other daughter, by Alianore,[r] his ſecond wife, his next heirs. [s]Which Ida afterwards married Thomas Weſt, who by her had no iſſue; whereby the whole inheritance at length became veſted in the daughters and coheirs of Gerard Braybroke, beforenamed. Which ſaid coheirs were, Elizabeth, wife of William Beauchamp, ſon of Walter Beauchamp, of Powyke; Maud, the wife of John Babington; and Alianore Braybroke.

[r] Heireſs of the St. Elen family. Lyſons' Mag. Brit. Vol. I. p. 228.

[s] In Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 92, Ida, wife of Sir Thomas Weſt, is called the eldeſt daughter, and the lord St. Amand, jure uxoris.

Which

Which WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP had ſhortly after the title of lord St. Amand; and the 27th of Henry VI. was ſummoned to parliament, by the name of "*William Beauchamp de St. Amand chivalier.*"

The head of the barony of this family was at Wydehay, in com. Berks.

BEAUCHAMP OF ST. AMAND.

ARMS—G. a Feſs between ſix Martlets O. within a Border Arg.

THE firſt of this line was WALTER, a younger ſon of John lord Beauchamp, of Powyk. Which Walter married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Roche, knight, and was ſucceeded by

[t]WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who having married Elizabeth, the eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Gerard de Braybroke, and couſin and heir[u] to Almeric de St. Amand,* a baron of great antiquity, had firſt ſummons to parliament the 27th of Henry VI. by the ſtyle of Beauchamp of St. Amand.

* Vid. St. Amand.

The ſaid William Beauchamp, by his will, dated 18th March, 1457 (35th Henry VI.)† bequeathed his body to be buried in the chantry of Steple Lavynton, in com. Wilts, and died the 19th of the ſame month; leaving Richard, his ſon and heir, four years old, and Elizabeth his wife, ſurviving.

† In Curiâ prerog. Cant. 16 Stockton.

Which RICHARD, the 8th Henry VII. was in that expedition made in aid of Maximilian the emperor, againſt the French. After when, the 12th of Henry VII. he had ſummons to parliament, but only in that year; for his name does not appear in the Liſts of Summons of any ſubſequent time. This Richard, by his teſtament, dated 12th June, 1508 (23d Henry VII.)‡ deſired to be buried in the Black Friers

‡ Ibid. 2 Bennet.

[t] Brother to this William, was Richard Beauchamp, biſhop of Saliſbury, who is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt chancellor of the order of the garter, and was buried at Windſor.

[u] Viz. great granddaughter (i. e.) daughter of Gerard Braybrook, ſon of another Gerard Braybrook, by Alianore his wife, only daughter of Almeric lord St. Amand, by Ida, his firſt wife.

church, near Ludgate; and for want of iſſue, by dame Anne his wife, thereby ſettled divers lordſhips in the counties of Wilts, Bedf. Berks, Huntington, and Hereford, upon his natural ſon, Anthony St. Amand, begotten on Mary Wroughton, and the heirs of his body; ſhortly after when he died, for the probate of his will bears date 8th July next enſuing.

But the heir, ex parte paternâ, to this Richard lord St. Amand, ſeems to have been John Baynton, of Bromham, in Wiltſhire, ſon of Sir Robert, ſon of Sir John, ſon of Sir John Baynton, knight, who married Joane, ſiſter and heir of John Dudley, and daughter of Sir Richard Dudley, knight, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Beauchamp, and aunt and heir of Richard, the laſt lord Beauchamp of St. Amand.*

* Topographer, Vol. II. p. 106. Kim. Bartge. Vol. III. p. 180. Viſit. Book of Wilts, anno 1623.

Leland, in his Itinerary (Vol. VI. p. 36, F. 39), ſays, "Syr Edward Baynton's father had to wife, the laſt lord S. Amande ſiſter and heire, becauſe he had no legitime childe." Wherefore, if this ſtatement of Leland be correct, it then appears, that the Baynton's being deſcended from the blood of St. Amand, were heirs general of Beauchamp, ex parte paternâ et maternâ.

But it remains to be obſerved, that William Beauchamp, lord St. Amand, makes no mention in his will of any other child than Richard. Which Richard, in his will, does not notice any ſiſter Elizabeth, although he mentions the name of Dudley.

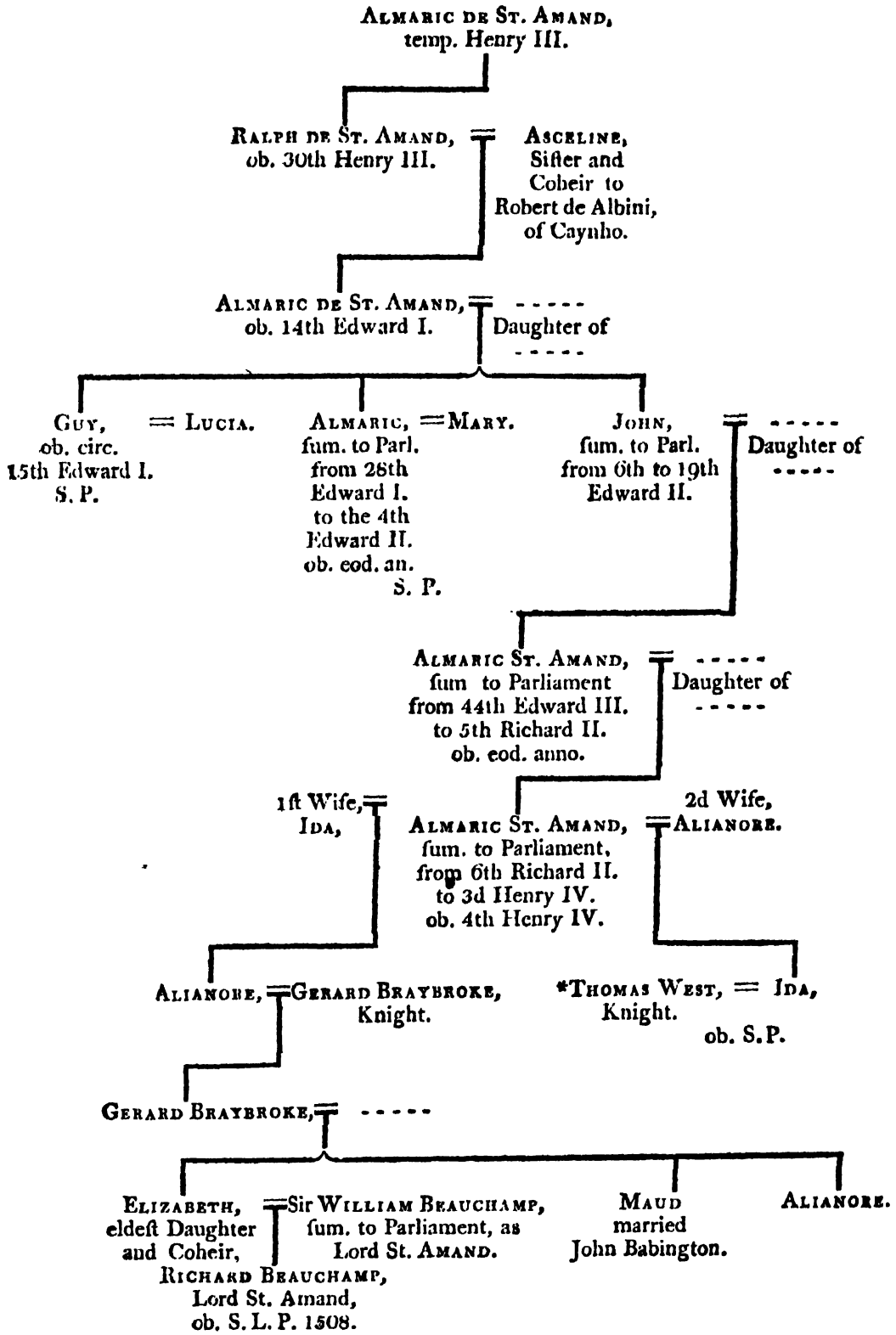
† Vol. VI. p. 36, F. 39.

‡ Vid. De la Mere, Vol. I.

Leland further recites,† "that Peter Delamar dyed without iſſue male in Edwarde the 3d dayes,‡ but he had 3 doughters, maryed to theſe gentlemen, *S. John*, *S. Amande*, and *William de la Roche*; the which 3 devided the landes of Delamare; and that *S. Amand* had by heire general of *Gul. de la Roche*, ſuch landes as the ſaid *Roche* had by *Delamare*, and that land is now cum to Mr. Bainton."

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ST. AMAND.

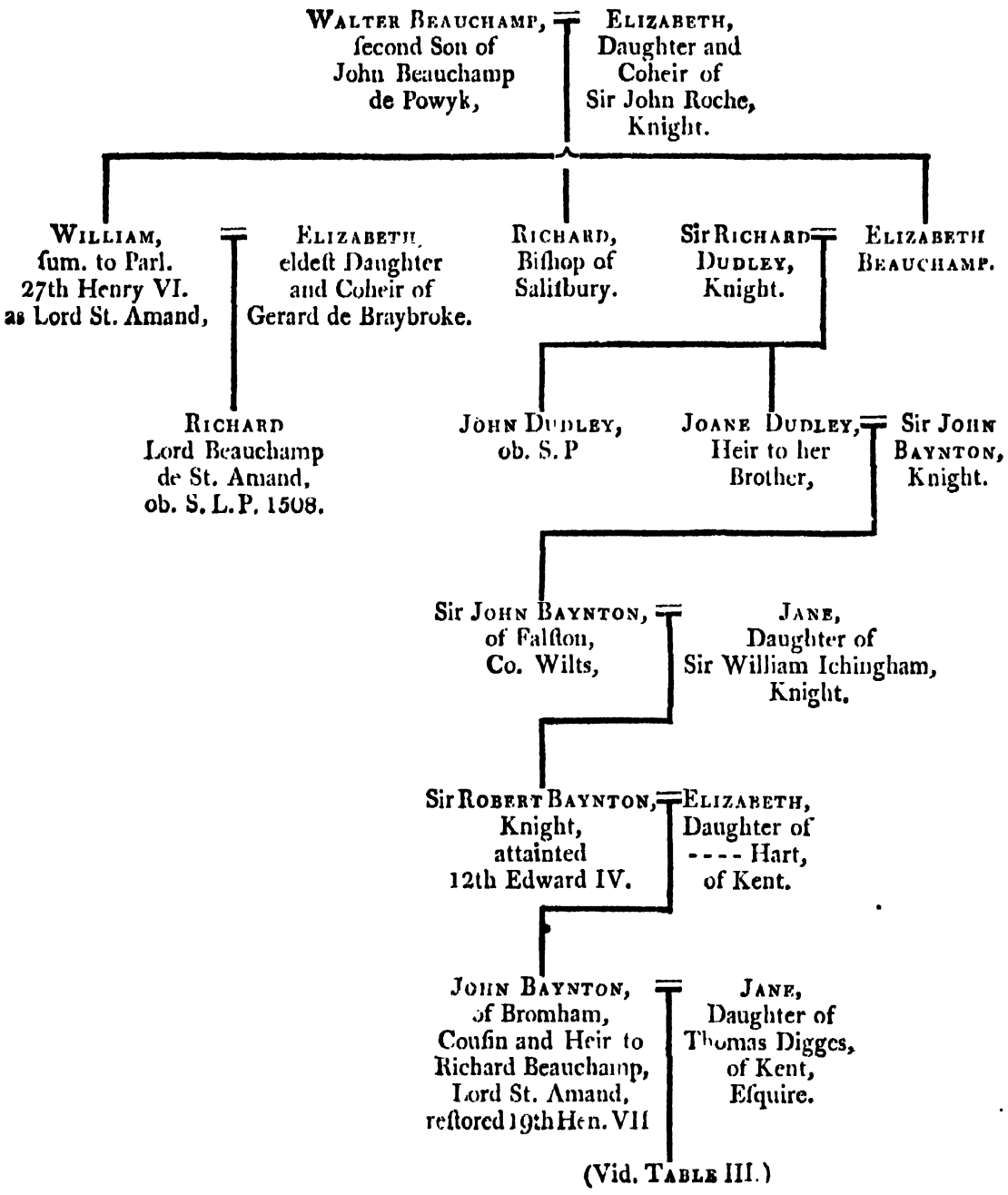
TABLE I.



* In Collins' Baronies in Fee, p. 92, he is called Lord St. Amand, ju. ux. Ida, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Almaric Lord St. Amand.

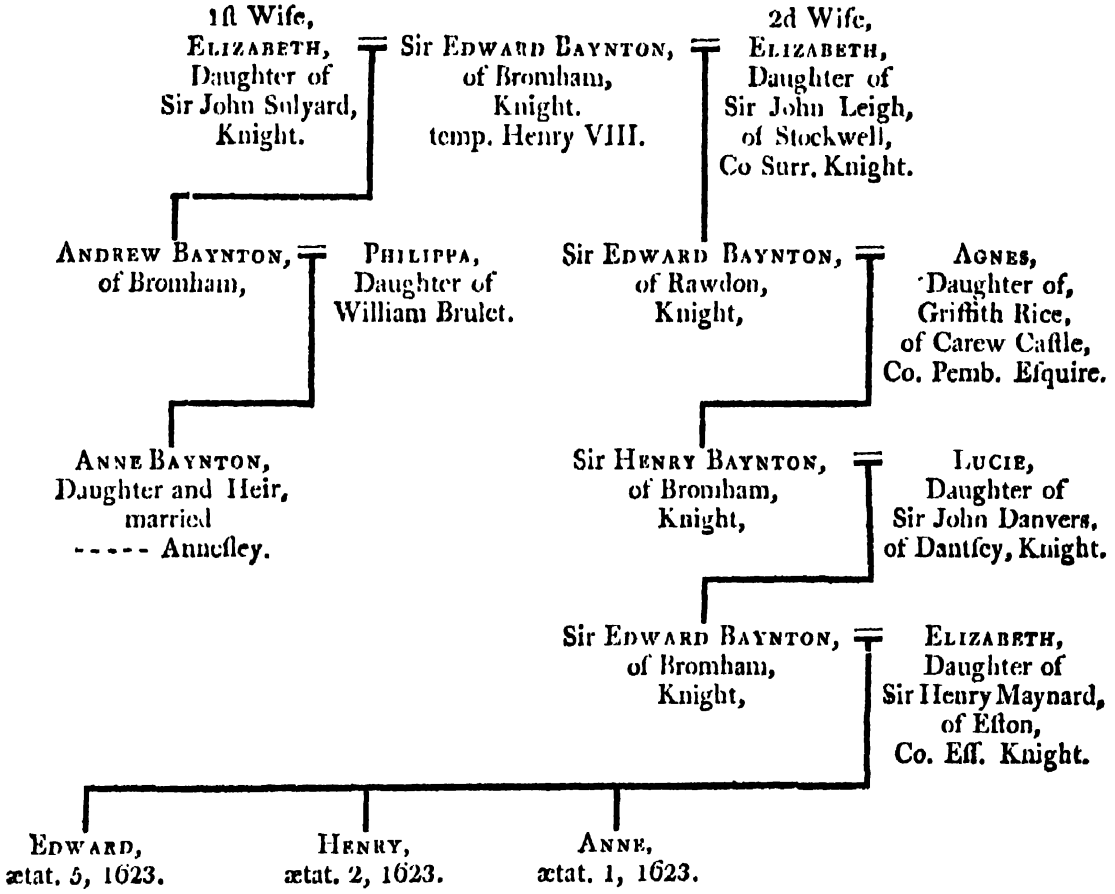
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ST. AMAND.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ST. AMAND.

TABLE III.



So far the Viſitation Book.—The Baronetage adds, that the laſt-mentioned Edward was made a K. B. at the reſtoration, and was father of Henry, who married a daughter and coheir of the famous John Wilmot, earl of Rocheſter, by whom he had Anne, heir to her brother John, and married to Edward Rolt, Eſquire, of Sacombe Park, co. Hertf. whoſe ſecond ſon, Edward, adopted by his uncle Baynton, took that name, and was created a baronet in 1762.

ST. JOHN OF BASING.

THE paternal ſurname of this family was PORT, as already has been ſhewn in the firſt volume of this work:* but when Adam de Port, lord of Baſing, in com. Southton. married Mabel, grandchild and heir to Roger de St. John, viz. daughter of Reginald de Aurevalle, by Muriel, daughter and heir of the ſaid Roger, his poſterity aſſumed the ſurname of ST. JOHN. Which Adam de Port, by Mabel his wife, had iſſue two ſons, William and Robert. Whereof

* Vid. Port, Vol. I.

WILLIAM aſſumed the ſaid ſurname; writing himſelf, "*Willielmus de Sancto Johanne filius et hæres Adæ de Port:*" and the 15th of king John, gave 500 marks to the king, for livery of all the lands of Adam de Port, his father; and the 16th and 17th of John, was ſheriff of Hampſhire; as alſo the 11th of Henry III. was governor of the iſles of Guernſey and Jerſey. To whom ſucceeded (by Godchild his wife, daughter of N. Paganell),

ROBERT DE ST. JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 50th of Henry III. was governor of Porcheſter caſtle; and died the 51ſt of Henry III. or before, for then had John, his ſon and heir, by Agnes, the daughter of William de Cantilupe, his wife, livery of his lands, doing his homage. Which

JOHN having the reputation of an expert ſoldier, was conſtituted the king's lieutenant in Aquitaine, 21ſt Edward I. and after that won the city and caſtle of Bayon; but going to raiſe the ſiege of Bellegard, was taken priſoner. However, being redeemed, he was afterwards in the wars of Gaſcoigne and Scotland; and with John earl Warren, and others, was ſent ambaſſador into France. Shortly after when he died; viz. the 30th of Edward I. leaving iſſue by Alice his wife, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, John, his ſon and heir; and William,

his

his ſecond ſon; who obtained from his father the caſtle of Beaumont, in com. Glamorg.; and is conſidered to be the anceſtor to the family of St. John of Bletſho.

JOHN, at the deceaſe of his father, was twenty-eight years of age; and the year following, doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance, excepting the dowry of Alice his mother, then ſurviving. This John, in the lifetime of his father, was ſummoned to parliament, the 28th of Edward I. by the name of John de St. John, junior; and was after in the wars of Scotland during that reign, ſo likewiſe in that of Edward II. in whoſe 12th year he died;[x] leaving iſſue by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Hugh de Courtney,

HUGH, his ſon and heir, twenty-ſix years of age, the 3d of Edward III. but he lived not long; for it appears, that the 11th of Edward III. he died, leaving Mirabel, his wife, ſurviving; Edmund, his ſon and heir; and two daughters, Margaret and Iſabel. Which

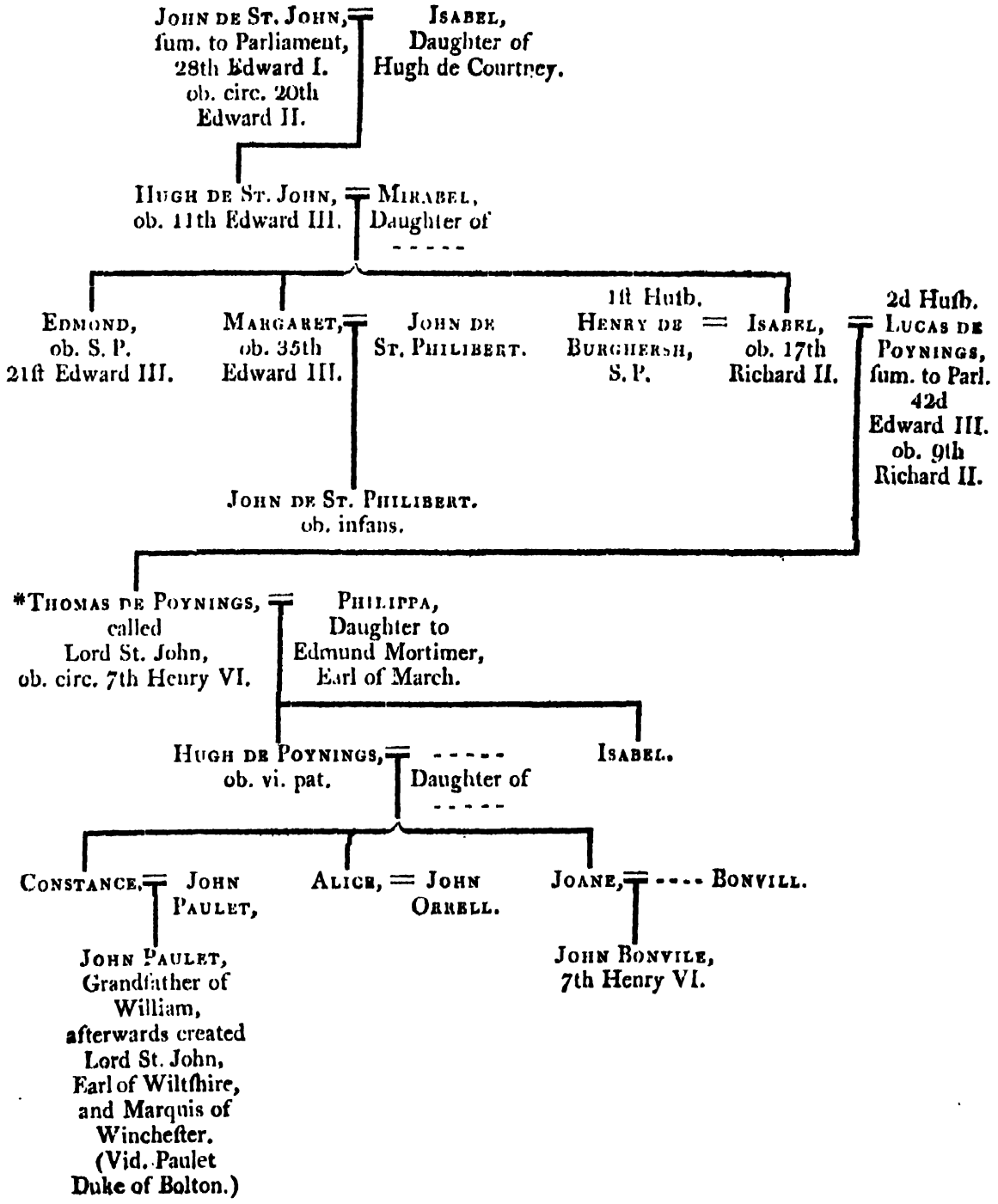
EDMUND was then only four years of age, and died in his minority, and in ward to the king, the 21ſt of Edward III. without iſſue, leaving his ſaid ſiſters his coheirs; whereof Margaret married John de St. Philibert, and Iſabel married, firſt, Henry de Burgherſh, and, ſecondly, Lucas de Poynings.* * Vid. Poynings.

After which, ere long, the ſaid Margaret died the 19th of October, 35th Edward III. leaving John de St. Philibert, her ſon and heir, three years old, who alſo died 13th November next enſuing; whereby the aforeſaid Iſabel, then the wife of Poynings, became heir to the whole inheritance; and the ſaid Lucas having iſſue by her, and doing his homage, had thereupon livery of all the lands (ſo deſcended unto his wife) in her right.

[x] So ſays Dugdale; but this ſeems an error: for, as he cites the eſc. of 3d Edward III. and aſſerts, that Hugh, his ſon and heir, was at that time twenty-ſix years old, it is moſt probable the ſaid John deceaſed the 3d of Edward III. Which appears alſo the more correct; becauſe, in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of John de St. John of Baſing, is included, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 20th of Edward II. inclufive; which would be eight years after his death, had that event taken place the 12th of Edward II.

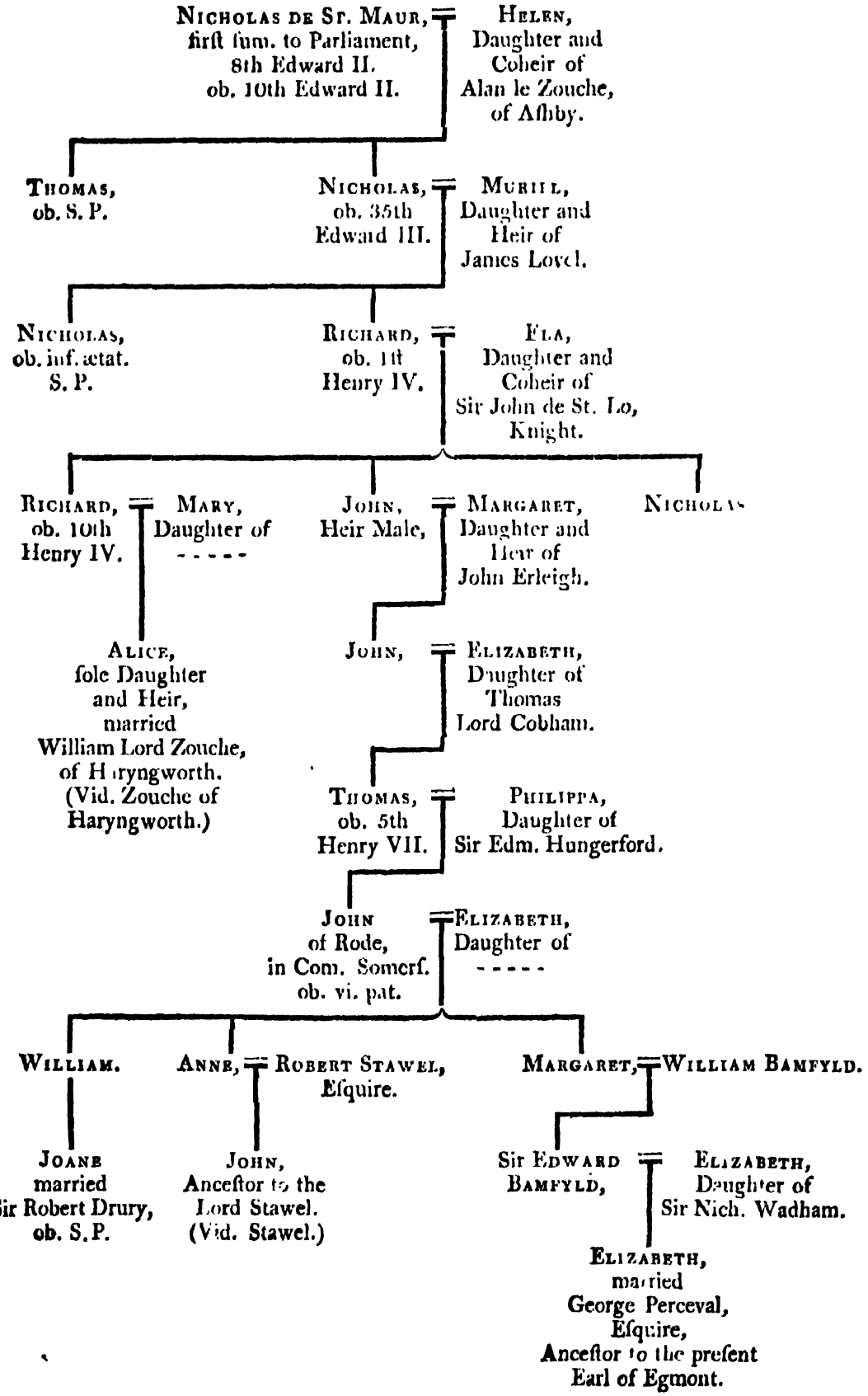
From the Poynings family, the inheritance, by the heirs female, paſſed to the families of Paulet, Orrell, and Bonvile. Deſcended from the firſt whereof William Paulet was created "*lord St. John,*" by letters patent, 9th March, 1538 (30th Henry VIII.) to him, and to his iſſue male; but in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, of the 31ſt, 33d, and 35th of Henry VIII. he is deſcribed as, "*Willielmus Paulet dominus St. John de Baſing*;" but in that of the 36th of Henry VIII. only as "*Dominus de St. John.*" (Vide Paulet duke of Bolton.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ST. JOHN OF BASING.



* He had a ſecond wife, Maud, who ſurvived him, and deceaſed 31ſt Henry VI.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ST. MAUR.



ST. MAUR.

ARMS—A. two Chevrons G. in chief a File of three Points Az.

AMONG others who entered England with William the Conqueror, or ſoon after, were thoſe of the name of ST. MAUR, as the learned Camden, and other eminent genealogiſts agree; and that the name was anciently ſo written,[y] and in old Latin records, "de St. Mauro;" from a place of the ſame name in Normandy.

ROGER DE ST. MAUR lived in the reign of Henry I. Almericus de St. Mauro was maſter of the order of Knights Templars; and Milo[z] de St. Maur (the firſt with whom Dugdale commences his account), was one of thoſe barons who ſo ſtrenuouſly reſiſted the arbitrary meaſures of king John.

The next of whom mention is made, is GEFFERY DE ST. MAUR, who married the daughter of William de Rughdon. And after him the moſt eminent perſon noticed is

LAURENCE DE ST. MAUR, who, the 11th of Edward I. obtained a grant for a weekly market, and yearly fair, at his manor of Rode, in com. Somerſ.; and deceaſing the 24th of Edward I. left

NICHOLAS, his ſon and heir, who doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and was afterwards in the wars of Scotland, during divers years of that reign. He married Helen, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Alan le Zouche, of Aſhby,* in com. Leiceſt. by whom, for her purparty of that inheritance, he obtained the manor of North Molton, in com. Devon; and the moiety of the manor of Gadeſden, in com. Hertf.; and having had ſummons to parliament, the 8th and

*Vid. Zouche of Aſhby.

y The modern family of Seymour ſeem to have had no alliance with this ancient houſe, and bear different arms; viz. "G. Two Wings conjoined in lure, O."

z This Milo had iſſue Peter, lord of Weſton, in Gordano and Kingſton St. Maur, temp. Henry III. whoſe daughter and heir, Maud, to her ſecond huſband married Simon de Ludgate, whoſe ſon, Lawrence, took the name of St. Maur; and had an only daughter and heir, Milicent, wife to Sir John de Perceval, knight.

9th

9th of Edward II. died the year following; being then ſeiſed of certain lands at Baſingbourne, in com. Cantab.; and at Hampton-Meyſi, in com. Gloc. of the inheritance of Eve de Meyſi, ſometime his wife; likewiſe of the manor of Polton juxta Crekelade, and manor of Eton-Meyſy, in com. Wilts; and of Northam, in com. Devon, of the inheritance of Helen his wife, then ſurviving; and leaving

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then nine years of age; of whom no further mention is made, than that he founded the little priory of Pulton, in com. Wilts; annexing it as a cell to that of Sempringham, in com. Linc. To whom ſucceeded

Sir [a]NICHOLAS DE ST. MAUR, who was in the wars of France, and ſummoned to parliament, from the 25th to the 34th of Edward III. incluſive, and died the next year enſuing; leaving iſſue by Muriel his wife, daughter and heir of James, ſon and heir of Richard lord Lovel, of Caſtle Kary,* Nicholas, his ſon and heir, aged nine, who died the ſame year; and

* Vid. Lovel of Kary.

RICHARD, who became heir to his brother, but was then in minority. In 10th Richard II. he was in the wars of France; and, having had ſummons to parliament, from the 4th of Richard II. to the 1ſt of Henry IV. incluſive, died the 15th May next enſuing; leaving, by Ela his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John de St. Lo, knight,

RICHARD, his ſon and heir, then twenty-three years old, and two other ſons; viz. John and Nicholas. Which Richard went into Ireland with the earl of Surrey, then lieutenant of that realm, and was afterwards in the wars of France.

He had ſummons to parliament, from the 2d to the 8th of Henry IV. incluſive; and died on the Sunday in Epiphany, an. 10th Henry IV. leaving Mary his wife, then pregnant, who afterwards was delivered of a daughter, named Alice, who was born the 23d July, the 10th of Henry IV. in the houſe of Thomas Creſſy, citizen and mercer of Lon-

† Ped. of St. Maur, on the claim of Sir Cecil Biſhop to the barony of Zouche of Haryngworth, before the Houſe of Lords.

[a] Dugdale does not mention in what degree of blood and ſucceſſion Nicholas de St. Maur ſtood to Thomas, ſo as to entitle him to ſucceed; but it appears from other authorities,† that he was his brother: for certain it is, the ſaid Nicholas was ſon of Nicholas St. Maur, and Helen le Zouche his wife.

don

don, in the pariſh of St. Lawrence, Cripplegate, in that city; and was baptized in the church of St. Lawrence.

Which daughter, Alice, was the ſole heir of her father, the ſaid Richard lord St. Maur, and became the wife of William, the fifth lord Zouche of Haryngworth; who performing his fealty, had livery of her inheritance the 2d of Henry VI.

But although the elder branch of this family thus terminated early in female iſſue, the male line ſtill continued, and was for many years after, flouriſhing in the deſcendants of Sir John St. Maur, ſecond ſon of Richard lord St. Maur; but this line alſo, at length, ended in female heirs, as the annexed Table of Deſcent more particularly ſhews.

Of this name was likewiſe WILLIAM DE ST. MAUR, ſummoned to parliament, the 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th Edward II. who is mentioned in the Liſts of Summons, but unnoticed in the Baronage.

STAFFORD.

ARMS—O. a Chevron G.

THE male line of the firſt houſe of Stafford of that ſurname, terminated, as before ſtated, in an heir female, Milicent (ſiſter and heir to the laſt ROBERT DE STAFFORD),* married unto Henry Bagot, of an ancient family in the county of Stafford. Which Henry, the 5th of Richard I. in conſideration of a fine of 300 marks, had livery of the barony of Stafford, as the inheritance of the ſaid Milicent his wife. They had iſſue,

* Vid. Stafford, Vol. I

HENRY, their ſon and heir; who relinquiſhing his paternal ſurname, aſſumed that of his mother, and wrote himſelf *Hervey de Stafford*; and died the 21ſt Henry III. leaving by Petronill his wife, ſiſter to William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, Hervey, his ſon and heir, who died iſſueleſs ſoon after: for, the 25th of Henry III.

ROBERT;

ROBERT, his brother and heir, had livery of all his lands, paying 100 marks for his relief, and doing his homage; and upon collection of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, paid ſixty pounds for the ſixty knights fees he then held. This Robert married Alice, one of the daughters, and at length coheirs, of Thomas Corbet,* of Caus, in com. Salop; and died 10th Edward I. leaving

*Vid. Corbet.

NICHOLAS, his ſon and heir; who being on an expedition into Wales, was killed before Droſelan caſtle, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir,

EDMUND, who, the 22d of Edward I. performing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 25th of Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoigne. He ſerved often in the wars of Scotland, and had ſummons to parliament, from the 27th of Edward I. to the 1ſt of Edward II. incluſive, and died the year following. He married Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Drayton; and had iſſue two ſons; viz. Ralph, his ſon and heir; and Richard, who marrying Maud, daughter and heir of Richard de Camville, of Clifton, was called Sir Richard Stafford, of Clifton, knight.*

* Vid. Stafford of Clifton.

RALPH was ſucceſſor to his father, but at the time of his deceaſe was in minority, wherefore he had not poſſeſſion of his lands till the 17th of Edward II. when making proof of his age, and doing his homage, he had livery thereof; and the next enſuing year was made a knight by bathing, and other ſacred ceremonies; having his robes, with all other accoutrements, as a banneret, allowed him out of the king's wardrobe for that ſolemnity. After which, he ſoon grew an active perſon in the wars of that heroic prince, king Edward III. as well in Scotland as in France; and obtained great reputation for his courage, conduct, and abilities. Nor was he leſs eminent in various other important affairs of ſtate; being employed at ſeveral times on embaſſies, and honoured and intruſted with many high offices, and made alſo a knight of the garter at the firſt inſtitution of that noble order; and, moreover, the 25th of Edward III. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Stafford, in conſideration of his great ſervices, and manifold deſerts.

by

By accord between this Ralph and Margaret his wife, on the one part; Sir Robert de Harley and Elizabeth his wife, on the ſecond part; and Sir Edward Cornwall, on the third part; as couſins and heirs to Peter, ſon of Peter Corbet, this Ralph earl of Stafford claiming the caſtle of Caus, as deſcended from Alice, the eldeſt aunt of the ſaid Peter Corbet, it was concluded, that he ſhould thenceforth enjoy that caſtle to him and his heirs; whereof doing his fealty, he obtained livery. [a]He married Margaret, daughter and heir to Hugh de Audley, earl of Glouceſter; by whom he acquired a conſiderable inheritance, and had iſſue two ſons; viz. Ralph, who married Maud, daughter of Henry earl of Derby, but died S. P. in his lifetime, and Hugh: as alſo four daughters; viz. Beatrix, wife, firſt, of Maurice, ſon and heir of Maurice Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond; and, ſecondly, of Thomas lord Ros, of Hamlake; and thirdly, of Sir Richard Burley, knight; Joane, wife of John, ſon and heir of John Cherlton, lord Powis; Elizabeth, married to Fouke, ſon of Roger le Strange,[b] of Whitchurch, in com. Salop; and, laſtly, Margaret, married to Sir John Stafford, knight; dying the 31ſt of Auguſt, the 46th of Edward III. he was ſucceeded by

Hugh, his ſecond, but eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir; who, tracing the ſteps of his noble father in thoſe military times, came early into action; for at the age of ſeventeen he was in the wars of France, and when he came at age, the 37th of Edward III. was there again, and of the retinue of prince Edward; and ſo continued for ſome time, as he did alſo after his acceſſion to his honours and inheritance. He was alſo a knight of the garter.

[a] According to Collins,* and other authorities (though unnoticed by Dugdale), this Ralph, firſt earl of Stafford, had a ſecond wife, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Haſtings, of Chebſey, knight, by whom he had an only daughter, Jane, who married Sir Nicholas Beake, knight.

* Vol. III. in Cholmondeley Family.

[b] So ſays Dugdale; but, in his account of Strange of Blakemere, he mentions no ſuch marriage; though indeed he writes, that Fulk, ſon of *John le Strange* married Elizabeth. Which Elizabeth moſt probably alludes to this Elizabeth Stafford.

The 8th of Richard II. Ralph, his ſon, having been baſely murdered, near York, in his paſſage towards Scotland, by John Holland, half-brother to the king, who thereupon took ſanctuary at Beverley, a great conteſt took place between this earl and the criminal: which, by the interpoſition of many of the nobility, was finally ſettled, upon condition that Holland ſhould maintain, for ever, three prieſts to pray for the ſoul of the murdered Ralph, at ſome place near his grave; which prieſts were accordingly ſettled at Langley, in the aforeſaid county. The 9th of Richard II. he obtained leave to undertake a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, and, in his return, died at Rhodes, 10th Richard II.; having had iſſue by Philippa his wife, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, Ralph, who was murdered in his lifetime; Thomas, his ſucceſſor; William, Edmond, and Hugh; which Hugh afterwards had the title of lord Bourchier;* and four daughters; viz. Margaret, wife of Ralph Nevil, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland; Catherine, of Michael, the ſon of Michael de la Pole; Joane, of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent; and Elizabeth, of John lord Ferrers, of Chartley.[c] Of the ſons,

* Vid. Bourchier.

THOMAS ſucceeded his father; and the 14th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. At which time, alſo, upon the death of Ralph, the laſt lord Baſſet of Drayton, he was found to be one of his coheirs;[d] viz. ſon of Hugh, ſon of Ralph, ſon of Margaret, ſiſter of Ralph Baſſet, father of the ſaid Ralph, who died the preceding year. The 15th of Richard II. he was in the wars of France, under the conduct of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, whoſe daughter, Anne, he had married; but he died the next year, the 4th July, 16th Richard II. S. P. leaving

WILLIAM, his brother and heir, then in minority, whoſe wardſhip

[c] This appears a miſtake; for Dugdale, under le Strange of Blackmere, expreſsly ſtates, that John lord Ferrers, of Chartley, married Elizabeth, widow of Fulk le Strange; which, if the fact, the Elizabeth, wife of John lord Ferrers, of Chartley, was ſiſter, inſtead of daughter to Hugh earl of Stafford.

[d] He had a conteſt on this matter with the Shirleys. Vid. Baſſet of Drayton.

was

was committed to the ſaid duke of Glouceſter; but within two years following, viz. in the 18th of Richard II. he alſo died iſſueleſs, leaving Edmund, his brother and heir. Which

EDMUND was at that time twenty-two years of age; and the 22d of Richard II. by virtue of the king's ſpecial licence, married Anne, the widow of his elder brother, Thomas, and daughter of Thomas duke of Glouceſter.[c] At the Coronation of Henry IV. he was one of the knights of the bath then made, as was alſo Hugh, his younger brother; after which, he was alſo made a knight of the garter; but theſe honours he lived not long to enjoy, being ſlain, fighting ſtoutly on the king's part, at the battle of Shrewſbury, the 4th of Henry IV. leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady Anne, Humphrey, his ſon and heir, and two daughters. Whereof Philippa died young; and Anne married, firſt, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March; and, ſecondly, John Holland, earl of Kent. Which

HUMPHREY was then very young; for it appears, that the 2d of Henry VI. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, he had livery of his lands; as alſo of thoſe which had deſcended to him by the death of his uncle, Hugh lord Bourchier, without iſſue. And in the 23d of Henry VI. he was created duke of Buckingham; and the 25th of Henry VI. obtained a ſpecial grant, unto himſelf and *his heirs*,* for precedence above all dukes whatſoever, whether in England or France, excepting of ſuch as were of the blood royal. But on this elevation to the dukedom of Buckingham, great diſpute aroſe between him and Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, to whom the king had given precedence next before him; for the adjuſting whereof, there was a ſpecial act paſſed in parliament, viz. that they ſhould have precedence by turns; the one one year, and the other next, and ſo

* Dugd. Vol. I. p. 165.

[c] The wife of this duke, and mother of the ſaid Anne, was Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheirs (with Mary, her ſiſter, firſt wife of king Henry IV.) of Humphrey de Bohun, the laſt earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, of that family; whereby, in the diviſion of the inheritance, the office of high conſtable of England, with very great eſtates, came to this family.

alternately, during their lives; and the ſurvivor, during his life, to have precedence of the other's heir: but this arrangement was ſoon after perfectly ſet at reſt, by the death of the duke of Warwick, S. P.; nor indeed did the duke of Buckingham long enjoy his advancement, for the 38th of Henry VI. he was ſlain, at the battle of Northampton, on the king's part; to whom he had always conducted himſelf with great loyalty, conſtancy, and affection, during thoſe turbulent times.

His wife was Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevill, firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons; viz. Humphrey; Richard, who died young; Sir Henry, who married Margaret counteſs of Richmond (mother of Henry VII.); Edward, George, William, and John, who was afterwards created earl of Wiltſhire.* As alſo five daughters; viz. Anne, firſt married to Aubrey de Vere; and next, to Sir Thomas Cobham, ſon of Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough; Joane, firſt, to William viſcount Beaumont; and after to Sir William Knevet, of Buckenham, in com. Norf.; Elizabeth, Margaret, and Catherine, to John Talbot, third earl of Shrewſbury. Of the ſons,

* Vid. Stafford earl of Wilts.

HUMPHREY, the eldeſt, called earl of Stafford, was ſlain, in his father's lifetime, fighting on the Lancaſtrian ſide, at the battle of St. Albans; leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir to Edmund duke of Somerſet, Henry, his ſon and heir; who, on the death of his grandfather, was his ſucceſſor. Which

HENRY has very little notice made of him in the time of Edward IV. but in the reign of Richard III. was made a knight of the garter, and high conſtable of England;[f] having been a principal inſtrument in raiſing that prince to the throne, with whom, for a time, he continued on very good terms: but at length, either from conſcience, wrought upon by the artful diſcourſes of Morton biſhop of Ely; from diſappointment, in not being put in poſſeſſion of that great inheritance

[f] Although Dugdale and others aſſert that he had this high office, it appears, from Rymer, that he had not; for that, November 14, 1482, it was given in commiſſion to Sir William Parre, Sir James Haryngton, Sir James Tyrrel, and four other perſons. Tom. XII. p. 169.

of

of the Bohuns earls of Hereford, whereto he pretended a right; or at ſome ſlights experienced from the uſurper Richard; he entered into a deſign, with others, to dethrone him (as ſome ſay, to raiſe himſelf to the crown), and advance Henry earl of Richmond.

But his deſign was ſuſpected by the king; who ſought to regain him by fair and kind letters and meſſages, but theſe not prevailing, uſed threats; which cauſed the duke haſtily to put himſelf into arms, and with a conſiderable force, to advance towards Shrewſbury (in expectation of being joined by the other malcontents who had riſen); and from thence marched through the Foreſt of Dene, with purpoſe to paſs the Severn at Glouceſter; but the extraordinary floods which then happened, delayed him ſo long, that his army, for want of money and victuals, diſperſed themſelves; wherefore, being thus forſaken, he repaired for ſafety to the houſe of one [g]Humphrey Banaſter, in whom he confided; but by him was betrayed (in hopes of getting the reward of £.1000, offered, by royal proclamation, for his apprehenſion), to the ſheriff of Shropſhire, and carried to Shrewſbury, where king Richard then lay; and there beheaded, without any arraignment or legal proceeding.

By Catherine his wife, daughter of Richard Widville, earl Rivers, he had iſſue three ſons; viz. Edward, his ſon and heir; Henry, afterwards earl of Wiltſhire;* and Humphrey, who died young; and two daughters; of which, Elizabeth, married Robert Radcliffe, lord Fitz-Walter; and Anne, married, firſt, Sir Walter Herbert, knight; and next, George earl of Huntingdon.

* Vid. Stafford earl of Wilts.

Edward, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father; and was reſtored duke of Buckingham, earl of Stafford, and to all his dignities, by

g This Banaſter, and his father before him, owed their riſe to the duke and his family, which made him place the greater confidence in this wretch; who, it is related, never obtained the bribe of his treachery and ingratitude: for king Richard refuſed to give him any thing, adding, "That he who would be untrue to ſo good a maſter, would be falſe to all other." It is further ſaid, that Banaſter was afterwards executed for manſlaughter, and that all his family became very miſerable.

Henry

Henry VII.; was alſo lord high conſtable of England, and knight of the garter.

Thus great in blood, eſtate, and honour, he, however fell a ſacrifice to cardinal Wolſey, and his own indiſcretion. The cardinal, it ſeems, had long owed him a grudge, and was reſolved to pay it. It is ſtated, that the duke holding the baſon to the king, the cardinal, when the king had done waſhing, dipped his hands in the ſame water; which the duke taking as an affront to his quality, threw the water into the cardinal's ſhoes; who, greatly incenſed, menaced to ſtick upon his ſkirts.

The duke, that the king might take notice of the ſame, came richly clothed into the royal preſence, but without ſkirts: ſo that the king inquiring the reaſon of that ſtrange faſhion, was anſwered "*To prevent the cardinal's deſign.*" Wit of little advantage! for the cardinal now reſolved to take him off firſt; and a ſervant, once more, contributed to the fall of his maſter, and enabled the cardinal to complete his deſign. The duke had turned away one Knevet, his ſteward, for oppreſſing his tenants. Which fellow the cardinal got hold of; and practiſing on his malice, obtained from him an information, that the duke had intended to take off the king, that he might reign himſelf, and then certainly puniſh the cardinal's miſdemeanours. This information was formed into an accuſation, with much other matter to aggravate the offence. On which he was arraigned at Weſtminſter, before Thomas duke of Norfolk, then ſitting as lord high ſteward of England, for the occaſion.

The duke pleaded his own cauſe with great judgment and elegancy; ſhewing the falſeneſs of the indictment, and the incompetence of the evidence: but all to no purpoſe, for he was found guilty; and the high ſteward pronouncing ſentence, though not without tears, he anſwered,

"My lord of Norfolk, you have delivered judgment in words proper "to be ſpoken to a traitor, which I never was; and therefore I freely "forgive them all my death: the king is a gracious prince; however

"I ſhall

" I ſhall never aſk my life of him; and ſo deſire you, my lord, and all " the reſt of my peers, my friends, to pray for me." Whereupon he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 17th May, 1521 (13th Henry VIII.); and with him died, as an author writes,* the ſplendour of the court; hoſpitality, and good landlords, in the country; and the high conſtableſhip of England.

* Lloyd.

When the emperor Charles V. heard of his fall, he is ſaid to have exclaimed, " *A butcher's dog has killed the fineſt buck in England.*"

By Alianore his wife, daughter to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, he had one ſon, Henry, and three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, afterwards duke of Norfolk; Katherine, to Ralph Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland; and Mary, to George Nevill, lord Abergavenny.

After this cataſtrophe, the contemplative reader cannot but view, with a mixture of pity and indignation, the misfortunes of the illuſtrious houſe of Stafford.

Edmund earl of Stafford, ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, the 4th of Henry IV.; his ſon, Humphrey duke of Buckingham, ſlain at the battle of Northampton, 38th Henry VI.; whoſe ſon, Humphrey was ſlain in his lifetime, at the battle of St. Albans, 33d Henry VI.; Henry, his ſon, ſecond duke of Buckingham, beheaded at Shrewſbury, temp. Richard III.; and Edward, his ſon, the laſt duke, beheaded the 13th of Henry VIII.!!! And here ſunk for ever, all the ſplendour and princely honours and eſtates, of the renowned family of Stafford. It glimmered, however, with a gradually fading light for nearly another century; till (as hereafter will be ſhewn), from the dregs of this expiring race, his undoubted rights were extorted by the cruel hand of tyrannic power; and the very poverty which that intolerable power had inflicted, was made a plea for his total depreſſion!!!

HENRY STAFFORD, only ſon of the laſt duke, was immediately, on his father's execution, reſtored in blood, but not to his honours and lands. The 20th of September following, however, a ſmall proviſion was made for him out of thoſe immenſe eſtates; and on the 15th of July,

July, 23d Henry VIII. a further grant of the caſtle of Stafford, &c. all which together, only amounted to the yearly value of £.317, 13s. 1½d. And theſe were all the poſſeſſions and revenues which he and his wife had to live upon.

* Wood's Ath. I. 108.

He was a learned man,* of great virtue and piety; who endeavoured to avert his thoughts from his misfortunes, by a cloſe application to literature, in a calm and innocent retirement; which renders the mind of ſenſibility to be the more deeply affected, that lord Orford, in his "*Royal and Noble Authors*," ſhould have ſuffered himſelf to ſpeak ſo ſlightingly of this good and unfortunate nobleman.

The 1ſt of Edward VI. this Henry was again reſtored in blood, ſays Dugdale, who cites the journals of that year; but in the ſtatute book, no copy or title of ſuch an act appears; yet in a MS. copy of the act itſelf,† it is there ſet forth: "That the ſaid Henry lord Stafford, "and the '*heyres males of his body*,' may and ſhall be accepted, taken, "known, reputed, called, and written henceforth by the name of the "lord Stafford; and that the ſaid Henry, and the *heyres males of his* "*body* coming, ſhall have and enjoy, in and at all parliaments, and "other places, the name, roome, place, and voice of a baron, &c."

† Pen. S. E. B. Arm.

He married Urſula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, knight, by Margaret his wife, daughter of George duke of Clarence, and died, 5th May, 1565; having had ſummons to parliament, from the 2d of Edward VI. to the 8th of Elizabeth; leaving iſſue four ſons; viz. Henry,[h] Edward, Richard, and Walter; and one daughter, Elizabeth,[i] wife of Sir William Nevill, of Chebſey, knight. Which

HENRY, ſecond lord Stafford, had ſummons to parliament, the 13th, 14th, and 18th of Elizabeth; but probably died unmarried, or without iſſue; being ſucceeded by his brother

[h] This Henry is unnoticed by Dugdale, but he appears in a MS. which undoubtedly was once part of the collections of the Stafford family; and by the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, this Henry appears to have been the next ſucceſſor to the title.

[i] She is ſo called in the MS. before cited, which alſo mentions another daughter. Dugdale, however, only notices one, and calls her Dorothy.

EDWARD,

EDWARD, third lord, who had ſummons to parliament, from the 23d of Elizabeth; and by Mary, daughter to Edward earl of Derby, had iſſue two daughters; viz. Urſula, married to Walter Erdeſwick; and Dorothy to Gerveis of Chadſden; and one ſon,

EDWARD, who alſo had ſummons to parliament, and died in 1625. He married Iſabel, daughter of Thomas Forſter, of Tonge, in Shropſhire;[i] and had iſſue one ſon, Edward, born in 1600, who married Anne, daughter of James Wilford, of Newnham Hall, in Eſſex, eſquire, and died in the lifetime of his father; leaving iſſue a daughter, Mary; and a ſon and heir,

HENRY, who ſucceeded his grandfather, as fifth lord Stafford, but died unmarried; whereupon his inheritance came to his ſiſter Mary, beforementioned, married to Sir William Howard, knight of the bath, a younger ſon to Thomas, earl of Arundel and Surrey.

But ROGER STAFFORD, the ſon of Richard Stafford beforementioned, as a younger ſon of Henry, the firſt lord Stafford (after the attainder of duke Edward, his father), immediately preſented a petition for the barony, and ſome of the eſtates. But being of himſelf but of ſlender fortune, probably having none at all, was borne down by the weighty power of the Howards; who ſolicited the barony for the ſiſter of the laſt lord, and her huſband, Sir William Howard. Nothing can be more plain than the act of Edward VI. whereby the reſtitution, or rather new creation of the barony, was to the *heir male*.

But this unfortunate man, the near deſcendant of kings and princes, had a link in the chain of his deſcent to trace through obſcurity and poverty. Yet what has poverty to do with the rights which are annexed to blood? if honours are to fluctuate with property, wo be to the permanence of any family in a country like this! How mean, how ignorant is the prejudice againſt the truth; or the claims of a deſcent which is involved in poverty!

i This probably is the marriage of which Rowland White ſpeaks in a letter to Sir Robert Sydney, dated November 22, 1595: "My lorde Stafforde's ſonne is baſely married to his mother's chambermaid." Sydn. Pap. i. 365.

RICHARD STAFFORD, the younger ſon of Henry lord Stafford, died very poor. He married Mary, daughter of John Corbet, of Lee, in Shropſhire, by Anne his wife (widow of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton, in Cheſhire), and daughter of Sir William Boothe, of Dunham Maſſey. Which Mary ſurvived her huſband, and ſued for her jointure, at Eſſington, in Glouceſterſhire, and loſt it. She died at Congleton, in Cheſhire; and was buried at Brereton, about 1632. Her daughter, Jane Stafford, was born about 1581; and was married to a joiner at Newport, by Sheffnal, in Shropſhire; was living his widow in 1637, and had a ſon, then a cobbler or ſhoemaker, in Newport. The granddaughter of Henry lord Stafford, the great granddaughter of the mighty Edward duke of Buckingham, the wife of a joiner, and her ſon a cobbler! credite Romani!

Her father's mother, Urſula, was daughter (as before ſaid) of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, daughter and heir of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. but Richard Stafford, her father, had alſo a ſon, the beforementioned Roger. Which

ROGER was born at Malpas, in Cheſhire, about 1572. This unfortunate man, in his youth, went by the name of Fludd, or Floyde; for what reaſon, has not yet been explained: perhaps, with the indignant pride, that the very name of Stafford ſhould not be aſſociated with the obſcurity of ſuch a lot! However, one Floyde, a ſervant of Mr. George Corbett, of Cowleſmore, near Lee, in Shropſhire, his mother's brother, is recorded, in the M.S. already cited. And it is not improbable, that this was ſome faithful ſervant, under whoſe roof he might have been reared, or found a ſhelter from misfortunes, when all his great alliances, with a cowardly and deteſtable ſelfiſhneſs, might have forſaken him; and that he might have preferred the generous, though humble name of Floyde, to one that had brought to him nothing but a keener memorial of his misfortunes.

At the age of ſixty-five, he became, by the early death of Henry lord Stafford (the great grandſon of his father's elder brother), in 1637, heir

male

male of the family; a circumſtance which was to ſubject him to new mortifications.

The act 1ſt of Edward VI. reſtored his grandfather in blood; gave to him and the heirs males of his body, the rank of a baron; and enabled him, and his ſucceſſors, to make jointures, or grant a life eſtate to younger children; or diſpoſe by will, for advancing children, or paying of debts, to the amount of two thirds of the parcels of the ſmall lands reſtored by Henry VIII. Yet Dugdale does not ſpecify whether the entail is on the heir male or heir general, except of a ſmall part. But the entail of the peerage depended upon the act of Edward VI. and that is moſt expreſs and deciſive upon the heir male.

Roger Stafford therefore, in 1637, became, beyond all doubt, lord Stafford; and accordingly petitioned the king and the lords. In the diſcuſſion of this caſe, it appeared, that Henry lord Stafford ſat in parliament the whole of Edward VI.'s reign, as the younger baron.

It is ſtated by Dugdale, that in the reign of queen Mary, he and lord Clinton had a diſpute about precedence; and for his meanneſs in deſcending to this diſpute, after having loſt the dukedom of Buckingham, is founded lord Orford's cenſure of him. But Dugdale has miſtaken the fact. In the parliament, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, he and lord Clinton joined in petitioning, "to be reſtored to the rooms, "pre-eminences, and places of their anceſtors."[k] The matter was referred to the lords Arundel, Shrewſbury, and Darcy of Chich; who found, "That the barons of Stafford were placed next under the lords "Talbot; and the lords Clinton, next above the lords Audley. "Whereupon the ſaid lords Clinton and Stafford were, by all the "lords then ſitting in parliament, reſtored and admitted to the places of "their anceſtors." And this place all the lords Stafford enjoyed, down

k Edward lord Clinton was but five years old when his father died; and when he took his ſeat in the houſe of lords, had, by miſtake, been placed according to the date of his junior barony of Say; and now, therefore, petitioned to have the place of the barons Clinton, which was of an earlier date.

It appears, when he had [illegible] of pardon, he compoſed himſelf to ſuffer with a firm and undiſturbed mind [illegible] well, the night before his execution, and died without any ſhew of fear or diſorder; denying all that the witneſſes had ſworn againſt him, and proteſting, with his laſt breath, his innocence of the crimes for which he ſtood condemned.

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

By the baroneſs his wife, he had three ſons and ſix daughters.* The ſons were, viz. Henry, John, and Francis; of which, the latter was groom of the bedchamber to James II. at the time of his abdication; and following him into France, died at Paris in 1692, leaving iſſue by Eleanor, daughter to Henry Stanford, of New-Inn, in the county of Stafford, a ſon, Henry; whoſe wife was daughter to Bartholomew Berkeley, of Spetchly, in com. Worceſter, eſquire, and died S. P.

Henry ſucceeded his father. King James prevailed with the houſe of lords to reverſe the attainder; but the commons would not agree to it. In 1685, the act for reverſing the attainder of William late viſcount Stafford, paſſed the houſe of peers; in the preamble to which it is aſſerted, that the ſaid William died innocent; that the teſtimony on which he was convicted was falſe; and that by the records of the king's bench, it appeared that one of the witneſſes was convicted of perjury.[1]

This

[1] Upon the report from the committee for reverſing this attainder, 3d June, 1685, there was a proteſt entered againſt the paſſing of the ſaid act.

Diſſentient:

1ſt, Becauſe the aſſertion in the bill, of its being now manifeſt, that the viſcount Stafford died innocent; and that the teſtimony on which he was convicted was falſe; which are the ſole grounds and reaſons given to ſupport the bill, are deſtitute of all proof, warrant, or teſtimony of witneſs, or matter of record, before us.

2dly, That the record of the king's bench, read at the committee, concerning the conviction, laſt term, of one of the witneſſes for perjury in collateral points of proof, of no affinity to the lord Stafford's trial, and given ſeveral years before, it is conceived can be no ground to invalidate the teſtimony upon which the ſaid viſcount was convicted, which could never, legally, be by one witneſs; and was, in fact, by the judgment of his peers, on the evidence of at leaſt three.

3dly,

This Henry viſcount Stafford, in conſideration of his father's ſufferings, and his noble deſcent, was created, by James II. earl of Stafford, by letters patent, dated the 5th of October, 1688; with remainder, for want of iſſue male, to his brothers, John and Francis, and their iſſue male reſpectively. And by the ſame patent, the ſaid Mary, their mother, was made counteſs of Stafford for life; and their ſiſters allowed the rank of daughters of an earl of England, and to uſe the ſurname of Stafford. Of the ſaid ſiſters, Urſula and Mary were nuns, as was alſo Alathea, the eldeſt; but Iſabella, the ſecond daughter, married John Paulet, marquis of Winton; Anaſtaſia, the fifth daughter, wedded George Holman, of Warkworth, in com. Northampt. eſquire; and Helena, the youngeſt daughter, died young.

Upon the abdication of king James II. this Henry earl of Stafford retired into France, where he married, the 3d of April, 1694, Claude Charlotte, eldeſt daughter of Philibert count de Gramont, and Elizabeth Hamilton, his wife (daughter of Sir George Hamilton, knight, and Frances his wife, afterwards created counteſs of Bantry, in Ireland), by whom he had no iſſue; and dying in April, 1719, was ſucceeded by his nephew, William Stafford Howard, ſon of John, his brother, before named. Which John married, firſt, Mary, daughter of Sir John Southcott, of Merſtham, in com. Surr. knight, by whom he had two ſons, William and John-Paul; alſo three daughters; viz. Mary, married to Francis Plowden, of Plowden, in Shropſhire, eſquire, whoſe daughter and heir, Mary, in 1733, married Sir George Jerningham, baronet, and was mother of the preſent Sir William Jerningham, baronet, and of Edward Jerningham, the poet, &c.; Xavaria and Louiſa, were nuns: he married, ſecondly, Tereſa, daughter of Robert Strickland, eſquire, and had iſſue a ſon, Edward, and a daughter, Harriet.

3dly, It is conceived, the ſaid judgment in the king's bench (and the whole proceedings) was unprecedented, illegal, and unwarrantable; highly derogatory to the honour, judicature, and authority of this court, who have power to queſtion, and puniſh perjuries of witneſſes before them; and ought not to be impoſed upon by the judgments of inferior courts, or their attainder of a peer invalidated by implication, &c. &c.

WILLIAM,

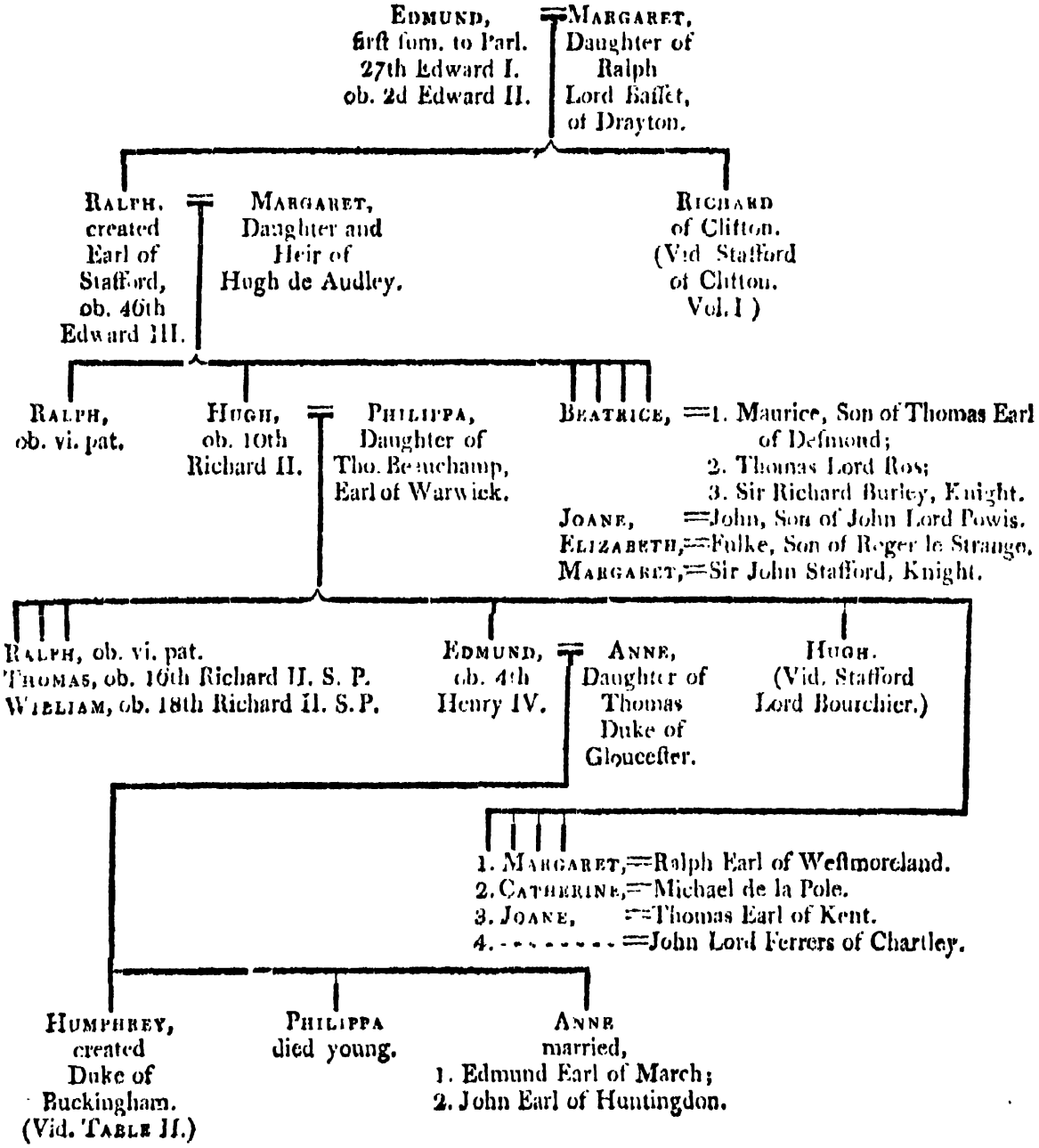
WILLIAM, next earl of Stafford, married his couſin, Anne, daughter to George Holman, eſquire, by the lady Anaſtaſia, his wife, before-mentioned, by whom he had iſſue an only ſon, William-Mathias, and three daughters; viz. Mary, who married the count de Chabot, of the houſe of Rohan, in France; and the ladies, Anaſtaſia, who died at Paris, 27th April, 1807, aged 85, and Anne, both nuns at Paris. And dying in France, in January, 1733-4, was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM-MATHIAS, his only ſon and heir; who, in July, 1743, married Henrietta, daughter of Richard Cantillon, eſquire; and dying S. P. in February, 1750-1, was ſucceeded by his uncle,

JOHN-PAUL, who, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of - - - - Ewen, of Somerſetſhire, eſquire, had no iſſue; and deceaſing in 1762, S. P. the viſcounty and earldom of Stafford ended with him, for want of heirs male; but the barony of Stafford, is aſſerted to be veſted in the heirs general in the female line, as the annexed Table more particularly ſets forth.

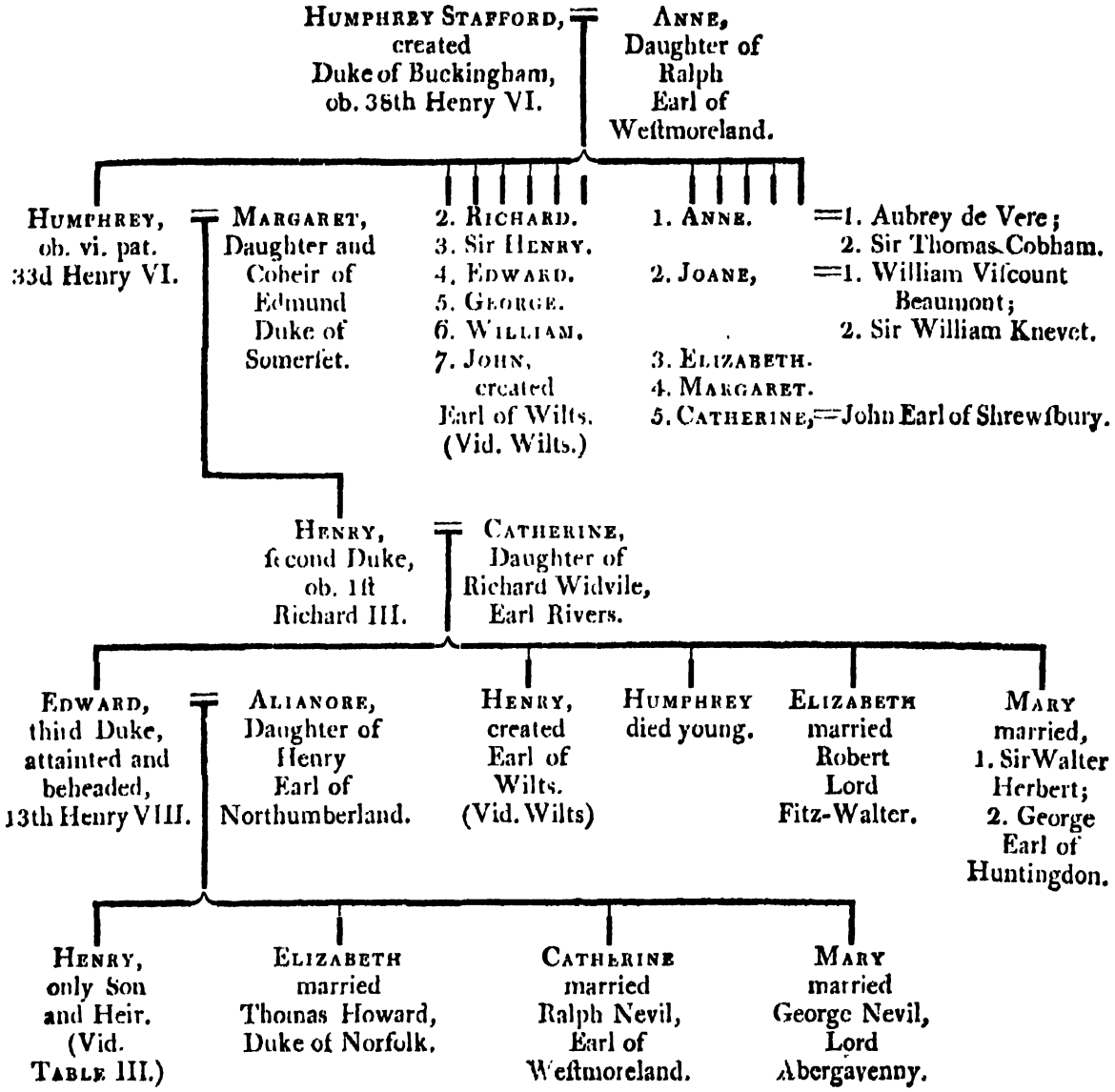
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STAFFORD.

TABLE I.



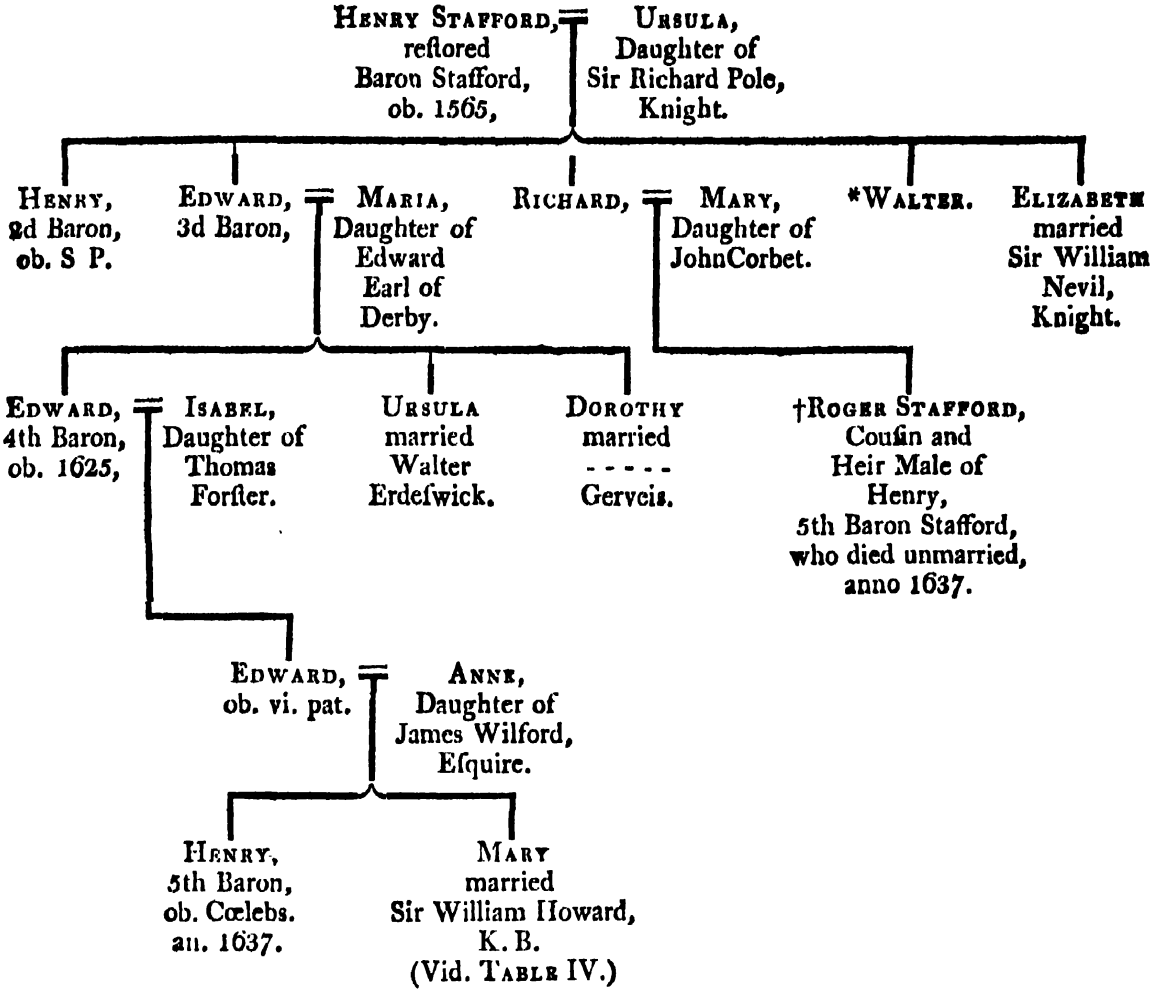
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STAFFORD.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STAFFORD.

TABLE III.

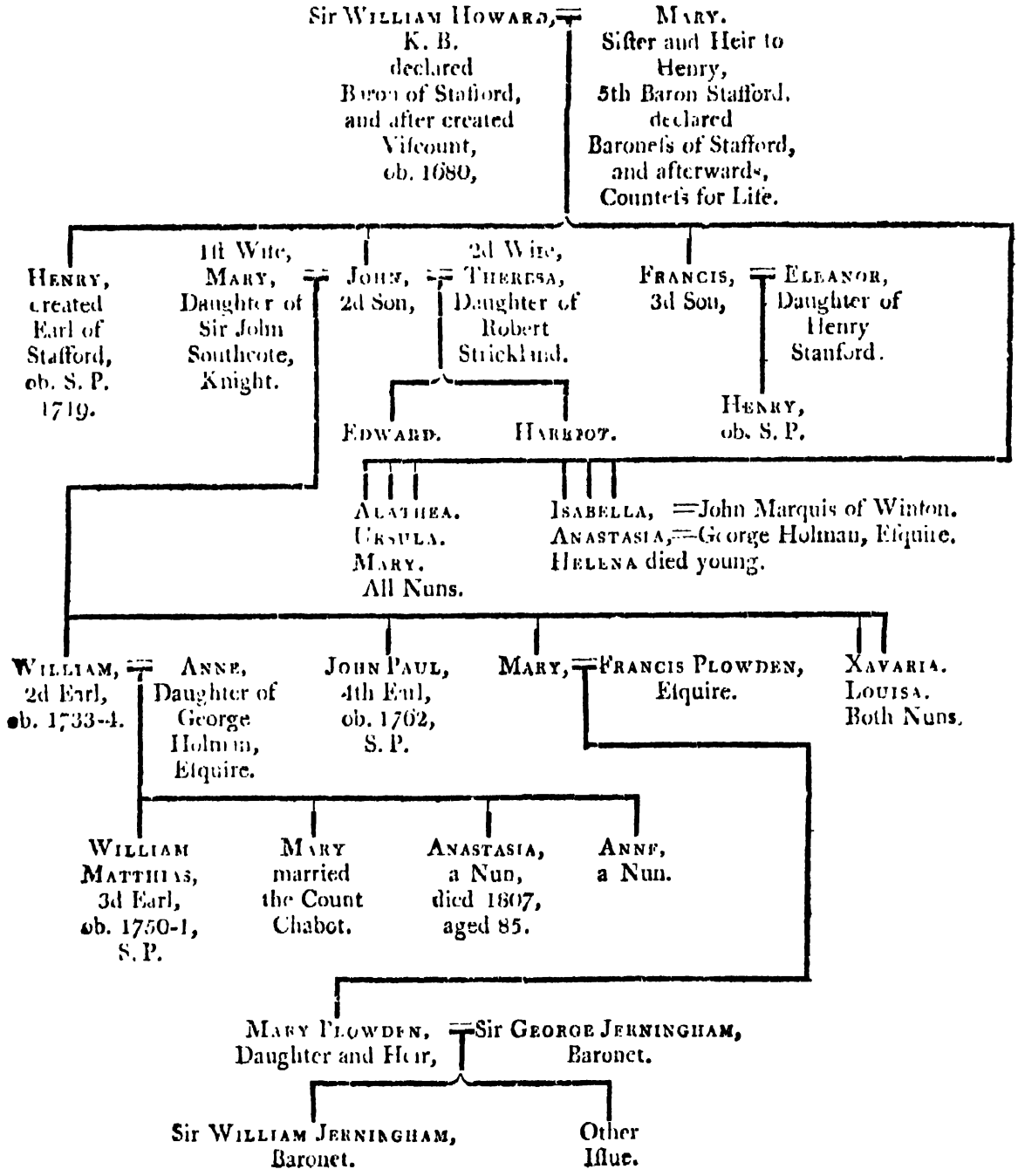


* Of this Walter no account is given; but it nevertheleſs remains to be obſerved, that upon the failure of iſſue male of his brother Richard, his male deſcendants, in point of law and equity, were the next in claim to the barony of Stafford, which was reſtored in the perſon of the firſt Henry above-named.

† He had a ſiſter, Jane Stafford, who married a joiner, and had a ſon a cobbler, living at Newport, by Sheffnal, in Shropſhire, in 1637. The moſt zealous advocate for equality muſt ſurely here be highly gratified, when he is told, that the great granddaughter of Margaret, daughter and Heir of George duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV. was the wife of a common joiner, and her ſon, the *mender of old ſhoes!!!*

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STAFFORD.

TABLE IV.



STAFFORD OF HOOKE AND SUTHWIKE.

ARMS—O. a Chevron G. within a Border engrailed, S.

THE firſt of this line mentioned, is Sir JOHN STAFFORD, knight, ſon of William Stafford, of Bromſhull, in com. Staff. deſcended from Hervey Bagot, by Milicent his wife, ſiſter and heir to Robert de Stafford, as before ſhewn.* Which

* Vid. Stafford, Vol. I.

Sir John Stafford having married Margaret, daughter to Ralph lord Stafford, left iſſue,

HUMPHREY, his ſon and heir; who, temp. Edward III. ſerved repeatedly in the wars of France, during the glorious reign of that illuſtrious monarch; and was ſucceeded by another

HUMPHREY, his ſon and heir, called Humphrey Stafford with the ſilver hand; [m] who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of - - - - - Dynham, widow of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, in com. Dorſ.[n] and dying the 1ſt of Henry V. left iſſue ſeveral ſons; whereof John, the ſecond, was born at Hooke, educated at Oxford, was afterwards biſhop of Bath and Wells, and at length archbiſhop of Canterbury: but

HUMPHREY, the eldeſt, was ſucceſſor to his father; and in the 8th of Henry IV. having married Elizabeth, the daughter, and afterwards ſole heir, of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, knight, doing his fealty, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, whereof the manor of Hooke was the chief. And dying the 20th of Henry VI. left Humphrey, his grandſon and heir; viz. ſon of Sir John Stafford, knight, his eldeſt

[m] Probably ſo called, from his generoſity, or from an artificial hand, plated with ſilver, which ſupplied the want of his natural hand, loſt by ſome accident.

[n] So ſays Dugdale. But Hutchins, in his Hiſtory of Dorſet, Vol. I. p. 291, aſſerts, ſhe was daughter and coheir of Sir William Aumarle, knight; as is evident from the quarterings of Strangeways, of the arms of that family, viz. "Per Feſs Az. and G. three Creſcents Arg."

ſon,

ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Anne, daughter of William lord Botreaux, his wife. Which

HUMPHREY, the 30th of Henry VI. being then a knight, was ſlain by the rebels under Jack Cade, at Sevenoak, in Kent, leaving another

HUMPHREY, his ſon and heir; who, the 1ſt of Edward IV. had a grant from the king of the ſtewardſhip of the dutchy of Cornwall for life; but died the 1ſt of Auguſt the ſame year without iſſue, leaving Humphrey Stafford, of Suthwike, his next heir; viz. ſon of William, brother to John, grandfather of him the ſaid deceaſed.

STAFFORD OF SUTHWIKE.[a]

WHICH HUMPHREY, the 2d of Edward IV. was ſummoned to parliament among the barons of the realm; and the 4th of Edward IV. (24th April), was created lord Stafford of Suthwike; and, moreover, the 7th of May, the 9th of Edward IV. was created earl of Devonſhire. But this honour he enjoyed only for a few months; for, as he obtained it on the attainder and downfal of his predeceſſor (Courtney), ſo he loſt it with ignominy and diſgrace; for, the 9th of Edward IV. deſerting, with his forces, the earl of Pembroke at Banbury (who was routed, and taken priſoner by the Northern rebels), the king being diſpleaſed thereat, cauſed him to be apprehended, and afterwards beheaded at Bridgewater, 17th Auguſt, the ſame year. He married Iſabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Barre, knight, by Idonea his wife, daughter and heir to John Hotoſt, eſquire; but had no iſſue. Whereupon divers manors in the county of Dorſet, by a feoffment made to John Stafford, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Sir William Bonvill, and others, by Sir Humphrey Stafford with the Silver

[a] This ſeems to have been an appanage of the Hooke family, and was the original ſeat of the elder branch; moſt probably before their acquiſition of Hooke, by marriage with the heireſs of Maltravers.

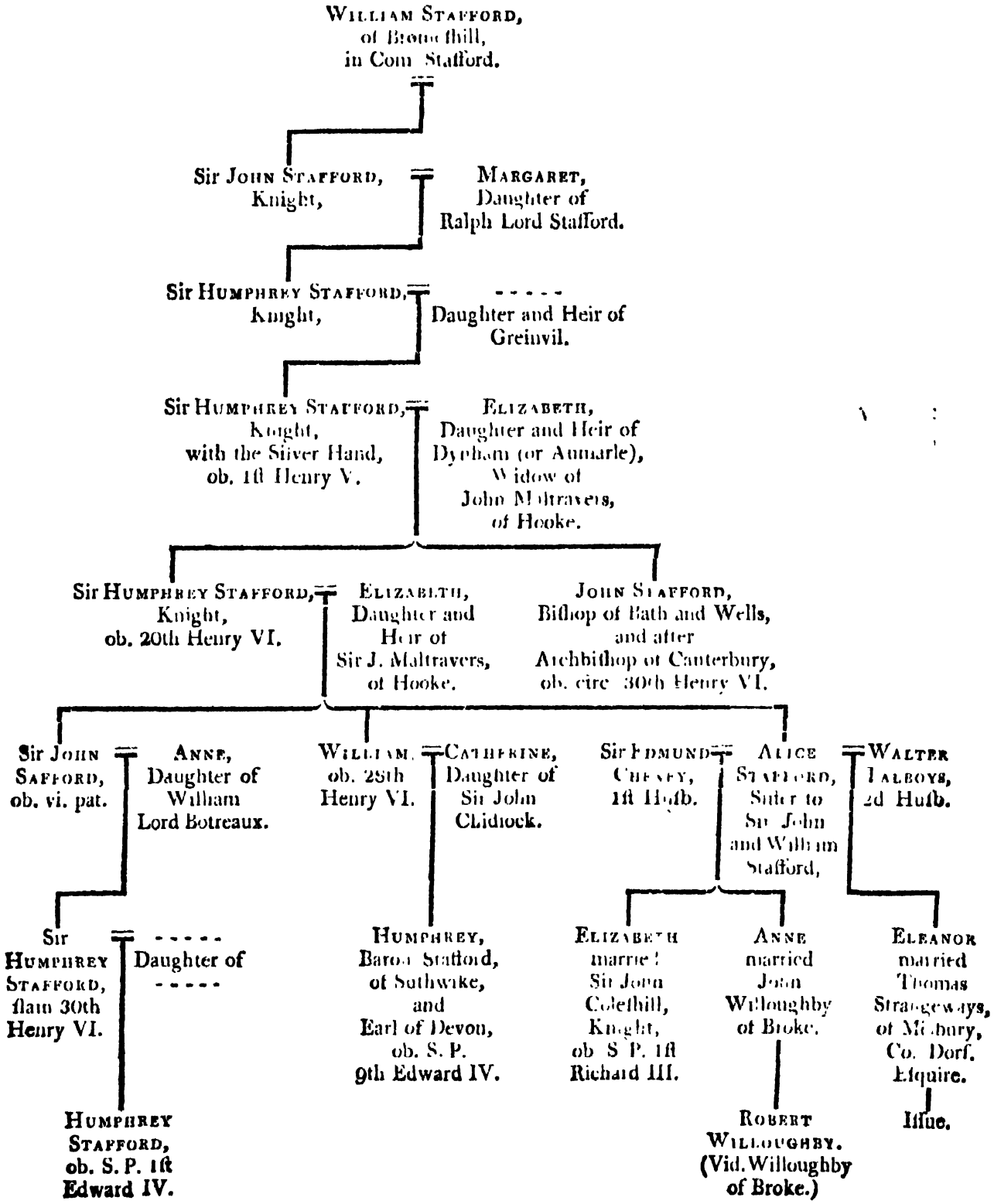
Hand

Hand (which feoffers paſſed them to Catherine, late wife of William Stafford, eſquire, to hold for life, with remainder to Sir Humphrey, ſon of the ſaid William, and his lawful heirs; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to the right heirs of Sir Humphrey with the Silver Hand), deſcended to Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Colſhill, co. Devon; Sir Robert, ſon and heir of Anne Willoughby; and Eleanor Strangeways, as couſins and heirs to Sir Humphrey Stafford with the Silver Hand; viz. the ſaid Elizabeth and Eleanor being daughters and heirs to Alice, ſiſter to William, father of the ſaid Humphrey earl of Devon, and Robert Willoughby, ſon and heir of Anne, the other daughter and heir of the ſaid Alice.

Sir John Colſhill dying S. P. the 1ſt of Richard I. the eſtate was divided between the Strangeways and Willoughbys.

From the Willoughbys their ſhare came to the Paulets and the Blounts, and at length totally to the Paulets; who thereby came to poſſeſs the capital manor of Hooke, &c. in com. Dorſ.

DESCENT OF STAFFORD OF HOOKE AND SUTHWIKE.



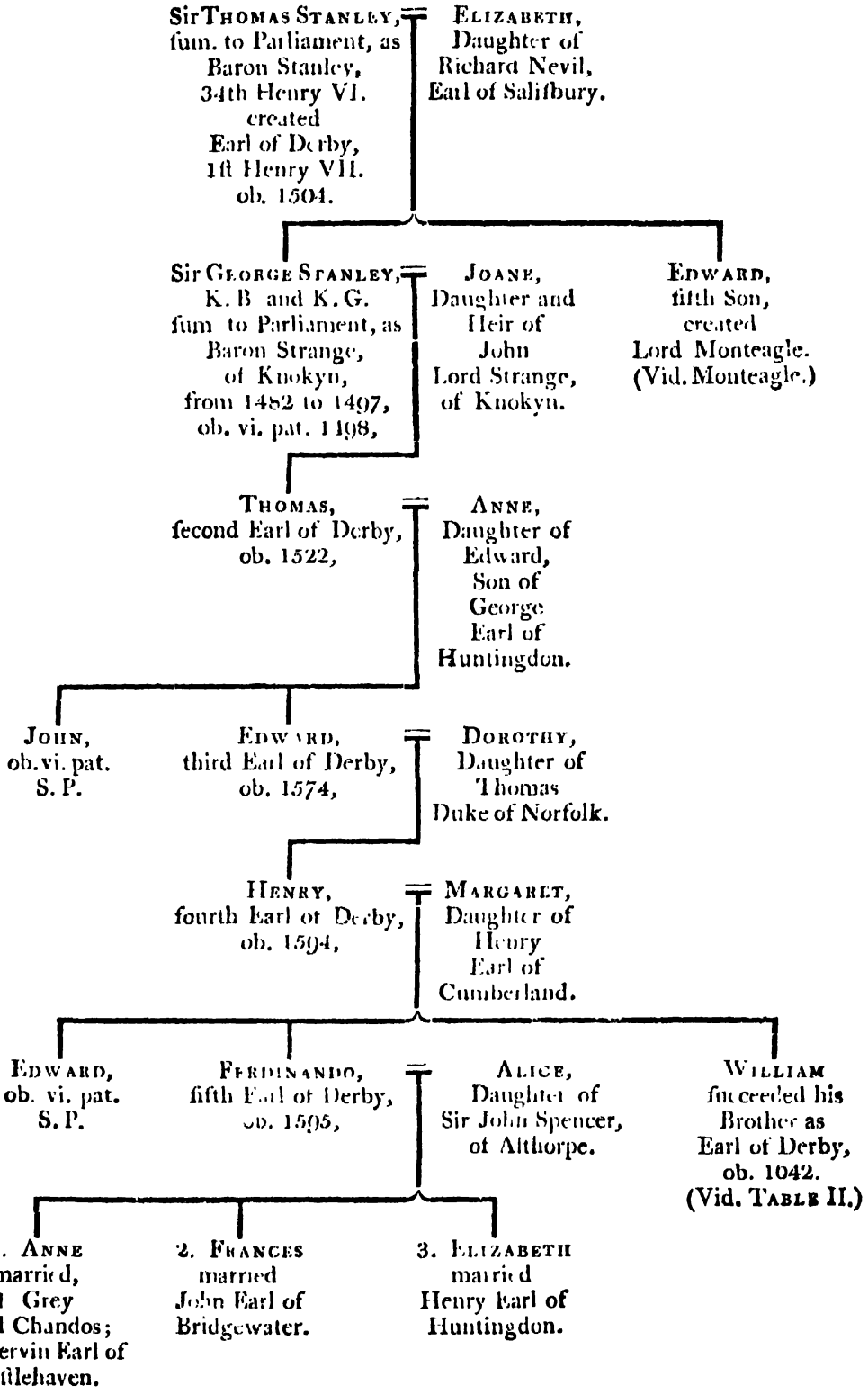
STANLEY.

THE original ſurname of this family was AUDLEY, which was afterwards changed to STANLEY; by reaſon that William de Audley received from his couſin Adam, the manor of Stanleigh, alias Stanley, in Staffordſhire, in exchange for the manor of Talk. Wherefore the deſcendants of the ſaid William continued to aſſume the ſurname of Stanley. Of which, after divers deſcents, was

Sir WILLIAM STANLEY, knight, who was created a baron of the realm, by writ of ſummons to parliament, the 34th of Henry VI. In which rank he continued, until, for his very meritorious ſervices at the battle of Boſworth, he was, by king Henry VII. raiſed to the dignity of earl of Derby; whereby his barony of Stanley became merged in the ſuperior title of the earldom, and ſo deſcended to Ferdinando fifth earl of Derby: but he dying without iſſue male, the ſaid barony being one in fee, is conſidered, at his deceaſe, to have veſted in abeyance among his three daughters and coheirs; viz. Anne, married, firſt, to Grey lord Chandos; and, ſecondly, to Mervin earl of Caſtlehaven; Frances, married to John earl of Bridgewater; and Elizabeth, to Henry Haſtings, earl of Huntingdon.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONIES OF STANLEY AND STRANGE OF KNOKYN.

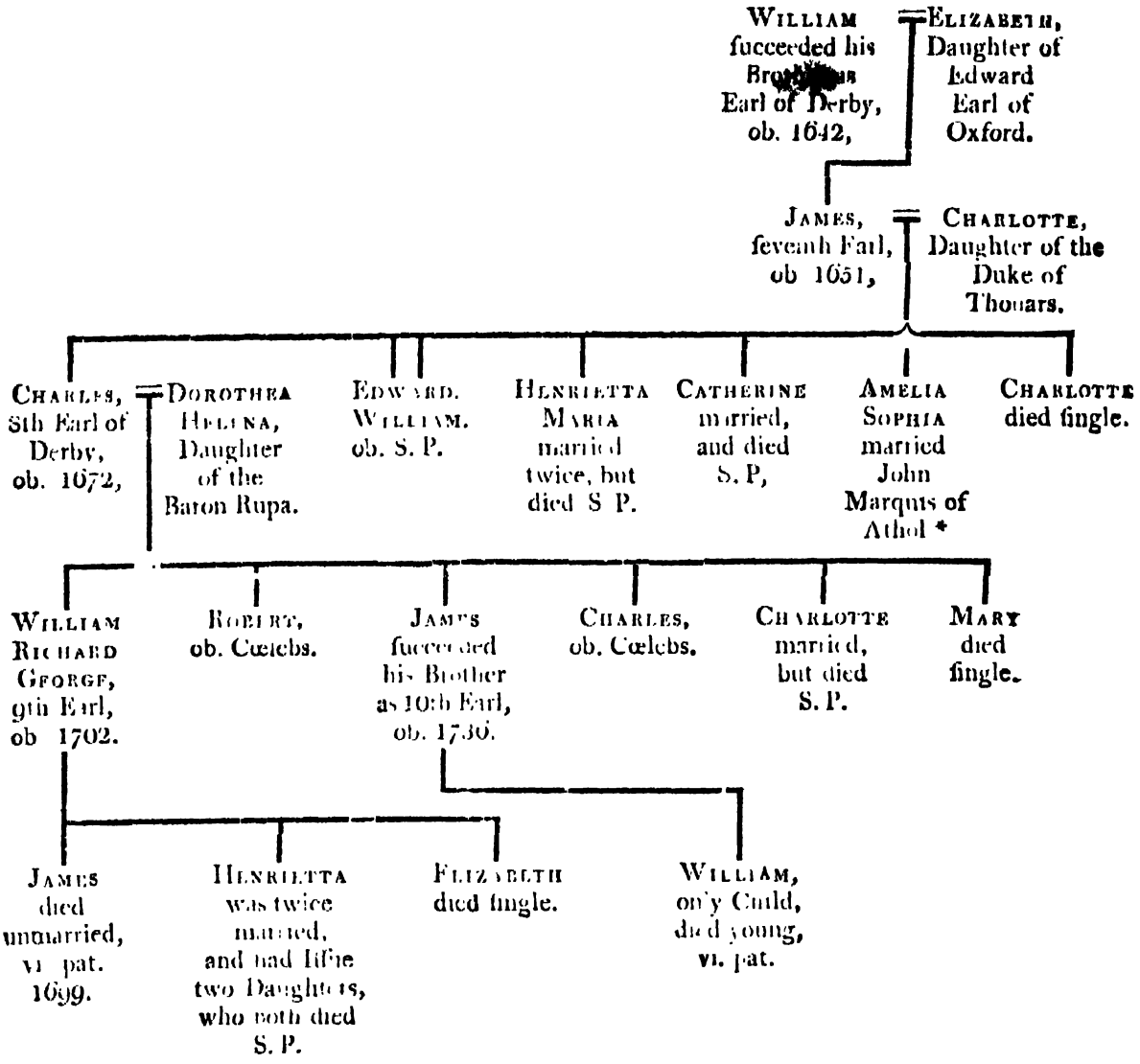
TABLE I.



1. 2. 3. Among the repreſentatives of theſe three Daughters and Coheirs, the old barony of Strange of Knockin, yet remains in abeyance.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONIES OF STANLEY AND STRANGE OF KNOKYN.

TABLE II.



.* From this marriage is descended the Duke of Athol, to whom the modern peerages give the ancient barony of Strange of Knokyn, but with what propriety, is easily seen, on reference to the true and legal points of descent.

STRANGE OF KNOKYN.

ARMS—G. two Lions Ar. within a Border ingrailed O.

IT is ſaid, that at a juſts held in the Peak of Derbyſhire, at Caſtle Peverel, among divers perſons of note who were there preſent, were two ſons of the duke of Bretaigne; and that the younger of them being named Guy, was called GUY LE STRANGE, from whom the ſeveral families of the Stranges are deſcended.

This being taken for truth, it is preſumed, that Guy, Hamon, and John, who poſſeſſed lands in com. Salop. temp. Henry II. were ſons of the ſaid Guy le Strange. Of theſe

GUY, the eldeſt, above named, had a grant from Henry II. of the manors of Weſton and Alvitheie, in com. Salop to hold by the ſervice of one knights fee; and the 6th of Henry II. was ſheriff of Shropſhire, and ſo continued for ſeveral years. He died before the 1ſt of John, leaving a ſon, Ralph, and three daughters. Which

RALPH died iſſueleſs, whereby his three ſiſters became his heirs; viz. Margaret, wife of Thomas Noel; Joane, of Richard de Wapenbury; and - - - - - of Griffin, ſon of Jerword. Which Margaret afterwards became the wife of Thomas de Blancminſter.

Of HAMON, the next brother of the aforeſaid Guy, it only appears, that he gave his whole part of the common woods in Wombrugge, in com. Salop. to the canons of that houſe, and died S. P.

JOHN, the third brother, the 11th of John, poſſeſſed the lordſhips of Neſſe and Cheſewardine, in com. Salop. which he had by the gift of Henry II.; and the 18th of John was ſheriff of the Counties of Salop. and Staff. The 3d of Henry III. he had the king's precept to the ſheriff of Shropſhire, for aid to rebuild part of his caſtle of Knockyn, and to repair the reſt. Shortly after when, he died, and was ſucceeded by

JOHN,

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who was a perſon of great note in his time, and died the 53d of Henry III. leaving by Amice his wife, Robert, a younger ſon,* and John, his ſon and heir; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands. Which

* Vid. Strange of Blackmere.

JOHN, the 44th of Henry III. (his father then living), was governor of the caſtle of Montgomery; but afterwards adhered to the rebel barons againſt that king, and was in great eſteem with them. This John married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Someri, baron of Dudley, and died the 4th of Edward I. Whereupon his lands in com. Northampt. Salop. Norf. Leic. and Glouc. were ſeized into the king's hands: but in the 6th of Edward I.

JOHN, his ſon and heir, paying his relief, had livery of them. The 33d of Edward I. he was made a knight, by bathing, and other ſacred ceremonies; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 28th of Edward I. died the 3d of Edward II. leaving by Maud his wife, daughter and heir to Roger D'Eiville, Eubolo, his ſecond ſon (of whom hereafter); Hamon, his third ſon, who became enfeoffed of the manor of Hunſtanton, in Norfolk, by his brother John; and

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, twenty-ſeven years old; who thereupon doing his homage, had livery of his lands, ſaving the dowrie of Maud, his mother, then ſurviving. But he outlived his father only a ſhort time, dying the next year; viz. the 4th of Edward II. and leaving Iſolda his wife ſurviving, and

JOHN, his ſon and heir, who was then in minority; but the 14th of Edward II. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; but died ſoon after, the 17th of Edward II. without iſſue; leaving Maud his wife ſurviving, and

ROGER, his brother and heir; who married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Oliver de Ingham, and died the 23d of Edward III.[p] having had ſummons to parliament, the 16th, 22d, and 23d of that reign. To whom ſucceeded

[p] It ſeems he had a ſecond wife, Maud, in whoſe right, ſays Dugdale (Vol. I. p. 605), he was ſeiſed jointly, at the time of his death, of the manor of Middleton, in com. Cantab.

ROGER,

ROGER, his ſon and heir, then twenty-two years old; who thereupon had livery of his lands, and was afterwards in the wars of France. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 29th of Edward III. to the the 6th of Richard II. incluſive, and died the ſame year; John, his ſon and heir, being thirty years of age, and Aliva, or Alleyne, his wife, daughter of Edmund earl of Arundel, ſurviving. Which

JOHN, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, and married Maud, the daughter, and at length coheir of Sir John de Mohun, of Dunſter, knight; who was ſiſter to Philippa ducheſs of York, and Elizabeth counteſs of Saliſbury.[q]* By whom he had iſſue

*Vid. Mohun.

RICHARD, his ſon and heir; who, the 5th of Henry IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, Maud his mother being then deceaſed. He ſeems to have enjoyed his honours longer than moſt of his predeceſſors; for he had ſummons to parliament, from the 5th of Henry IV. to the 27th of Henry VI. incluſive.

This Richard was twice married; viz. firſt, to Conſtance, daughter of ----- who, by her will, dated 8th March, 17th Henry VI. left 100 ſhillings, for 200 maſſes to be celebrated for her ſoul; and, ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough; which Elizabeth, at his deceaſe, the 27th of Henry VI. he left ſurviving, and

JOHN, his ſon and heir, then only five years old; who, the 2d of Edward IV. obtained a ſpecial livery of all the caſtles, manors, and lands, whereof his father, Richard lord Strange, and ſhe, the ſaid Elizabeth, his mother, died ſeiſed. But all that is worthy of this John is, that he had ſummons to parliament, from the 6th to the 12th of Edward IV. and that having married Jaquet, one of the daughters of Richard Widville, earl Rivers, and ſiſter to Elizabeth, wife of king Edward IV. he died the 15th of October, 17th Edward IV. leaving iſſue one ſole daughter and heir,

JOANE, afterwards married to George, ſon and heir to Thomas

q In the Baronage, no mention is made of the time of his death; but in Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, his name appears from the 7th to the 21ſt of Richard II. incluſive.

Stanley,

Stanley, firſt earl of Derby, of that ſurname, who, in her right, had ſummons to parliament as lord Strange, of Knokyn, 22d Edward IV. but died in his father's lifetime, leaving Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded as lord Strange, and on the death of his grandfather became earl of Derby; whereby, on his acceſſion to the ſaid earldom, the barony merged itſelf therein, and did ſo remain, until by the deceaſe of Ferdinando, fifth earl of Derby, the ſame, according to the courſe of law and inheritance of ſuch like baronies in fee, became veſted in abeyance between his three daughters and coheirs, Anne, Frances, and Elizabeth; married to Grey lord Chandos, John earl of Bridgewater, and Henry earl of Huntingdon. (Vid. Stanley.)

STRANGE OF BLACKMERE.

*THE firſt of this branch was ROBERT LE STRANGE, a younger ſon of John, the ſecond, to whom his brother, John, the third, of Knokyn, in the 3d of Edward I. quitted his right in the manor of Wrockwardine. Which Robert died the 4th of Edward I. being then ſeiſed of the manor of Whitchurch, in com. Salop. in right of Alianore his wife, one of the four ſiſters and coheirs to William de Blancminſter (alias Whitchurch). * Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 666.

To whom ſucceeded

JOHN, his ſon and heir; called John le Strange of Blackmere, by reaſon his manor houſe of Whitchurch, ſtood adjacent to a large mere, which was ſo denominated, from the dark colour of its water. This John deceaſed the 11th of Edward I. being then only about twenty-three years of age, and left

FULK, his brother, his next heir, twenty-two years old; who, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, and was afterwards in the wars of Scotland and France, where, the 16th of Edward II. he was conſtituted ſeneſchal of the dutchy of Aquitaine. Moreover, he had ſummons to parliament, from the 2d to the 17th of Edward II. incluſive;

in

in which year he died,[r] being then ſeiſed of the third part of the manor of Thornhigh, in com. Notts. in right of Alianore his wife, daughter and coheir to John Giffard, of Brimsfield, and was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who, the 1ſt of Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. He married Ankaret, daughter to William Boteler, of Wemme, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Edward Boteler, and died the 23d of Edward III. having had ſummons to parliament, from the 4th to the 23d of Edward III. incluſive.

FULK, ſon and heir of the aforeſaid John, at his father's deceaſe was only nineteen years old; and died in his minority, leaving Elizabeth[s] his wife, ſurviving (who remarried, firſt, John lord Ferrers, of Chartley; and next, Reginald lord Cobham), and

JOHN, his brother and heir; who, the 28th of Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. And having married Mary, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, died the 12th of May, 35th Edward III. He had only ſummons to parliament, the 34th of Edward III. and left

JOHN, his ſon and heir, only ſix years old, whoſe wardſhip was granted to the ſaid Richard earl of Arundel; but he deceaſed before he arrived to the age of twenty-one years, viz. the 49th of Edward III. leaving, by Iſabel[t] his wife, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, an only daughter,

ELIZABETH, who afterwards became the wife of Thomas Mowbray,

[r] Though ſaid in the Baronage to have died the 17th of Edward II. yet, in Dugdale's Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the name of Fulke le Strange is mentioned, anno 18th Edward II.

[s] Who this Elizabeth was does not appear; but Dugdale, under Stafford, ſays, that Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph earl of Stafford, married Fouke, ſon of Roger le Strange, of Whitchurch; probably a miſtake, for ſon of John le Strange.

[t] Dugdale, under Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſays, that Iſabel, daughter of earl Thomas, was the wife of Robert de Ufford.

earl

earl of Nottingham, and died the 7th Richard II. without iſſue, whereby

ANKARET, her aunt, then twenty-two years of age, and wife of Sir Richard Talbot, knight, became her heir; which Sir Richard had ſummons to parliament as lord Strange of Blakemere, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Richard II. After when, the barony lay merged in the earldom of Shrewſbury; and has deſcended ſimilarly with the barony of Talbot. (Vid. Talbot.)

In the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, of the 44th, 46th, and 47th Edward III. the name of *Roger le Straunge*, of Blakemere, appears; but Dugdale makes no mention of this Roger in his Baronage.

EUBOLO LE STRANGE.

THIS EUBOLO was another of the junior branches of the houſe of Knokyn; being a younger ſon of the fourth John le Strange, by Maud his wife, daughter and heir of Roger D'Eivill. In the 19th Edward II. he received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. having robes allowed him out of the king's wardrobe as a banneret. He married Alice, the daughter, and at length heir to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln (widow of Thomas earl of Lancaſter), in whoſe right the title of earl of Lincoln has been attributed to him; but he appears only to have had ſummons to parliament as a baron, from the 20th of Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. incluſive; in which year he died S. P.

From HAMON, a younger brother to this Eubolo, to whom John lord Strange of Knokyn gave the manor of Hunſtanton, in com. Norf. the Stranges of that place deſcended, who afterwards had the honour of baronetage conferred upon them.

STRANGE OF ELLESMERE.

OF this branch, the firſt perſon mentioned is HAMON, a younger ſon to the firſt John le Strange, of Knokin.*[u] Which

* Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 666.

HAMON, the 51ſt Henry III. for his attachment to that king in the time of his contention with his rebel barons, had beſtowed on him the manors of Elleſmere and Stretton; which manor of Elleſmere he gave to his brother Roger when he went to the Holy Land, and died without iſſue. This

ROGER, for his loyalty to Henry III. had alſo a grant of divers lands, and was ſeveral times ſheriff of Yorkſhire; and was a man of great eminence and conſequence in his time. He married Maud, Widow of Roger de Moubray, and one of the daughters and coheirs of William Beauchamp, of Bedford,† by whom he had

† Vid. Beauchamp of Bedford, Vol. I.

ROGER lord Strange of Elleſmere, who ſlew Leoline, laſt prince of Wales, and cut off his head; and became a perſon of much eminence, bearing great rule in Wales, at Buleth Caſtle.

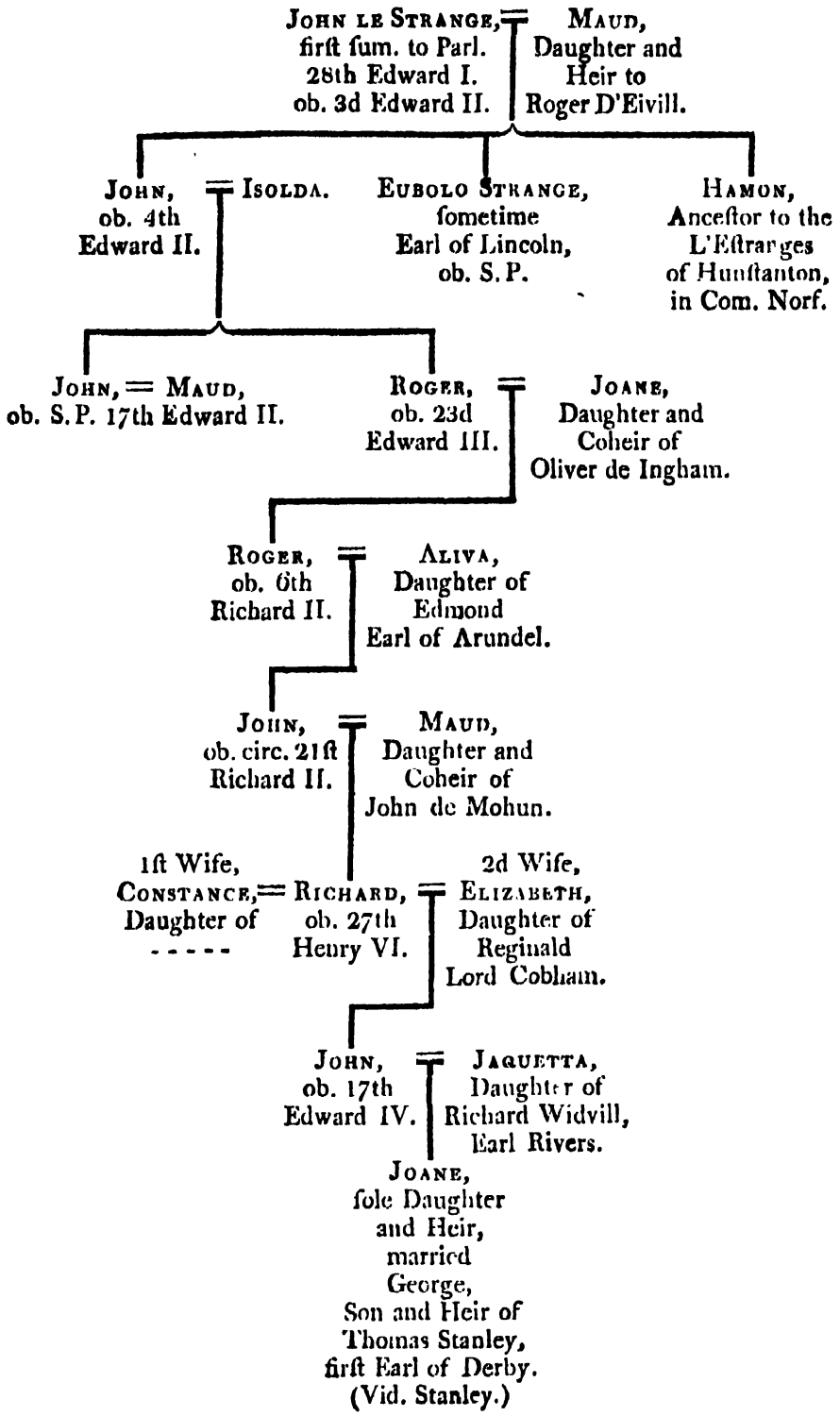
The name of Roger le Strange, of Elleſmere, is mentioned in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the 23d, 24th, and 25th Edward I. and alſo among thoſe barons and great men, who, the 29th Edward I. ſubſcribed that letter to the pope, aſſerting the independence of the king of England; and that he was to anſwer no tribunal under Heaven for the right of the crown! which, with the help of God, they would maintain and defend againſt all men.

[u] The Hiſtory of Norfolk, differing from Dugdale, ſays,‡ that John, ſecond lord Strange of Knokin, by Amice his wife, had five ſons; viz. 1ſt, John, the third lord of Knokin; 2d, Hamon, who had Elleſmere, which he gave to his brother Roger; 3d, Robert, who married the coheireſs of Blackminſter; 4th, Roger, who became ſeiſed of Elleſmere; 5th, William, who died young; and alſo a daughter, Avice, married to Griffin de la Pole.

‡ Vol. IX. p. 36, 37.

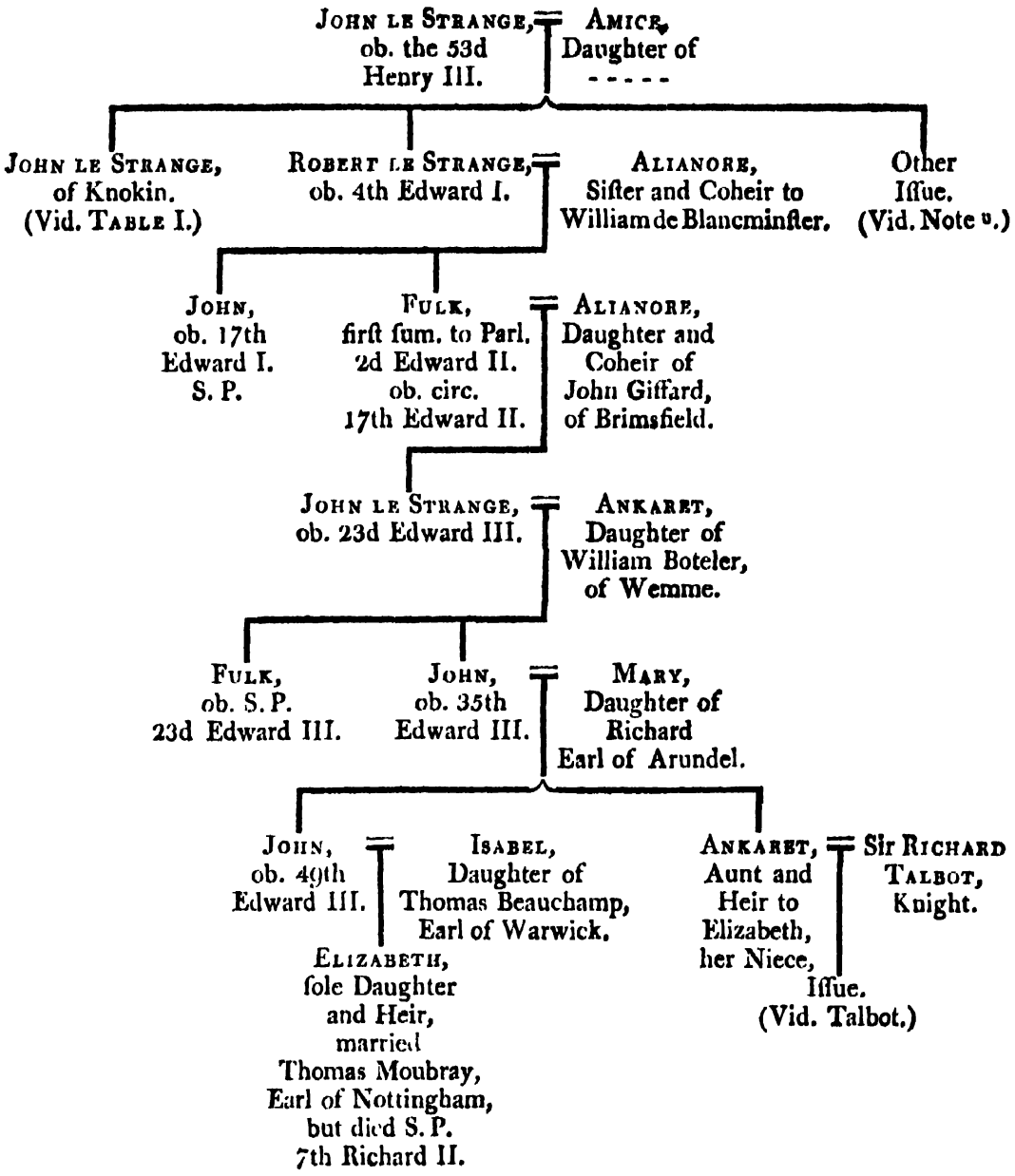
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STRANGE OF KNOKYN.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF STRANGE OF BLACKMERE.

TABLE II.



TALBOT, AND TALBOT OF CASTLE GODERICH.

As the male line of this noble and ancient family of Talbot is yet remaining, and flouriſhing in the high rank of the premier earl of this kingdom, it is irrelevant to the ſubject of this work, to dilate upon their origin, deſcendants, meritorious ſervices, or diſtinguiſhed actions; we ſhall therefore confine the narration ſolely to the deſcent of the barony of Talbot, which was created by writ of ſummons to parliament, the 4th of Edward III. in the perſon of

GILBERT TALBOT,[x] whoſe ſon and heir, reſiding at Goderich Caſtle, in the county of Hereford, had alſo ſummons to parliament by writ, directed "Ricardo Talbot de Caſtro Goderici," from the 4th to the 29th of Edward III. and died the 30th of the ſame reign, leaving

GILBERT, his ſon and heir; who, having had ſummons to parliament, from the 36th of Edward III. to the 10th of Richard II. inclusive, died the ſame year; being ſucceeded by his ſon and heir

RICHARD; who, having married Ankaret, the ſiſter of John le Strange, of Blackmere,* and aunt and heir of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the ſaid John, the 7th of Richard II. (his father then living), doing his homage, had livery of her inheritance, and alſo ſummons to parliament in that year, and from thence to the 11th of Richard II. inclusive, by the denomination of Talbot of Blackmere; and after that, by the deſcription of Richard Talbot, of Caſtle Goderich, to the 17th of Richard II. ſhortly after when he deceaſed; viz. the 20th of

*Vid. Strange of Blackmere.

[x] Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 217, aſſerts, that Richard, father of this Gilbert, had ſummons to parliament, 28th Edward I. But his name does not appear in Dugdale's Liſt of Summons for that year; although it does among the names of thoſe eminent perſons, who, the 29th of Edward I. in that great council then holden at Lincoln, ſubſcribed the letter to the Pope, for aſſerting the right of king Edward to the ſuperior dominion of the realm of Scotland.

Richard

Richard II. leaving, among other iſſue, Gilbert, his ſon and heir, and John, his ſecond ſon (of whom hereafter). Which

GILBERT, the 1ſt of Henry V. on the death of Ankaret, his mother, doing his homage, had livery of her lands; and as ſon and heir to Richard Talbot, couſin and heir to John de Haſtings, ſometime earl of Pembroke, claimed to bear the golden ſpurs at the coronation of the ſaid king. This Gilbert had iſſue an only daughter and heir, Ankaret, who died young; wherefore John Talbot, his next brother, became his heir, and heir alſo to the ſaid Ankaret, his niece. Which

JOHN having married Maude, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Nevill, lord Furnival,* by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of William lord Furnival, was firſt ſummoned to parliament, the 11th of Henry VI. as lord Furnival of Hallom-Shire, that, with the caſtle of Sheffield, being part of her inheritance.

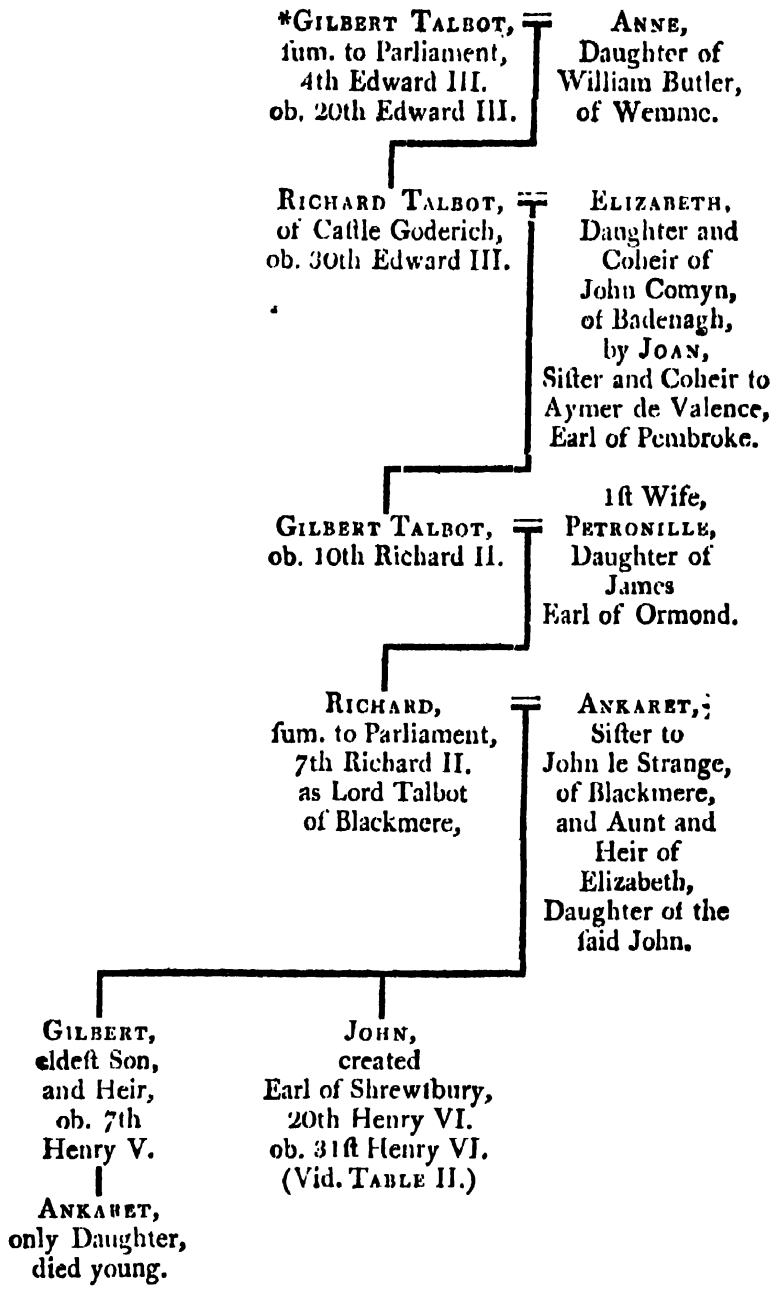
* Vid. Furnival.

This is the famous Sir JOHN TALBOT, who afterwards, by king Henry VI. anno the 20th of his reign, was, by letters patent, created earl of Shrewſbury, with limitation of that honour to his iſſue male. From which time the barony of Talbot (and the other baronies in fee which had deſcended to this illuſtrious family), became merged in the earldom, and did ſo remain, until, by the deceaſe of Gilbert Talbot, the ſeventh earl of Shrewſbury, without iſſue male ſurviving, the earldom deſcended to Edward his brother; and the ſaid baronies (having their origin by writ of ſummons to parliament), are preſumed to have of right devolved upon his three daughters and coheirs; viz. Mary, wife of William earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, of Henry earl of Kent; and Alctheia, of Thomas earl of Arundel. But of theſe daughters, Mary and Elizabeth left no iſſue, ſo that Alctheia became at length the ſole heir. In the diviſion of the inheritance, ſhe brought to her huſband, the earl of Arundel, the manor of Workſop, in com. Notts. the lord whereof, on the coronation day, claims to find the king a right-hand glove, and to ſupport his right arm while he holds the ſceptre. By the heireſs of the earls of Arundel, this manor was brought in marriage to the houſe of Howard duke of Norfolk.†

† Vid. Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF TALBOT.

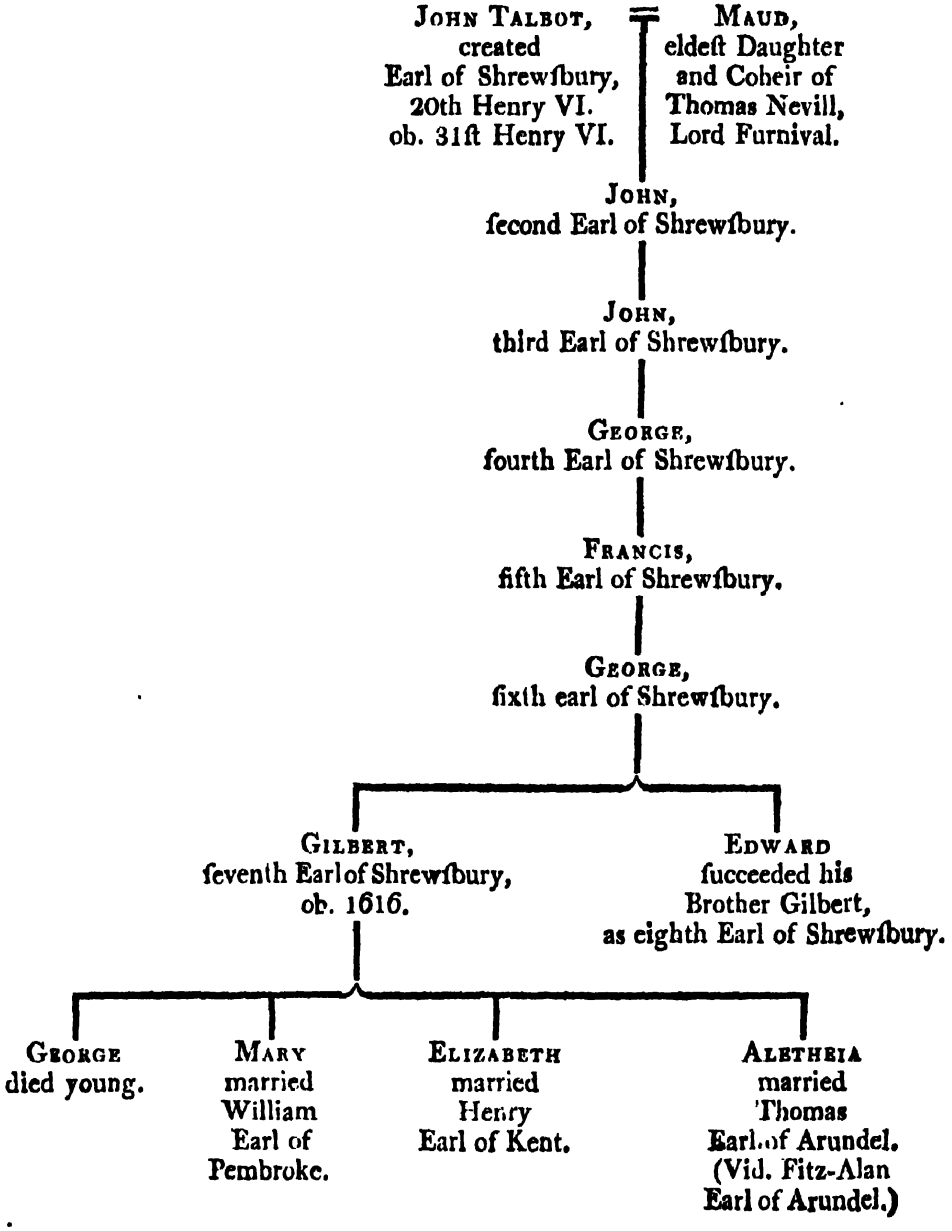
TABLE I.



* Neither Dugdale nor Collins mention whom this Gilbert married. Edmonſon names his wife Anne, daughter of William Butler, of Wemme. But Lodge, in his Iriſh Peerage (Vol. I. p. 335), calls her the daughter of Adam Liſle.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF TALBOT.

TABLE II.



TIBETOT OF BENTLEY LANGAR, &c.

ARMS—Ar. a Saltier engrailed G.

IN the time of king John, WALTER DE TIBETOT adhering to the king's enemies, had his lands in the county of Leiceſter ſeized, and given to the earl of Ferrers, of whom they were held.

The next mentioned of this name, is HENRY DE TIBETOT, who, the 1ſt of Henry III. being in arms for the king, had a grant of the forfeited lands of Adam de Painel, in the counties of York and Lincoln; and dying the 34th of Henry III. was ſucceeded by

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, who then doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 50th of Henry III. was made governor of Porcheſter caſtle. He attended prince Edward to the Holy Land; by whom (after he became king), he was holden in great eſtimation, and was intruſted with many high and important offices. His wife was Eve, daughter of Pain de Chaworth; and his iſſue, Pain, his ſon and heir; as alſo two daughters; viz. Hawiſe, who married John, ſon of Robert Fitz-Roger (a great baron in Northumberland); and Eve, who married Robert, ſon of Robert de Tatſhal. Dying the 26th of Edward I. his ſon

PAIN DE TIBETOT was his ſucceſſor, who was conſtituted warden of the foreſts beyond Trent, and governor of Northampton caſtle; and having had ſummons to parliament, among the barons of the realm, from the 1ſt to the 7th of Edward II. incluſive; loſt his life in that fatal battle of Strivelin, the ſame year: being then ſeiſed of the manor of Wighton, in com. Ebor.; Everſton and Langar, in com. Notts.; Nettleſtede, in Suffolk; Bardeſton and Thorpe-Edmer, in com. Leic.; Strathall, in Eſſex; and Borewell and Hardleſton, in com. Cantab.; leaving John, his ſon and heir, and Agnes his wife, daughter of William de Ros, of Hamlake, ſurviving. Which

JOHN, the 8th of Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and was afterwards in the wars of France and Scotland, and was governor of Berwick. He married Margaret, youngeſt of the ſiſters and coheirs of Giles lord Badleſmere; by whom (in the diviſion of that great inheritance), he conſiderably increaſed his eſtate; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 9th to the 39th of Edward III. incluſive, died the 41ſt of Edward III. leaving Robert, his ſon and heir, twenty-ſix years old (John, his eldeſt ſon, having died in his lifetime). Which

ROBERT ſurvived him not long; for, having had ſummons to parliament, the 42d and 44th of Edward III. he deceaſed the 46th of Edward III. leaving Maud his wife, daughter of William Deincourt, ſurviving, and three daughters, his coheirs; viz. Margaret, Milicent, and Elizabeth, who were then in minority, and given in ward to Richard le Scrope, of Bolton; who diſpoſed of Margaret, the eldeſt of them, to Roger le Scrope, his eldeſt ſon, in marriage; Milicent, to Stephen, his third ſon; and Elizabeth, to Philip le Deſpenſer, the younger. Which daughters, the 9th of Richard II. making proof of their reſpective ages, had livery of their lands; in the partition whereof, the capital manor of Langar, in com. Notts. went to the Scropes, and from Emanuel lord Scrope, of Bolton, and earl of Sunderland, by one of his natural daughters, in marriage to the Howe family; and the manor of Nettleſtede, to the Deſpenſers: from whoſe only daughter and heir, Margery, married, firſt, to the lord Ros, and after, to Sir Roger Wentworth, the ſame was brought into the latter family, who afterwards had ſummons to parliament, by the title of Wentworth of Nettleſtede.*

* Vid. Wentworth of Nettleſtede.

TIBETOT AND EARL OF WORCESTER.

ARMS—Ar. a Saltire engrailed G.

THE male iſſue of the chief line of this family having thus failed, the principal branch which continued, was in the perſon of Sir JOHN TIBETOT, ſon and heir to Sir Pain Tibetot (a younger brother to the laſt Robert), by Agnes his wife, ſiſter to Sir John Wrothe, knight. Which

[y]Sir JOHN was in ſo much eſtimation with king Henry IV. that he obtained many favours from him; being conſtituted chief butler of England, treaſurer of the king's houſehold, ſeneſchal of Aquitaine, ambaſſador to the king of the Romans, preſident of the king's exchequer in Normandy, and treaſurer of that dutchy, chief ſteward of the king's caſtles and lordſhips throughout Wales; and, moreover, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 4th to the 20th of Henry VI. incluſive, and died the 21ſt of Henry VI. leaving, by Joice his wife, ſiſter and coheir of Edward Charlton, lord Powys,* by whom he obtained a very conſiderable inheritance,

* Vid. Charl-

JOHN, his ſon and heir, ſixteen years of age; who afterwards, viz. the 16th of July, 27th of Henry VI. was created earl of Worceſter, and the 36th of Henry VI. was conſtituted lord deputy of Ireland. Upon the advancement of the houſe of York to the throne, in the perſon of Edward IV. he loſt none of his former reputation at court (where, being a man of excellent accompliſhments, he had been in no ſmall favour with Henry VI.) and was made firſt juſtice of North Wales, and ſoon after conſtable of the Tower of London, and lord treaſurer of the exchequer, and a knight of the garter. He was a man of learning, and wrote divers tracts; whereof Bale makes mention.

y When ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, he ſigned and ſealed the deed of entailing the crown, the 7th of Henry IV. "Nomine totius communitatis."

He was alſo a good lawyer; and a ſoldier; and altogether was a great ſtateſman.[z] He had many different employments; and, among the reſt, was chancellor of England, though at the ſame time, made choice of to ſerve the king in the wars. He was alſo conſtable of England. Wherefore, the great power and favour he enjoyed, was ſufficient of itſelf to raiſe him many enemies; but what contributed the moſt to his ruin was, that the king cauſed him, at Southampton, to ſit in judgment upon ſeveral perſons taken in an encounter on board ſome ſhips at ſea; he adjudged them to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded; twenty of whom underwent the ſentence.

Theſe being of the Lancaſtrian intereſt, that party did not fail to remember him in due time: when the ſcene changing, through the power of the famous king-maker, Nevil earl of Warwick, he was forced (the king being fled, and Henry VI. reſtored), to ſhift for himſelf; and his caſe was ſo much the worſe, in that he had the envy of many of the Yorkiſts, and ſo had ſcarcely any place of retreat, as manifeſtly appears from his hiſtory; for he was at laſt found on the top of an high tree, in the foreſt of Waybridge, in Huntingdonſhire; and being thence brought to London, was adjudged to ſuffer death; and thereupon was beheaded on Tower Hill, and was buried at Black Friers, in that city, 10th Edward IV.

This unfortunate earl was twice married: [a]firſt, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Greyndour, and by her had a ſon, John, who died the day he was born, on which his mother died alſo; his ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter to Sir Walter Hopton, knight (widow of Sir Roger Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in com. Salop, knight), by whom he had a ſon, Edward. Which

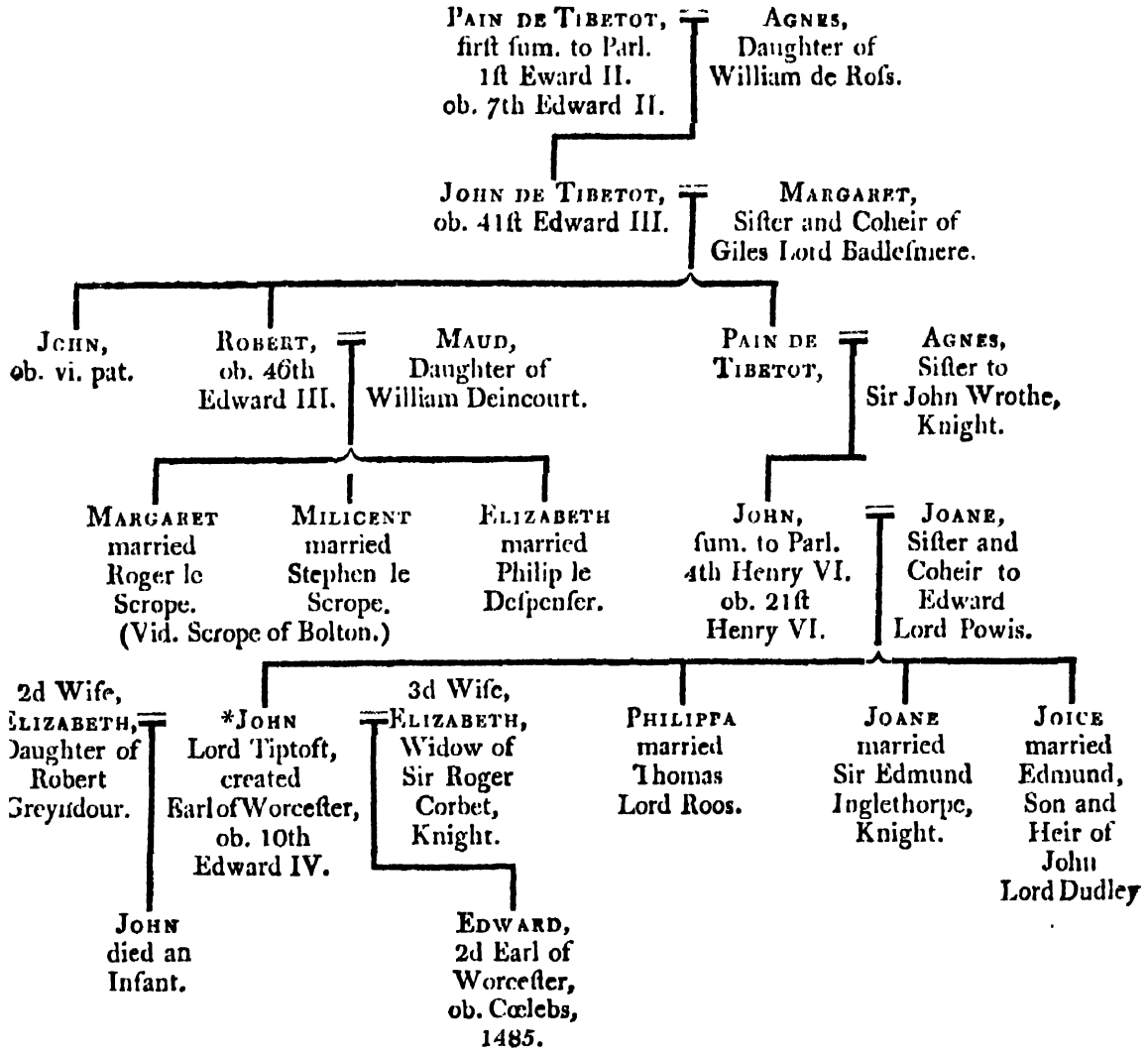
[z] In Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, this earl is noticed with high and deſerved commendation.

[a] Dugdale, in his account of this earl, only mentions two wives, as here ſtated; yet Milles ſays, he was three times married, and that his firſt wife was Cecily, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, and widow of Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick; but by her, who died in 1450, had no iſſue. In his narration of Beauchamp duke of Warwick, Dugdale, however, there recites, that Cecily, widow of the ſaid duke Henry, married John lord Tiptoft.

EDWARD

EDWARD was then only about two years of age, and was afterwards reſtored in blood by king Edward IV. when he regained the crown: but he died unmarried, the 12th of Auguſt, 1485, leaving his three aunts his coheirs; viz. Philippa, wife of Thomas lord Roos, of Hamlake; Joane, of Sir Edmund Inglethorpe; and Joice, of Edmund, ſon and heir to John lord Dudley.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF TIBETOT.



* This John had a firſt wife, named Cecily, daughter of Richard Earl of Saliſbury, and widow of Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick; but by her had no iſſue.

VERDON.

ARMS—O. a Fret, G.

THIS dynaſty commenced in the perſon of Theobald de Butler, who having married Roheſe, the daughter and heir of Nicholas de Verdon,* he, by reaſon ſhe was ſo great an heireſs, relinquiſhed his own paternal name, and aſſumed that of VERDON; which was thenceforth continued to their poſterity. Of whom[b]

* Vid. Verdon, Vol. I.

JOHN DE BUTLER, alias VERDON, on the deceaſe of the ſaid Roheſe, his mother, anno 1247 (31ſt Henry III.) paying 1300 marks to the king, had livery of all thoſe lands which, by her death, had deſcended to him; and the 42d of Henry III. obtained the king's charter for free warren in all his demeſne lands at Newbold, Lutterworth, Butleſby, Coteſbache, and Keſtyngton, in com. Leic. In the great contention between king Henry and the confederated barons, under Montfort earl of Leiceſter, he adhered to the royal ſide. And afterwards, when thoſe troubles were at an end, attended prince Edward to the Holy Land, the 55th Henry III.

This John was twice married; firſt, to Margaret, daughter to Gilbert, and heir to Walter de Lacie, her grandfather; by which means the caſtle of Webbeley, in com Heref. was firſt brought into the family. His ſecond wife was Alianore, daughter of - - - - whom, at his deceaſe, the 2d of Edward I. he left ſurviving; being then ſeiſed of the moiety of the manor of Euryas-Lacy, in com. Heref.; and of Ludlow, in com. Salop.; as alſo of the manor of Stoke-Say, in that county; and of Lutterworth, Coteſbach, and Butleſby, in com.

[b] She had alſo a younger ſon, called Nicholas, who had the manor of Clumore, in Ireland, by the gift of John, his brother, but died S.P.; and a daughter, Maud, wife of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.

Leic.;

Leic.; and of Wynelesford, in com. Wilts. To whom ſucceeded

THEOBALD, his ſon and heir, then twenty-ſix years of age; who, the 3d of Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of thoſe lands which deſcended to him, both from his father and mother, paying £.100 for his relief; at which time he then bore the office of conſtable of Ireland. The 29th of Edward I. he was one of the barons in the parliament at Lincoln, who, by a public inſtrument under their ſeals, ſent to pope Boniface VIII. aſſerted the right of king Edward as ſuperior lord of the whole realm of Scotland. And having had ſummons to parliament, among the barons of the realm, from the 22d to the 35th of Edward I. died the 3d of Edward II. leaving Theobald, his ſon and heir (John, his eldeſt ſon, having died in Ireland in his lifetime, the 25th of Edward I.) Which

THEOBALD, in his father's life, had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 2d of Edward II. incluſive; and after then, from the 3d to the 9th of Edward II. incluſive; the year following of which he died. He was twice married: firſt, to Maud, daughter to Edmund Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, by whom he had iſſue three daughters; viz. Joane, who became the wife of Thomas, ſon and heir of Thomas lord Furnival; Elizabeth, of Bartholomew de Burgherſh; and Margery, of William le Blount; afterwards of Marcus Huſſee; and, laſtly, of John Crophul. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter (by Joane of Acres, daughter of Edward I. and widow of Richard de Burgh,[c]

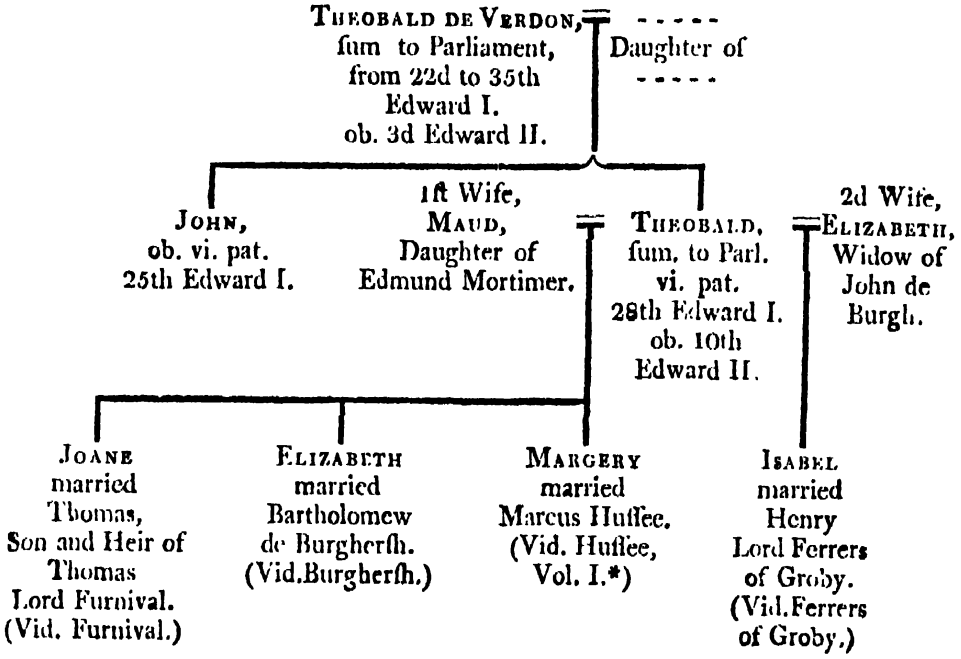
[c] So writes Dugdale; but Hornby, in his remarks on that celebrated Baronagian, ſays, "He "collected a good harveſt for himſelf, but has left his readers to make a poor gleaning for "truth, and obliged them to run over a great deal of ground for a ſmall handful of that ſort "of corn; for after all the labour, it requires no ſmall care and judgment to prick right, as in "*the article of Verdon*, where he ſays, that Elizabeth, lately married, was widow of Richard de "Burgh, earl of Ulſter; which is not only contrary to what he has ſaid under Clare earl of "Glouceſter, and to the truth, but to the book of Croxden, which he quotes for his authority, "or at leaſt to the abſtract or copy of it in the Monaſticon. The fact is, ſhe was the widow "of John de Burgh, ſon of the ſaid earl Richard, afterwards married this Theobald de Verdon; "and, laſtly, Roger Damory, who was her third huſband."

earl

earl of Ulſter); by whom (who ſurvived him), he had iſſue an only daughter, called Iſabel, born after his death, and who became the wife of Henry lord Ferrers, of Groby. Among which daughters, the lands of this great family were at length divided.

Of this name, in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, appears JOHANNES DE VERDON, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 16th of Edward III. but of him no mention is made in the Baronage.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF VERDON.



* He was her ſecond huſband; her firſt, was William le Blount; and her third, John Crophul, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Thomas, whoſe daughter and heireſs, Agnes, married Sir Walter Devereux, Knight.*

* Burton's Leiceſterſhire, p. 180.

VESCI.

ARMS—G. a Croſs Arg.

IT has before been obſerved, in our firſt volume, that among thoſe valiant Normans who attended the Conqueror into England, were Robert and Yvo de Veſci; on the latter of which he beſtowed Alda, the daughter and ſole heir of William Tyſon, lord of Alnwick, and Malton, in Yorkſhire, two great baronies; by whom the ſaid Yvo left an only daughter and heir, Beatrice, who married Euſtace Fitz-John, in whom commenced this dynaſty of the Veſci name.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN was the nephew and heir of Serlo de Burgh, the founder of Knareſborough Caſtle; and his father was John, ſurnamed Monoculus, by reaſon he had but one eye, brother to the ſaid Serlo. This Euſtace was a very potent man, and often ſtyled the chief of the Engliſh peers, and moſt eminent for his wealth and wiſdom: but was at laſt unfortunately ſlain by the Welſh, the 3d of Henry II. being at that time a great and aged perſon. By the ſaid Beatrice, his firſt wife, he had iſſue two ſons; William, ſurnamed de Veſci, and Geffery. And by Agnes, his ſecond wife, a ſon, called Richard Fitz-Euſtace, from whom the families of Laci, earls of Lincoln, and the barony of Clavering deſcended. Which Agnes was daughter and heir to William Fitz-Nigel, baron of Halton, and conſtable of Cheſter.* To whom ſucceeded in the barony of Veſci,

*Vid. Barons of Cheſter.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir before-named; who was ſheriff of Northumberland a great part of the reign of Henry II. and had a principal ſhare in the battle near Alnwick, where the Scots were totally defeated. The 12th of Henry II. on the aid for marriage of the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees to be twenty de veteri feoffamento, for which he afterwards accounted £. 17, 13s.; and for

his fees de novo ſcoffamento, £.1, 8s. 6d. His wife was Burga, ſiſter of Robert de Stutevil, lord of Knareſborough; by whom he had two ſons, Euſtace, his heir, and Warine, lord of Knapton. But by another wife, Agnes,[d] daughter to William king of Scotland, he had iſſue a ſon, called William;* and dying the 31ſt of Henry II.

* Dug. Baron. Vol. I. p. 92.

EUSTACE, his eldeſt ſon, became his ſucceſſor, who was then in minority; but the 2d of Richard I. accompliſhing his full age, he gave 2300 marks for livery of his lands, with liberty to marry whom he pleaſed. In the reign of king John, the flame breaking out between him and his barons, this Euſtace was one of the chief of them; and one of thoſe who invited over the dauphin of France.

It is related, that king John, who had a modeſt countenance, was a moſt libidinous man; exceſſively luſting after women, and deriding the huſbands of thoſe wives whom he had ſeduced aſtray. Among theſe his practices, hearing that this Euſtace had a very beautiful wife, but far diſtant from court, and earneſtly ſtudying how to accompliſh his deſires, ſitting at table one day with her huſband, and ſeeing a ring on his finger, he laid hold on it, and ſaid, "That he had ſuch another ſtone, which he reſolved to ſet in gold in that very form;" and having thus got the ring, preſently ſent it to her in her huſband's name; conjuring her by that token, if ſhe ever expected to ſee him alive, to come ſpeedily to him.

Upon ſight of the ring, ſhe gave credit to the meſſenger, and came with all expedition; but it ſo happened, that her huſband caſually riding out, met her on the road; and being much ſurpriſed to ſee her, aſked what the matter was? and when he underſtood how they were both deluded, reſolved to find out a common whore, and

[d] Hornby, in his Remarks on Dugdale's Baronage (p. 160), ſays, "Our Northern king at "arms has, like Jupiter, hatched out of his own brain yet another daughter of king William "of Scotland; and has given her a name, an huſband, and a ſon. He ſays, her name was "Agnes, married to William de Veſcy, by whom ſhe had a ſon, William; but I dare believe, "that neither Agnes, nor her huſband, were ever ſeen in the world, or will appear at the re-"ſurrection."

dreſs

dreſs her in his lady's apparel. Which being done accordingly, the king ſoon after bragged himſelf of what had paſſed; and ſaid, "Eu-"ſtace, thou haſt a moſt lovely wife, and a pleaſant bed-fellow." To which he anſwered, "How did you know it?" Quoth the king, "I "have had experience of it." "No," replied Euſtace, "it was not "my wife, but a common whore." Whereat the king was ſo enraged, that he threatened to kill him: but Euſtace haſtily retired, and joined the diſcontented barons, who were then in great force. He was, however, afterwards ſlain before Barnard caſtle. By Margaret his wife, daughter of William, and ſiſter to Alexander king of Scotland, he left

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who married, firſt, Iſabel, daughter to William Longeſpe, earl of Saliſbury (natural ſon to Henry II.); and, ſecondly, Agnes, daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby. And dying the 37th of Henry III. left iſſue two ſons; viz. John and William;[e] Whereof

JOHN, ſucceſſor to his father William, was under age at that time, whoſe wardſhip was committed to Peter de Savoy. He afterwards was one of the chief commanders in the wars of Gaſcoigne; but in the general confederation of the barons, under Montfort earl of Leiceſter, ſided with them againſt the king; and was one of thoſe barons who had ſummons to the parliament called by that party, the 49th of Henry III. He was, however, made priſoner at Eveſham; but afterwards allowed to compound, under the conditions of the Dictum de Kenilworth. He married, firſt, Mary, ſiſter of Hugh de Lezinian, earl of March and Engoleſme; and, ſecondly, by procurement of queen Eleanor, Iſabel de Beaumont, her kinſwoman; but in the 17th of Edward I. died S. P. whereby

[e] The Iriſh Compendium aſſerts, he had four ſons: viz. John, William, Thomas, anceſtor to the lord Knapton, now viſcount de Veſci, of Ireland; and Richard, from whom deſcended the Veſcys, or Veſeys, of Chirnley, in com. Oxon. But, were this ſtatement correct, it ſeems difficult to reconcile how the Atons ſhould be the heirs general, while a nearer branch of the male line were yet in exiſtence.

WILLIAM, his brother, became his heir; who was in ſuch eſteem with Edward I that he made him Juſtice in Eyre, North of Trent, governor of Scarborough caſtle, and lord juſtice of Ireland. And, moreover, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 23d of Edward I. His wife was Iſabel, daughter of Adam de Periton (widow of Robert de Welles). But having no lawful iſſue (John, his ſon and heir, who married Clementia, a kinſwoman of queen Eleanor, being dead in his lifetime), he enfeoffed Anthony Beke, biſhop of Durham, in the caſtle of Alnwick,[f] in truſt for William his baſtard ſon, who enjoyed all his other lands; and dying the 25th of Edward I. the ſaid

WILLIAM the Baſtard, who was called William de Kildare, did not long enjoy what was ſo given him; being ſlain in the battle of Strivelyn (commonly called Bannockſbourne), the 8th of Edward II. He had ſummons to parliament, the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Edward II. but died without iſſue; whereupon the lands in Yorkſhire, which, for want of iſſue from him, were to return to the right heirs of William de Veſci, his father, deſcended to Gilbert Aton,* as the next heir,[g] viz. ſon and heir of William, ſon and heir of Gilbert, by Margery his wife, ſole daughter and heir of Warine de Veſci, brother of Euſtace, father of William, father of John and William; which laſt William was father of him the ſaid Baſtard, who deceaſed S. P.

* Vid. Aton.

It ſeems, that in the famous competition for the crown of Scotland, temp. Edward I. that William de Veſcy (father of the Baſtard), was one of thoſe competitors, by reaſon of his deſcent from Margaret, daughter of William, and ſiſter to Alexander king of Scotland, as beforementioned. But a doubt has prevailed among hiſtorians, whether

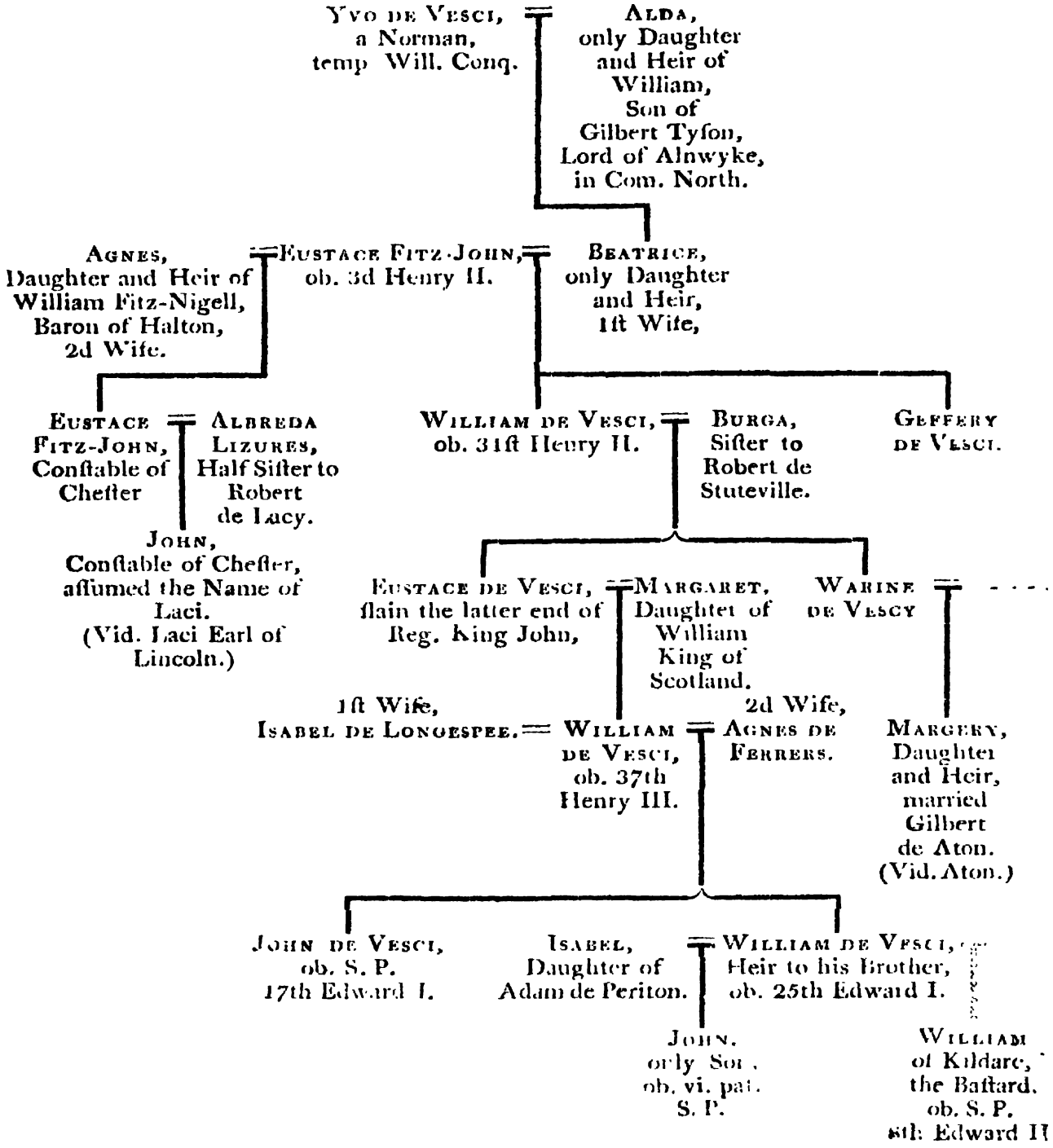
[f] The biſhop is ſaid to have baſely betrayed his truſt, and to have alienated this inheritance by ſelling it for ready money, to William Percy; ſince which time, the ſaid caſtle has continued to deſcend, with the other vaſt eſtates of that family, in the Percy blood; and to the preſent owner thereof, their repreſentative in the female line.

[g] The arms of the family are ſaid to have been changed into a ſhield, "Or. with a Croſs Sable," and ſo quartered by the Cliffords, the heirs general of Veſcy.† † Dugd. Orig. Juridic.

the

the ſaid Margaret, and her ſiſters (from whom were deſcended alſo ſeveral others of the pretenders), were born in holy wedlock, or came into the world by unſanctified paſſages of generation: for had theſe ladies been legitimate, the claims under them, as daughters of king William, was certainly better than thoſe of Baliol and Bruce; who deduced their titles from Margaret and Iſabel, two daughters of David his younger brother. Wherefore the early diſmiſſion of their claims, appears to ſhew the ſenſe of that age reſpecting their legitimacy; and to juſtify the Scotch writers, who have affirmed, that many of theſe groundleſs pretenſions were ſpirited up by Edward, merely to draw the matter into his own hands.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF VESCI.



WELLES.

ARMS—O. a Lion ramp. double quevée S.

[h]OF this name there is mention of ADAM DE WELLES, the 6th of Richard I. and of WILLIAM DE WELLES, who, the 9th of John, gave fifty marks for one knights fee in Gremesbi, in com. Linc.; and was succeeded by another William, who, the 11th of Edward I. obtained a licence for a weekly market at his manor of Alfourd, in the district of Lindsey, in com. Linc. And by Isabel de Vesci, his wife,[i] left issue

ADAM DE WELLES, who, the 27th of Edward I. was made constable of Rockingham castle, and had summons to parliament the same year, and from thence to the 4th of Edward II. inclusive; in which year he deceased, being then seised, amongst others, of the manor of Welle, in the county of Lincoln; leaving Joane his wife surviving, and

ROBERT, his son and heir; who, the 12th of Edward II. making proof of his age, had livery of his inheritance, but did not long enjoy the same; for the 14th of Edward II. he deceased, without issue, leaving

ADAM, his brother and heir, sixteen years old; who, the 20th of Edward VI. having attained his majority, and making proof thereof, had livery of his lands; and having served in the wars of Scotland and of France, and having also had summons to parliament, from the 6th

[h] Although Dugdale only commences his account of this family with Adam de Wells, temp. Richard I. yet the name appears of greater antiquity: for it is elsewhere said, that a Richard de Wells held the manor of Wells ever since the Conqueſt, by the service of being baker to the king. (Cam. Brit. 58)

[i] She was proably the widow of John de Vesci, and sister to Henry de Beaumont. (Vid. Vesci.)

to

to the 17th of Edward III. inclufive,[k] died the 19th of the ſame reign; leaving John, his ſon and heir, eleven years old, whoſe wardſhip was granted to Margaret, widow of William lord Ros, of Hamlake. Which

JOHN, the 29th of Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited; after when, the 33d Edward III. he was in the expedition then made into Gaſcoigne; and having had ſummons, the 31ſt and 34th of Edward III. died the next year enſuing; leaving[l]

JOHN, his ſon and heir, ten years old; who, the 47th of Edward III. being then a knight, and doing his homage, and having made proof of his age, had livery of his inheritance. This John being ſent embaſſador into Scotland, had a memorable rencounter with David earl of Crawford, upon a ſolemn challenge; in which adventure earl David ſate ſo ſtrong, that notwithſtanding the ſpear was broken upon his helmet and viſage, he ſtirred not; inſomuch, that the ſpectators cried out, that contrary to the law of arms he was bound to the ſaddle. Whereupon he diſmounted, and got up again, and ran a ſecond courſe; but in the third, the lord Welles was flung out of his ſaddle to the ground; on which the earl diſmounting again, embraced him, that the people might underſtand he had no animoſity; and with great courteouſneſs viſited him afterwards till he was well.

Further of the lord Welles, it only appears that he was eminent for his valour, and ſerved in the wars of France and Scotland; and, moreover, had ſummons to parliament, from the 49th of Edward III. to the 8th of Henry V. inclufive, ſhortly after when he deceaſed; viz.

[k] Dugdale ſays, ſummoned to the 18th of Edward III. inclufive; but, according to his Lifts of Summons to Parliament, there were no ſummonſes either in that year, or the 19th of Edward III.

[l] He was a great benefactor to the abbeſs and nuns of Greneſield (which monaſtery was founded by his anceſtors); in conſideration whereof, they obliged themſelves, and their ſucceſſors, to pray for the ſouls of Adam de Welle, and Margaret his wife; for the ſouls of Adam, father of the ſaid Adam, and Joane his wife; and for the good eſtate of the ſaid John, and Maud his wife.

the

the 9th of Henry V.[m] being then ſeiſed of divers conſiderable manors in the counties of Lincoln, Eſſex, and elſewhere; and leaving Leo de Welles, his grandſon and heir (viz. ſon of Eudo, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Maud his wife, daughter of Ralph lord Greyſtoke), and Margery his wife, ſurviving. Which

Leo, the 40th of Henry VI. was knighted by the duke of Bedford, together with the young king, and divers others at Leiceſter; and the 6th of Henry VI. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, his homage being reſpited.

He ſerved often in the wars of France during that reign; and was lieutenant of Ireland for the ſpace of ſeven years; and had ſummons to parliament, from the 10th to the 38th of Henry VI. But firmly adhering to the Lancaſtrian intereſt, he was at length unhappily ſlain at the battle of Towton-Field, on Palm-Sunday, 1ſt Edward IV. and was attainted the ſame year.

By Joane, his firſt wife, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Waterton, knight, he had iſſue, Sir Richard Welles, his ſon and heir, then thirty years old and upwards; and four daughters; viz. Alianore, who married Thomas lord Hoo and Haſtings; Margaret, Sir Thomas Dymoke, knight; Cecilie, Sir Robert Willoughby, ſon of Sir Thomas Willoughby, of Parham;* and Catherine, Sir Thomas de la Launde, knight. And by Margaret, his ſecond wife, ſiſter and heir of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletſho, knight, and widow of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, he had a ſon, John, of whom hereafter. Which

* Vid. Willoughby of Ereſby of Parham.

Sir Richard having married Joane, daughter and heir of Robert lord Willoughby, of Ereſby, had ſummons to parliament by that title, in his father's lifetime, the 33d and 38th of Henry VI.; and the 4th of Edward IV. through the king's ſpecial favour, obtained a grant of all the goods, chattels, and moveables, whereof his father died ſeiſed;

[m] Though ſaid to have died the 9th of Henry V. yet the name of John de Welles appears in the Liſts of Summons to Parliament, the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th of Henry VI.

and the next enſuing year, had reſtitution of the manor of Welles and divers other manors in the county of Lincoln, and elſewhere.

But the 9th of Edward IV. Sir Robert Welles, his ſon and heir (a gallant ſoldier), being made by Nevil earl of Warwick, general of his army, raiſed in behalf of Henry VI. to effect his reſtoration, the king (Edward IV.) became ſo incenſed, that he ſent for this Richard, who endeavoured to avoid the journey; but ſeeing that would not do, he went, taking with him Sir Thomas Dymoke, who had married his ſiſter. Perceiving, however, the king's wrath, he fled to ſanctuary at Weſtminſter. From whence, on promiſe of ſafety, the king took him, and Sir Thomas Dymoke with him, and marched into Lincolnſhire; requiring the lord Welles to command his ſon to lay down his arms. Which having attempted in vain, the king grew ſo enraged, that (contrary to his promiſe before given), he cauſed the heads of this Richard, and his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Dymoke, to be forthwith cut off.

In revenge for which cruel act, Sir Robert Welles, without waiting the coming up of Warwick, marched forward, and gave battle to the royal army, although ſuperior in number; when, after a moſt valiant fight, and obſtinate reſiſtance, he was defeated (his men, in the end, forſaking him, and taken priſoner, and thereupon beheaded); Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John lord Berners, ſurviving; by whom he had no iſſue.

Richard lord Welles and Willoughby, and Sir Robert, his ſon and heir, having thus terminated their lives by ſo melancholy a cataſtrophe, Joane, daughter of the ſaid Richard, and ſiſter to Sir Robert, became the next heir. Which

Joane was then married to Richard Haſtings, eſquire (brother to William lord Haſtings), who had ſo much favour from Edward IV. that he obtained a ſpecial livery of all the caſtles, lordſhips, manors, and lands whereof her father, Richard lord Welles and Willoughby, or Sir Robert Welles, knight, her brother, died ſeiſed; and, moreover, had ſummons to parliament, the 22d of Edward IV. and 1ſt

of

of Richard III. being ſtyled therein, " Ricardus Haſtings de Welles " chivalier."

HASTINGS LORD WELLES.

BUT after theſe two periods, it does not appear that the ſaid RICHARD was again ſummoned to parliament, although he lived ſeveral years afterwards; as is evident from his will, dated 18th March, 18th Henry VII. in which he bequeathed his body to be buried in the Grey Friers, in London.

He had an only ſon, Anthony, who died before him; wherefore leaving no iſſue ſurviving, the barony of Willoughby reverted back to that family,* and the barony of Welles, on the death of John viſcount Welles, S. P. S. became veſted in abeyance (if fully reſtored after the ſeveral attainders), in the four daughters and coheirs of Leo lord Welles; married, as beforementioned, to the lord Hoo and Haſtings; Dymoke; Willoughby; and De la Launde: of which coheirs, at the preſent day, it is conſidered, there is no repreſentative in the direct and immediate line of male continuation, excepting from Margery, wife of Sir Thomas Dymoke, knight; whoſe family yet remains in the perſon of Lewis Dymoke, eſquire, who ſtill poſſeſſes the ancient inheritance of his anceſtors,† and the feudal barony of Marmion, of Scrivelſby, in com. Linc.

* Vid. Willoughby of Eresby.

† Vid. Kyme and Marmion Vol. I.

JOHN VISCOUNT WELLES.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant. double quevée, S. armed and langued, G.

HAVING thus done with the firſt branch of this noble family, it remains now to treat of JOHN, ſon of Leo lord Welles, by his ſecond wife, Margaret, ducheſs of Somerſet. Which

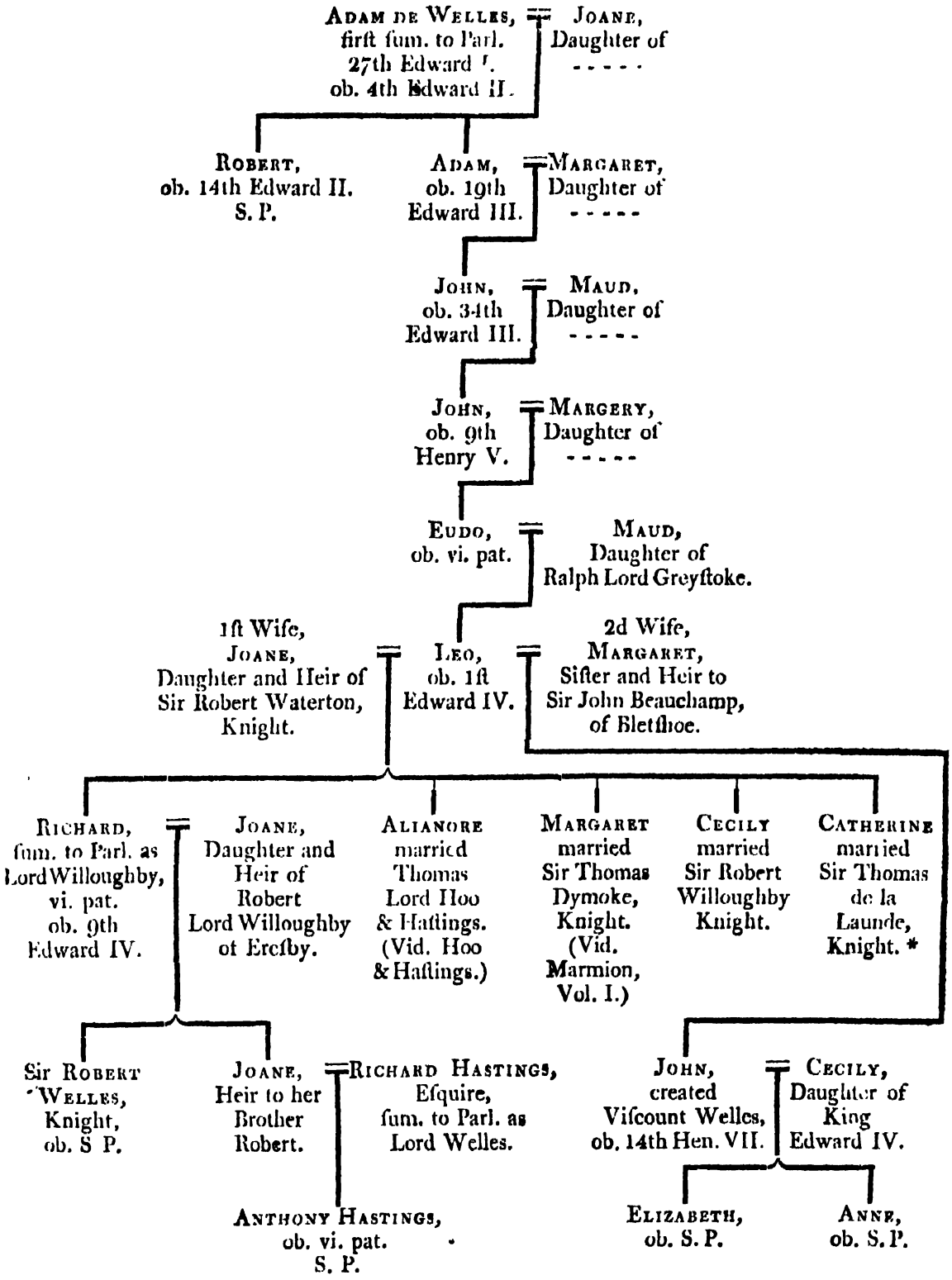
JOHN, putting himſelf early in arms on behalf of Henry earl of Richmond, againſt king Richard III. and ſtanding thus faithful to that earl, was, on his acceſſion to the crown, by the name of Henry VII. made conſtable of the caſtle of Rockingham; having therewith, alſo a grant of the ſtewardſhip of the foreſt. Moreover, he was created viſcount Welles; and though the time of this creation does not appear on record, yet by that title the writs of ſummons ſhew he was called to parliament, the 3d, 7th, 11th, and 12th of Henry VII.

He married Cecily, daughter to king Edward IV. and ſiſter to Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. and died the 14th of that reign, having had iſſue two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who died iſſueleſs;* and Anne, who was buried in the Auguſtine Friers, at London. Cecily his wife ſurviving; who afterwards married one Kyme, of Lincolnſhire, but had no iſſue; and was interred at Quarrera, in the Iſle of Wight.†

* Sandford Genealog.

† Ibid.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WELLES.



* He had iſſue two daughters and coheirs; viz. Joane, who married William Denton, Eſquire, father of John Denton, his ſon and heir; and Margaret, who married Thomas Berkeley, Eſquire; and had two ſons, William and Maurice. (Harl. MSS. N. 1233.)

WENTWORTH OF NETTLESTED, AND EARL OF CLEVELAND.

ARMS—S. a Chevron between three Leopards Heads O. a Creſcent for difference.

OF this family, though of great antiquity in Yorkſhire, the firſt that was raiſed to the dignity of a baron of the realm was

THOMAS, ſon of Sir Richard Wentworth, of Nettleſted, in com. Suff.; who, by writ of ſummons, was admitted as a peer to that memorable parliament, the 21ſt of Henry VIII. which gave the firſt ſtroke to the diſſolution of the monaſteries. After when, he continued to have the like ſummons till his death, the 5th of Edward VI. to which king he was lord chamberlain of the houſehold.

By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Adrian Forteſcue, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Stonor, he had iſſue a numerous progeny of ſons and daughters, as in the annexed Table.* Whereof

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

THOMAS, his eldeſt ſon, was his ſucceſſor; who, upon the death of king Edward VI. was among the firſt of thoſe who appeared on behalf of queen Mary; on whoſe acceſſion to the throne, he was made one of her privy council, and alſo deputy of Calais, and the Marches thereof; in which ſituation he continued till the ſiege of that garriſon by the duke of Guiſe, the 5th of queen Mary, with an army ſo great, that he was obliged to ſurrender up that important fortreſs to the French, after it had been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh upwards of 200 years.[n] For which misfortune he was tried by his peers, on a ſuſpicion of cowardice or treachery, in the delivering of it up;[o] but he was

[n] The queen is ſaid to have been ſo affected with the loſs of this place, that ſhe abandoned herſelf to deſpair; and told thoſe about her, that whenever ſhe ſhould die, they would find "Calais at her heart." (Godwin, p. 338.)

[o] Our hiſtory aſſerts the garriſon to have conſiſted only of five hundred men; but the council

was acquitted, and became afterwards much in favour with queen Elizabeth.

The 15th of Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trial of the duke of Norfolk; and, the 29th of Elizabeth, was on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 6th of Edward VI. to the 31ſt of Elizabeth, incluſive, died the 33d of the ſame reign; having had iſſue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in com. Eſſex, knight, two ſons; viz. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Burleigh, and died in his lifetime, S. P.; and Henry; as alſo a daughter, who married William, ſon and heir to Sir Francis Hynde, knight. Which

HENRY, ſucceeding him in the honour, had ſummons to parliament the 35th of Elizabeth, but died ſoon after; viz. the 36th of Elizabeth: leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, knight, and widow of Sir William Pope, knight,[p]

THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who, the 4th of June, 1610 (8th James I.) was created lord Wentworth, of Nettleſted, in com. Ebor.* and the 5th of February, 1ſt Charles I. was further raiſed to the dignity of earl of Cleveland. He was a perſon of extraordinary prudence, courage, and loyalty; which he manifeſted moſt exemplarily to the unfortunate king Charles I. throughout the time of his greateſt diſtreſſes: and had the good fortune to live to ſee the happy reſtoration of Charles II.; and accompanied his majeſty, in his triumphant entry through London, at the head of three hundred noblemen and gentlemen.

* Dug. Bar. Vol. III. p. 310.

council of England are ſtated to have raiſed a very conſiderable force for the relief of the place, which were detained at Dover, either for want of tranſports, or by a ſtorm which happened at that time; and was ſo violent, that the like had never been known before. (Stow and Hollingſhed.)

[p] Dugdale mentions no other child but Thomas. Collins, however, ſays, there was another ſon, Henry, and a daughter, Jane, who married Sir John Finet, of Weſtkele, in com. Linc. knight. Which Sir John Finet was maſter of the ceremonies to Charles I.

Henry, the ſecond ſon, according to the inſcription on his monument, at Saperton, in com. Glouc. was a major general in the ſervice of Charles I. and died in 1644. (Mag. Britan. p. 773.)

With

With this monarch he enjoyed the ſame eſteem as he had of James and Charles I. And, moreover, was appointed to fill the ſame honourable poſts he had enjoyed during their reigns. He died the 25th of March, 1667, in a good old age (ſeventy-ſix.) By Anne, his firſt wife, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in Suff. knight, he had three ſons; viz. Thomas (of whom hereafter); William, and Charles; who both died young. Alſo three daughters; viz. Anne, who died an infant; Mary, who died unmarried; and another Anne, who became the wife of John lord Lovelace. His ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Wentworth, of Goſfield, in Eſſex, by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine, married to William Spenſer, of Cople, in com. Bedf.; but died iſſueleſs.

THOMAS, the eldeſt ſon beforementioned, in his father's life, was ſummoned to parliament as lord Wentworth of Nettleſted; and behaved himſelf with great bravery during the civil wars againſt the rebels: but dying before his father, anno 1664, without iſſue male, the earldom became extinct, and the barony of Wentworth deſcended to his only daughter and heir,

[q]HENRIETTA WENTWORTH, who dying, unmarried, in 1686, it devolved upon her aunt,

ANNE, daughter to Thomas earl of Cleveland, and wife to John lord Lovelace, beforenamed.

q She reſided at Toddington, in com. Bedf. with an illuſtrious inmate, the duke of Monmouth; whoſe attachment to lady Wentworth continued to his death. On the ſcaffold he ſpoke in vindication of her honour, although it was *ſufficiently notorious*, nor did he deny it to the divines who attended him, that they lived together as man and wife, after he had forſaken the ducheſs. Lady Wentworth is ſaid to have died broken hearted, in conſequence of his untimely end. Certain, however, it is, that ſhe ſurvived his execution but a few months; and was buried at Toddington, under a coſtly monument.

LOVELACE BARONESS WENTWORTH.

WHICH ANNE died in 1697, having ſurvived her only ſon, lord Lovelace, who died without iſſue male in 1693; leaving Martha, his only daughter and heir, her ſucceſſor in the barony. This

MARTHA, at the coronation of queen Anne, walked in the proceſſion as baroneſs Wentworth; which barony was adjudged to her in parliament, by deſcent, and confirmed to her in 1702. She married Sir Henry Johnſon, a rich ſhip builder at Poplar, who died without iſſue in her lifetime, the 29th September, 1719. Wherefore, on her deceaſe, in 1745, the barony became veſted in the deſcendants of

NOEL BARON WENTWORTH.

SIR WILLIAM NOEL, of Kirkby-Malory, in com. Leic. baronet, by Margaret his wife, eldeſt daughter of John lord Lovelace, and of Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas earl of Cleveland, abovenamed, in which family the ſaid barony yet remains.

WHARTON, BARON, EARL, MARQUIS, AND DUKE.

ARMS — S. a Manch Ar. within a Border, O. an Orle of Lions Gambs eraſed in Saltire, G.[r]

OF this family, which is of great antiquity in the county of Weſtmoreland, taking its denomination from a lordſhip of that name, ſituate upon the banks of the river Eden, was

[r] The Border, &c. was an augmentation granted by Edward VI.

Sir THOMAS WHARTON, knight, governor of the town and caſtle of Carliſle, who greatly ſignalized himſelf in the wars of Scotland, temp. Henry VIII. as alſo at the battle at Pinkney; and for his faithful ſervices, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 36th of Henry VIII.

He was twice married: firſt, to Eleanor, daughter to Bryan Stapleton, of Wighill, in com. Ebor. eſquire, by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, his ſon and heir; Henry; and two daughters; viz. Joane, wife of William Penington, of Moncaſter, in com. Cumb. eſquire; and Anne, of Sir Richard Muſgrave, of Harcla Caſtle, in com. Weſtm. knight. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of George earl of Shrewſbury; and dying the 10th of Elizabeth, was ſucceeded by

THOMAS, his ſon and heir, then forty-eight years of age; who having married Anne, daughter of Robert earl of Eſſex, had iſſue Philip, his ſon and heir, and two daughters; of which Mary married ----- Gower, of Stittenham, in com. Ebor.; and Anne wedded William Woolrich, of Suſſex, eſquire.

PHILIP, the next lord Wharton, ſucceeded his father the 14th of Elizabeth, being then ſeventeen years old; and married Frances, daughter of Henry earl of Cumberland, and had by her two ſons, Sir George and Sir Thomas; and three daughters; whereof Margaret married Edward lord Wotton; Eleanor, William Thwaytes, of Long Marſton, in com. Ebor. eſquire; and Frances became the wife of Sir Richard Muſgrave, of Edenhall, in Cumberland, K. B. and baronet; and of the ſons,

Sir GEORGE WHARTON, the eldeſt, married Anne, daughter of John Manners, earl of Rutland; but was ſlain in a duel with his friend, James Stuart, ſon of the firſt lord Blantyre. Theſe two unfortunate young men both fell in this conteſt; and by the king's command, were buried in one grave at Iſlington, 10th November, 1609.

Sir THOMAS WHARTON, thus on his brother's death, became heir apparent, but he died alſo in his father's lifetime; leaving by Philadelphia

delphia his wife, daughter of Robert Carey, earl of Monmouth, two ſons, Philip and Thomas. Of which

PHILIP, the eldeſt, on the death of his grandfather Philip, in 1625, was the next lord Wharton; who was a violent Puritan, and an active partizan of the parliament in the time of Charles I. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Wandesford, attorney of the court of wards, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Bertie, third earl of Lindſey. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter and heir of Arthur Goodwin,* of Winchendon, Bucks, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas and Goodwin; and four daughters; viz. Anne, married to William, only ſon of William Carr, groom of the bedchamber to James I.; Margaret, to major Dunch, of Puſey, in com. Berks; Mary, to William, ſon and heir of Edmund Thomas, of Wennoe, in com. Glamorg. eſquire; and Philadelphia, firſt, to Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwarth, in N. B. knight; and after, to captain John Ramſay. His third wife was Philadelphia, daughter to the beforenamed William Carr, and widow of Edmund Popham, eſquire; by whom he had one ſon, William, who died unmarried.

* Vid. Grey de Wilton.

THOMAS lord Wharton, ſucceſſor to his father Philip, was one of thoſe who invited over the prince of Orange; being a worthy and complete ſtateſman; a principal promoter of the revolution; zealous for the Hanover ſettlement; of great ſagacity, elocution, and ſpirit. He was created viſcount Winchenden, in Buckinghamſhire, and earl of Wharton, in 1706, by queen Anne; and in 1714, was further raiſed to the dignity of marquis of Wharton; but died the following year, 1715. He was twice married; firſt, to Anne, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in com. Oxon, by whom he had no iſſue; ſecondly, to Lucy, daughter to Adam Loftus, baron Liſburne, in Ireland; by whom he had iſſue two daughters, Jane and Lucy; and a ſon,

PHILIP, who ſucceeded his father in all his titles and abilities, but none of his virtues. Walpole, in his Account of Royal and Noble Authors, thus deſcribes him: viz. " With attachment to no party,

" though with talents to govern any party, this lively man changed " the free air of Weſtminſter, for the gloom of the Eſcurial; the pro- " ſpect of king George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indif- " ference to all religion, the frolic lord who had written the ballad on " the A. B. of Canterbury, died in the habit of a Capuchin."

In 1717, by the great favour of king George I. he was created duke of Wharton; from which time he acted in total oppoſition to the intereſt of the king and kingdom. Having waſted a large eſtate, he turned Papiſt; acted for the Pretender; and was a volunteer in the Spaniſh army before Gibraltar, in 1727. Then retiring into a monaſtery in Spain, he there died without iſſue, in 1731. His firſt wife was the daughter of major-general Holmes; his ſecond, Miſs Obern, maid of honour to the queen of Spain.

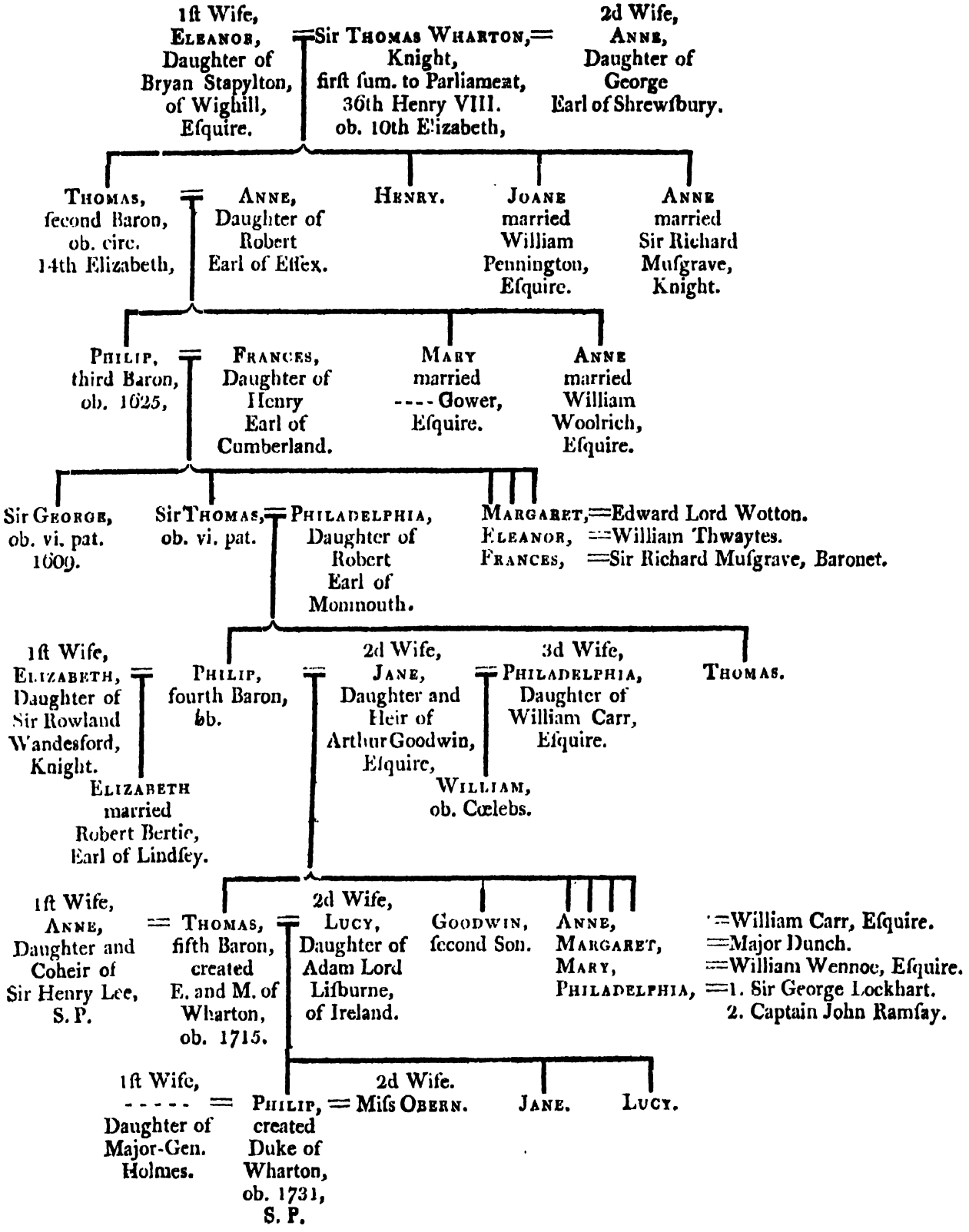
There is one anecdote recorded of this duke, reſpecting his celebrated ſpeech in the houſe of lords, on the third reading of the bill to inflict pains and penalties on Francis lord biſhop of Rocheſter,* May 15, 1723, that we cannot let paſs unnoticed. It is,

* Biſhop Atterbury.

That his grace, then in oppoſition to the court, went to Chelſea the day before the laſt debate on that prelate's affair, where, acting contrition, he profeſſed being determined to work out his pardon at court, by ſpeaking againſt the biſhop; in order to which he begged ſome hints. The miniſter was deceived, and went through the whole cauſe with him; pointing out where the ſtrength of the argument lay, and where its weakneſs. The duke was very thankful; returned to town, paſſed the night in drinking, and without going to bed, went to the houſe of lords, where he ſpoke for the biſhop; recapitulating in the moſt maſterly manner, and anſwering all that had been urged againſt him.

His ſpeech againſt the miniſtry two years before, on the affair of the South Sea Company, had a fatal effect; earl Stanhope anſwering it with ſo much warmth, that he burſt a blood veſſel, and died.

DESCENT OF THE PARONY AND TITLE OF WHARTON.



WILLIAMS OF THAME.

ARMS—Az. an Organ Pipe in bend ſiniſter Saltierwiſe, ſurmounted of another dexter, between four Croſſes patèe, Arg.

THE firſt of this family, it ſeems, was John, ſecond ſon of Sir John Williams, of Burfield, in com. Berks (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to Richard More, of Burfield, eſquire); of the ſame family as Sir Richard Williams, knight, who aſſumed the ſurname of Cromwell. Which

JOHN, the 27th of Henry VIII. was clerk of the king's jewel office, and afterwards obtained a patent for the office of maſter or treaſurer of the ſame jewel office; by which, and other means, he acquired conſiderable wealth; and the 30th of Henry VIII. purchaſed the manors of Great and Little Ricott, in com. Oxon.

Upon the death of Edward VI. he was among the firſt who appeared on behalf of queen Mary, and thereby recommended himſelf to her favour and notice; ſo much ſo, that he was ſolemnly created lord Williams of Thame, as ſoon as ſhe attained the crown; having ſummons to parliament the firſt year of her reign, but no patent of creation was ever enrolled. On the marriage of queen Mary with Philip of Spain, he was conſtituted lord chamberlain of the houſehold to that king; and had further ſummons to parliament all the years of their reign. Nor was he in leſs favour with queen Elizabeth; who, the 1ſt year of her reign, made him preſident of her council in the principality of Wales: in which year he died at the caſtle of Ludlow.

He was twice married: firſt, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bledlow, eſquire, and widow of Andrew Edmonds, eſquire, of Greſſing-Temple, in com. Eſſex, by whom he had two ſons; viz. Henry, who married Anne, daughter to Henry lord Stafford; and Francis:

Francis: but both of them died in his lifetime, S. P. And alſo two daughters, who became his heirs; viz. Iſabel, married to Sir Richard Wenman, knight; and Margery, to Henry lord Norris.* * Vid. Norris.

His ſecond wife was Margery, daughter of Thomas lord Wentworth, by whom he had no iſſue.

WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY.

Arms—O. Frettée, Az.

Of this name was Ralph de Willeghby, of Willeghby, in com. Linc. temp. king John; whoſe lands were ſeized for his adherence to the rebel barons, but reſtored again the 1ſt of Henry III. This Ralph had iſſue two ſons; viz. Hugh and Robert; whereof

Hugh, by the marriage of Fretheſend, one of the daughters and coheirs to William de Cokerinton, by Berta his wife, daughter and coheir to Lambert de Scoteni (a great man in Lincolnſhire), had for her purparty certain lands in Cumberworth and Thorpe, which were of the fee of Scoteni. And was ſucceeded by

William de Willoughby; who, the 44th of Henry III. on the death of Fretheſend his mother, had livery of the lands of her inheritance; but, ſays Dugdale, had no iſſue which continued: for Robert his uncle enjoyed the eſtate, and the 48th of Henry III. was one of the rebel barons of that age.

This Robert, however, Mr. Collins obſerves, in point of time, was more likely to be the ſon of William than the uncle (for Dugdale cites no authority); and by the daughter and heir of John Orreby, had iſſue

Sir William Willoughby, knight, who, the 54th of Henry III. was ſigned with the croſs, together with many others, who then accompanied prince Edward to the Holy Land; and by Alice his wife, daughter

daughter of John, and ſiſter and coheir to Walter Bec, lord of Ereſby, in com. Linc. had

ROBERT, his ſon and heir; who, the 4th of Edward II. on the death of that great prelate, Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, was found to be one of his couſins, and next heir; viz. ſon of Alice, daughter of John, brother to that biſhop; and at that time forty years of age. And having been ſerviceable to the king in his wars of France and Scotland, and poſſeſſing ſo ample an eſtate, he had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 7th of Edward II. but died ſoon after; viz. the 10th of Edward II. leaving Margaret his wife, daughter of the lord Deincourt, ſurviving; and John, his ſon and heir, then fourteen years of age. Which

JOHN, the 20th of Edward II. received the honour of knighthood by bathing, having all his accoutrements relating to that ſolemnity allowed out of the king's wardrobe; and the 1ſt of Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands. After when, he was in the wars of Scotland and France, and at the famous battle of Creſſy; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 6th to the 23d of Edward III. died the ſame year; leaving by Joane his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Roſcelin, knight,

Sir JOHN WILLOUGHBY, knight, his heir and ſucceſſor, who ſerved in the wars of France, and eſpecially at the glorious battle of Poictiers, under Edward the Black Prince. He had ſummons to parliament, from the 24th to the 44th of Edward III. and died the 46th of the ſame reign. His wife was Cecilie, daughter of Robert, and ſiſter and coheir to William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk;* by whom he obtained the lordſhip of Barbican, in London, and the manors of Ufford, Parham, and Orford, in com. Suff.; being alſo heir to the families of Norwich, Valence, Glanvil, and Blound or Blount. To whom ſucceeded

* Vid. Ufford earl of Suffolk.

ROBERT, his ſon and heir, then twenty-three years of age; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and, like his noble anceſtors, ſerved with high reputation in the wars of France and Spain, where he

he accompanied John of Ghent, duke of Lancaſter, for his recovery of the kingdom of Caſtile. This Robert was twice married: firſt, to Alice, daughter of Sir William Skipwith,* by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor; and, ſecondly, to Elizabeth,[a] widow of John Nevill, lord Latimer,† by whom he had four others ſons;‡ viz. Robert; Thomas, anceſtor to the lord Willoughby of Brook; John, and Bryan. And having had ſummons to parliament, from the 49th of Edward III. to the 18th of Richard II. died the 20th of the ſame king, leaving the beforementioned

*Segar's M.S Baronage.

† Vid. Latimer.

‡ Dugd. Vol. II. p. 33.

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir; who, the 22d of Richard II. was one of the peers in parliament, at what time that unfortunate monarch made a reſignation of his kingly dignity. The 2d of Henry IV. he was retained to ſerve the king in an expedition into Scotland; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 20th of Richard II. to the 11th of Henry IV. incluſive, died the ſame year; leaving iſſue by Lucy his firſt wife, daughter of Roger lord Strange, of Knockin, Robert, his ſon and heir, and another ſon, Thomas, anceſtor to the lord Willoughby of Parham.‖ His ſecond wife was Joane, one of the ſiſters and coheirs to Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, and widow of Edmund of Langley, duke of York; by whom, according to Edmonſon, he had an only daughter, Margaret, who married William baron Fitz-Hugh; whereupon

‖ Vid. Willoughby of Parham.

ROBERT, his eldeſt ſon, was his ſucceſſor; who, the 12th of Henry IV. obtained from that king a confirmation of king Henry II.'s charter, made to Hugh, the ſon of Pinchon (his anceſtor), ſome time ſteward to the biſhop of Durham, of all thoſe lands which the ſaid Pinchon held of him; viz. Ereſby, and its members. The 3d of

[a] Edmonſon names the ſecond wife of this Robert, Margaret,§ daughter of the lord Zouche of Haryngworth, and that the four younger ſons were by her. Longmate, in his Supplement to Collins (edit. 1784), aſſerts, that Elizabeth lady Latimer, was the laſt wife of the ſaid Robert, and died S. P.; indeed, were Dugdale correct in deriving the iſſue from the ſaid Elizabeth, he would make Thomas Willoughby, the ſon, marry his half-ſiſter, Elizabeth; viz. daughter of his mother by her firſt huſband, John Nevill, lord Latimer.

§ Monumental Inſcrip. apud Spilſby, in com. Linc.

Henry V. he attended that warlike prince when he took Harfleur, and obtained that glorious victory over the French at Agincourt; and being of an active and heroic ſpirit, became one of the greateſt worthies of the age. He married Maud, the daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, and couſin and coheir of Ralph lord Cromwell; and having been ſummoned to parliament, from the 12th of Henry IV. to the 29th of Henry VI. died the year following; leaving Joane, the wife of Sir Richard Welles, knight, his daughter and heir.[t]

WELLES LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY.

WHICH Sir RICHARD, eldeſt ſon, and heir apparent of Leo lord Welles, thereupon had ſummons to parliament as lord Willoughby, during his father's life; but this honour continued only for a ſhort time in the Welles family,* as in the account of them has been fully noticed. Wherefore, on the deceaſe of Richard Haſtings, lord Welles, and Joane his wife, without iſſue ſurviving, the barony of Ereſby again reverted to the ſame line from whence it had for a while departed.

*Vid. Welles.

WILLOUGHBY RESTORED.

THE iſſue male of the principal branch of this family having failed, as already ſhewn, Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, knight, ſon of Thomas (by [u]Joane his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Arundel), a younger brother to the laſt Robert lord Willoughby, became the next heir male, and died the 3d of Edward IV. leaving by Cecilie

[t] Edmonſon ſays, he had a former wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Montagu, earl of Saliſbury; but by her had no iſſue; yet Longmate aſſerts† the daughter was by her.

† Supplement to Collins, edit. 1784.

[u] Dugdale and Collins call her Joane, but Edmonſon names her Eleanor.

his

his wife, daughter of Leo lord Welles,* two ſons, Robert and Chriſtopher. Of which, *Vid. Welles.

ROBERT enjoyed the inheritance but a ſhort time; dying the 7th of Edward IV. under age, leaving his brother Chriſtopher, his heir, fourteen years old. Which

CHRISTOPHER, the 14th of Edward IV. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; and was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of Richard III. He married Margery, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knotſhall, in com. Suff.; by whom he had iſſue five ſons; viz. William; Chriſtopher (father of William, who was created lord Willoughby of Parham); John, George, and Thomas (anceſtor to Willoughby lord Middleton). And dying anno 1499, was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir (beforenamed), who at length, through the failure of iſſue from Sir Richard Welles, who had married Joane, daughter and heir of Robert lord Willoughby, came to be one of his coheirs, and to re-enjoy the barony of Ereſby, which had before deſcended to the ſaid Sir Richard Welles; and thereupon had ſummons to parliament, as lord Willoughby of Ereſby, the 1ſt, 3d, 6th, 7th, and 14th of Henry VIII. ſhortly after when he deceaſed; viz. the 17th of Henry VIII. leaving, by the lady Mary Salines his wife (a Spaniard), one ſole daughter, his heir, named Catherine. Which

CATHERINE, the 26th of Henry VIII. had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and became the fourth wife of the great Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk;† whom ſurviving, ſhe afterwards married Richard Bertie, eſquire; a perſon ſingularly accompliſhed, and learned in the French, Italian, and Latin languages. And had iſſue by him, † Vid. Brandon duke of Suffolk.

(BERTIE LORD WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY,)

PEREGRINE BERTIE, her ſon and heir (ſo called, by reaſon of his birth in a foreign country; viz. at Weſel, one of the Hans Towns in the dutchy of Cleveland). Which Peregrine, on the death of his mother, the 22d of Elizabeth, claimed the dignity and title of Willoughby of Ereſby, and was allowed the ſame; and had ſummons to parliament accordingly; as had Robert, his ſon and heir, by the ſame title. But in 1626, the 2d of king Charles I. this

ROBERT was created earl of Lindſay; and his great grandſon, Robert, being further raiſed to the dignity of duke of Ancaſter, in 1715, the barony of Willoughby of Ereſby, became merged in thoſe ſuperior titles, and did ſo remain, until by the deceaſe of Robert, the fourth duke, S. P. in 1779, the ſame fell into abeyance between his two ſiſters and coheirs, the ladies, Priſcilla Barbara Elizabeth, and Georgiana Charlotte; whereof the firſt named married Peter Burrel, eſquire; and by patent, dated the 18th of March, 1780, had confirmed to her, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, the ſaid barony of Willoughby of Ereſby.

But we cannot conclude our account of this family, without mentioning, that the ducheſs of Suffolk, and her huſband, Richard Bertie, eſquire, were eminent for their ſufferings in the cauſe of the Reformation; which being moſt zealous to promote, they were obliged, in the time of the perſecution of queen Mary, to provide for their ſafety by quitting the kingdom. When the hardſhips they underwent were ſo ſingular and ſevere, that they were afterwards commemorated in the following curious old ballad, intituled, " The moſt rare and excellent " Hiſtory of the Dutcheſs of Suffolk, and her Huſband Richard " Bertie's Calamities. To the tune of ' *Queen Dido.*' Originally " publiſhed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; re-printed in 1738; " and again in 1806."

" WHEN

" When God had taken, for our ſin,
That prudent prince king Edward away,
Then bloody Bonner did begin
His raging malice to bewray;
All thoſe that did God's word profeſs,
He perſecuted more or leſs.

Thus while the Lord on us did low'r,
Many in priſon he did throw,
Tormenting them in Lollards' Tower,[x]
Whereby they might the truth forego;
Then Cranmer, Ridley, and the reſt,
Were burning in the fire, that Christ profeſs'd.

Smithfield was then with faggots fill'd,
And many places more beſide;
At Coventry was Saunders kill'd,
At Worceſter eke good Hooper died;
And to eſcape this bloody day
Beyond ſea many fled away.

Among the reſt that ſought relief,
And for their faith in danger ſtood,
Lady Elizabeth was chief,
King Henry's daughter of royal blood;
Who in the Tower did priſoner lie,
Looking each day when ſhe ſhould die.

The dutcheſs of Suffolk ſeeing this,
Whoſe life likewiſe the Tyrant ſought,
Who in the hopes of heavenly bliſs,
Within God's word her comfort wrought;
For fear of death was forc'd to fly,
And leave her houſe moſt ſecretly.

That for the love of God alone,
Her lands and goods ſhe left behind;
Seeking ſtill that precious ſtone,
The word and truth ſo rare to find:
She with her huſband, nurſe, and child,
In poor array their ſighs beguil'd.

Thus thro' London they paſs'd along,
Each one did take a ſeveral ſtreet;
And all along eſcaping wrong,
At Billingſgate they all did meet;
Like people poor, in Graveſend barge,
They ſimply went with all their charge.

[x] There is a place ſo named, compoſing a part of the palace of the A. B. of Canterbury, at Lambeth.

And

And all along from Graveſend town,
With journey ſhort, on foot they went;
Unto the ſea-coaſt came they down,
To paſs the ſeas was their intent;
And God provided ſo that day,
That they took ſhip, and ſail'd away.

And with a proſp'rous gale of wind
In Flanders they did ſafe arrive;
This was to them great eaſe of mind,
And from their hearts much woe did drive;
And ſo, with thanks to God on high,
They took their way to Germany.

Thus as they travell'd ſtill diſguis'd,
Upon the highway ſuddenly
By cruel thieves they were ſurpris'd,
Aſſaulting their ſmall company;
And all their treaſure, and their ſtore,
They took away, and beat them ſore.

The nurſe, amidſt of all their fright,
Laid down the child upon the ground;
She ran away out of their ſight,
And never after that was found.
Then did the Dutcheſs make great moan,
With her good huſband all alone.

The thieves had then their horſes kill'd,
And all their money quite had took;
The pretty baby almoſt ſpoil'd,
Was by the nurſe likewiſe forſook;
And they far from their friends did ſtand,
And ſuccourleſs in a ſtrange land.

The ſky likewiſe began to ſcowl,
It hail'd and rain'd in piteous ſort,
The way was long, and wondrous foul;
Then may I now full well report,
Their grief and ſorrow were not ſmall,
When this unhappy chance did fall.

Sometimes the Dutcheſs bore the child,
As wet as ever ſhe could be,
And when the Lady kind and mild
Was weary, then the child bore he;
And thus they one another eas'd,
And with their fortunes ſeem'd well pleas'd.

And after many a weary ſtep,
All wet-ſhod both in dirt and mire;
After much grief their hearts yet leap,
For labour doth ſome reſt require;
A town before them they did ſee,
But lodged there they could not be.

From houſe to houſe then they did go,
Seeking that night where they might lie;
But want of money was their woe,
And ſtill their babe with cold did cry;
With cap and knee they court'ſy make,
But none of them would pity take.

Lo! here a Princeſs of great blood
Doth pray a peaſant for relief,
With tears bedewed as ſhe ſtood,
Yet few or none regard her grief:
Her ſpeech they could not underſtand,
But ſome gave money in her hand.

When all in vain her ſpeech was ſpent,
And that they could not houſe-room get,
Into a church-porch[y] then they went,
To ſtand out of the rain and wet;
Then ſaid the Dutcheſs to her dear,
" O, that we had ſome fire here!"

Then did her huſband ſo provide,
That fire and coals they got with ſpeed;
She ſat down by the fire-ſide,
To dreſs her daughter that had need:
And while ſhe dreſs'd it in her lap,
Her huſband made the infant pap.

Anon the Sexton thither came,
And finding them there by the fire;
The drunken knave, all void of ſhame,
To drive them out was his deſire;
And ſpurning out the Noble Dame,
Her Huſband's wrath he did inflame.

[y] Of St. Willebrode, at Weſel, in Germany, where the duchess fell in labour and was delivered of a ſon, called Peregrine, afterwards lord Willoughby of Ereſby.—See Collins' Peerage.

And

And all in fury as he ſtood,
He wrung the church-keys from his hand,
And ſtruck him ſo that all the blood
Ran down his head as he did ſtand;
Wherefore the Sexton preſently
For aid and help aloud did cry.

Then came the officers in haſte,
And took the Dutcheſs and her child;
And with her huſband thus they paſt,
Like lambs beſet with tigers wild;
And to the Governor were brought,
Who underſtood them not in aught.

Then Maſter Bertie, brave and bold,
In Latin made a gallant ſpeech,
Which all their mis'ries did unfold,
And their high favour did beſeech.
With that a Doctor ſitting by
Did know the Dutcheſs preſently.

And thereupon ariſing ſtraight,
With looks abaſed at the ſight;
Unto them all that there did wait,
He thus broke forth in words aright:
"Behold! within your ſight," quoth he,
"A Princeſs of moſt high degree!"

With that the Governor, and all the reſt,
Were much amaz'd the ſame to hear!
Who welcomed this new-come gueſt,
With rev'rence great, and princely cheer!
And afterwards convey'd they were,
Unto their friend Prince Caſimir.

A ſon ſhe had in Germany,
Peregrine Bertie call'd by name,
Surnam'd the good Lord Willoughby,
Of courage great, and worthy fame:
Her daughter young, that with her
Was afterwards Counteſs of Kent.

For, when queen Mary was deceas'd,
The Dutcheſs home return'd again;
Who was of ſorrow quite releas'd
By Queen Elizabeth's happy reign;
Whoſe godly life and piety
We may praiſe continually.

In

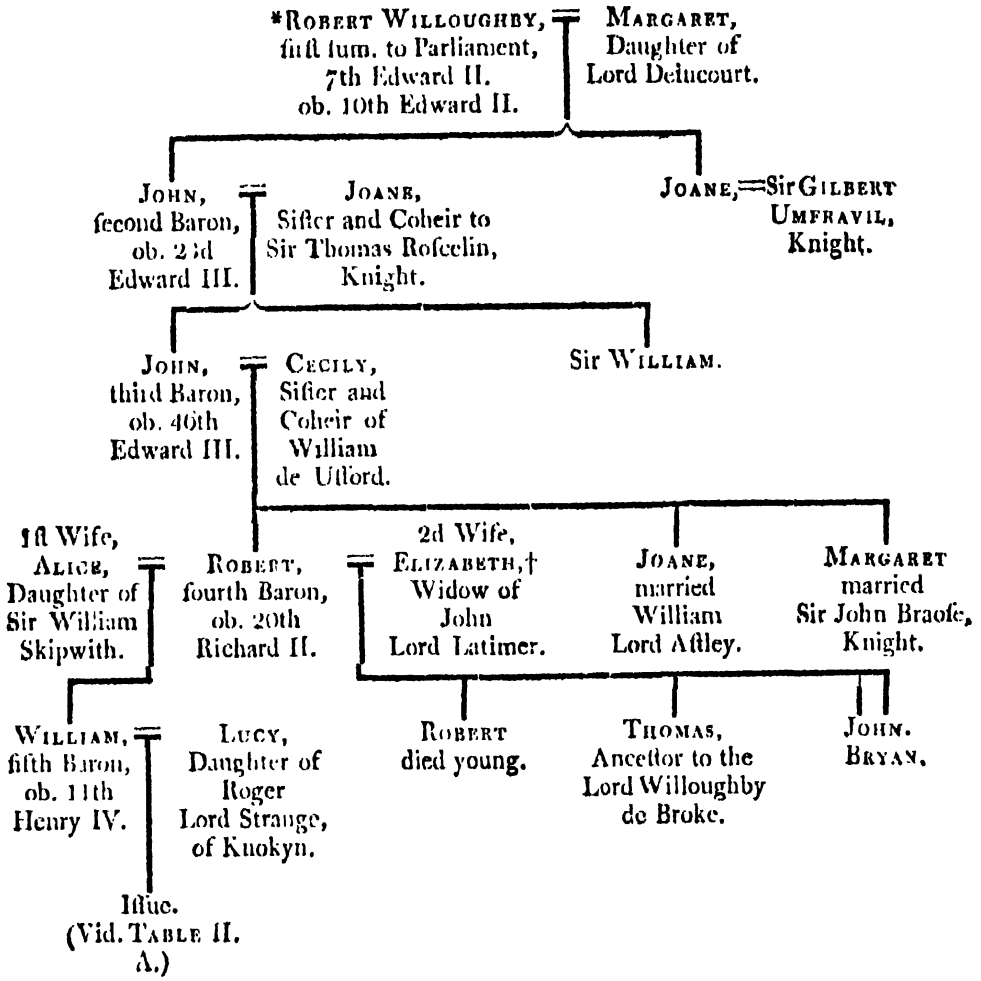
In further confirmation of the truth of the above poetic hiſtory, we are enabled to adduce the copy of an Inſcription in the church at Weſel, in Germany, tranſcribed by the preſent General Bertie, Aug. 22, 1784:

" Anno D. MDLV. XII Octobris. In hoc Eccleſiæ Veſalienſis Propylæo natus eſt, ideoque appellatus Peregrinus Bertie, Baro Willoughby de Ereſby, in Regno Angliæ, Domini Richardi Bertie et Catharinæ Duciſſæ Suffolciæ Filius, qui conjugali inter ſe et piâ ergà Deum fide inſignes, ob profeſſionem religionis à Papiſmo repurgatæ, ſponte ex Angliâ profugerunt Mariâ regnante, Ao. Dni. MDLIII.

" Idem Peregrinus Bertie, poſtea regnante Elizabethâ, An. Dom, MDLXXXVIII. Copiarum Anglicarum in fœderato Belgio ſub feliciſſimis illius Reginæ auſpiciis militantium, locum tenens generalis conſtitutis eſt, et poſteros deinceps reliquit, qui etiamnum inclareſcunt titulo Comitum de Lindſey, et jure hæreditario magnorum Angliæ Camerariorum. Hunc lapidem, altero partim vetuſtate exeſo, partim militum vi fracto, inſtauravit Carolus Bertie Montacuti Comitis de Lindſey filius, et ſereniſſimi Dni. Caroli II. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis ad pleroſque fac. Rom. Imperii Electores alioſque Germaniæ Principes Ablegatus Extraordinarius, An'o Dni. MDCLXXX."

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY.

TABLE I.

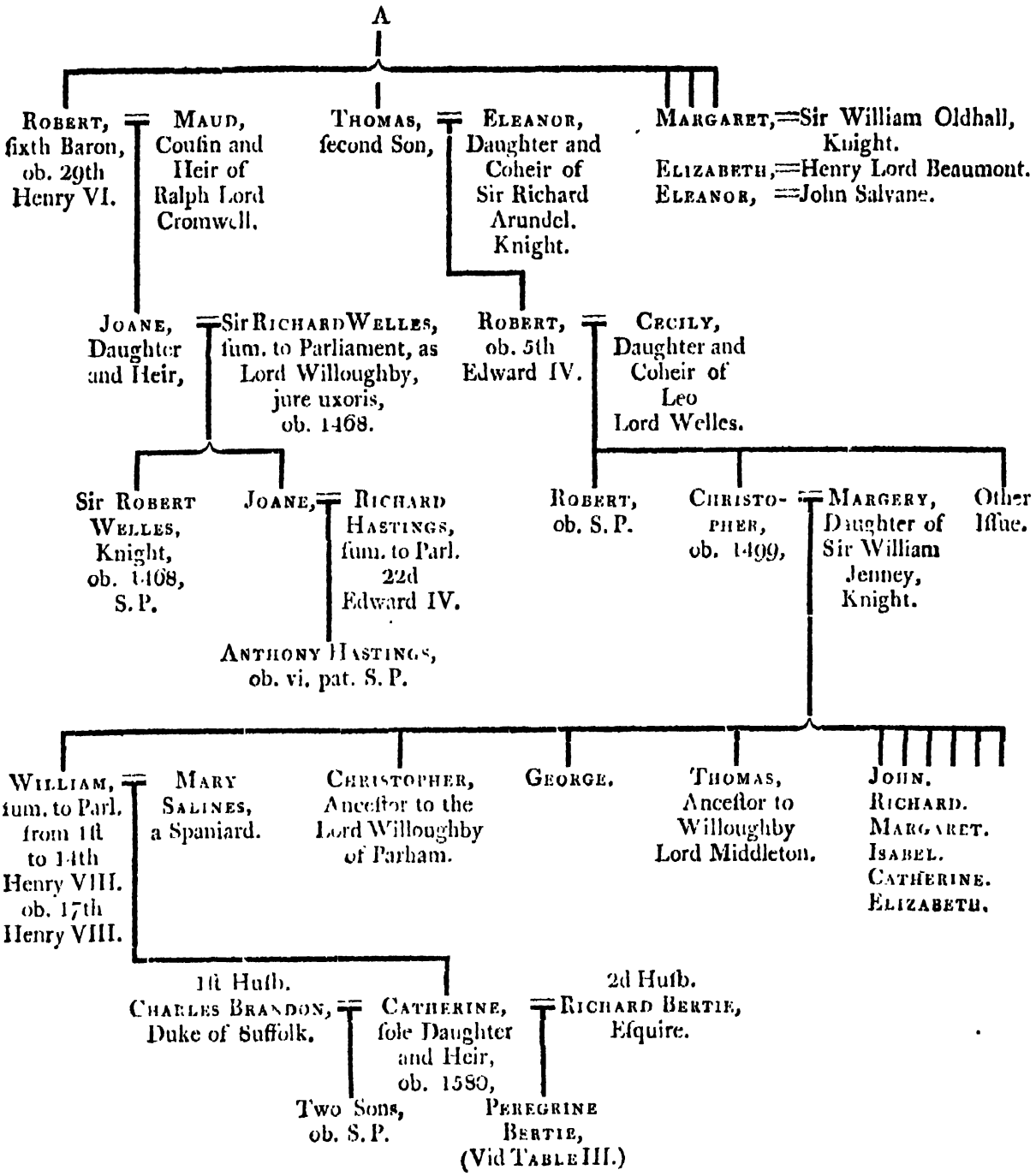


* He was ſon of Sir William Willoughby, by Alice his wife, daughter of John, and ſiſter and coheir to Walter Lord Bec, or Beke, of Eresby. (Vid. Bec.)

† Longmate, in his Supplement to Collins' Peerage, aſſerts, that all the iſſue were by the firſt wife: and Collins relates, that theſe four ſons were by the ſecond wife, Margaret Zouche; but this ſtatement is according to Dugdale, who is termed, "*the invaluable Baronagian.*" (Vid. the Note in the preceding account of this Family.

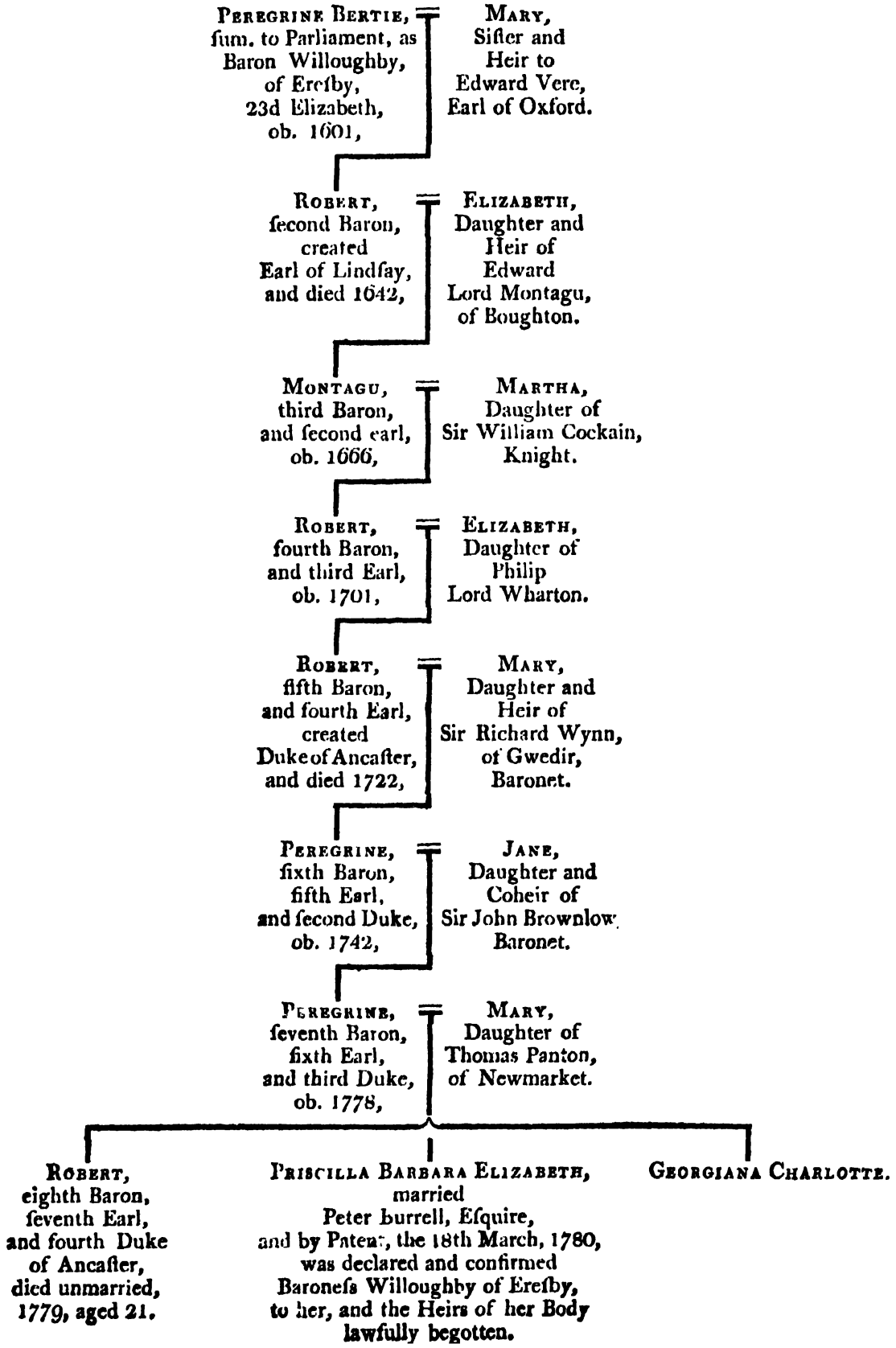
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF ERESBY.

TABLE III.



WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

ARMS—S. a Croſs engrailed O.

THIS branch of the Willoughby family deſcended from THOMAS, a younger ſon of Robert lord Willoughby, of Ereſby.* Which

THOMAS married Elizabeth, ſiſter and heir to John Nevil, lord Latimer;† and had iſſue, Sir John Willoughby, knight, father of another Sir John, who, by Alice his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke, in com. Wilts, knight (by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Hooke);‡ had iſſue

Sir ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, knight, who married Blanch, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Champernoon, eſquire;* and having iſſue by her, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. The 1ſt of Richard III. he was one of thoſe who roſe in arms on behalf of Henry earl of Richmond, with whom he was preſent at the deciſive battle of Boſworth, where king Richard was ſlain; and being a perſon very much eſteemed for his fidelity to that earl, who thereupon aſſumed the crown, by the name of Henry VII. he was, in conſideration of his rare qualities and eminent ſervices, advanced to the rank of a baron of the realm, by writ of ſummons to parliament, the 12th of Auguſt, the 7th of Henry VII. by the title of lord Brooke; in regard of his reſidence at Brooke, near Weſtbury, in com. Wilts. Moreover, the 8th of Henry VII. he was conſtituted marſhal of the Engliſh army then ſent into France, where the king was in perſon, whom he attended at the ſiege of Boloine; and the 12th of Henry VII. on the inſurrection of the Corniſh men, he was one of the chief commanders ſent to ſuppreſs them. Dugdale, in his Index to his Liſts of Summons,

* Vid. Willoughby of Ereſby.

† Vid. Latimer.

‡ Vid. Stafford of Hooke.

* So Dugdale and Collins; but Edmonſon aſſerts her to have been daughter and heir of Sir John Champernoun, knight.

has

has omitted the name of the lord Willoughby of Broke entirely; but, on reference to the Summonſes themſelves, it appears he was named in thoſe of the 7th, 11th, and 12th of Henry VII.* He died the 17th of Henry VII. and was ſucceeded by

* Appendix, Vol. I.

ROBERT, his ſon and heir; who, the 3d of Henry VIII. was one of the chief commanders of thoſe forces ſent into Biſcay, on behalf of Ferdinand king of Arragon. And the ſame year alſo had ſummons to parliament; and again the 6th and 7th of Henry VIII.

To his firſt wife he married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Richard baron Beauchamp, of Powyke,† whereby he acquired the manor of Alceſter, in com. Warw.; of which the principal ſeat is called Beauchamp's Court. By which Elizabeth he had iſſue a ſon, Edward. His ſecond wife was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet; by whom he had two ſons, Henry and William, who both died of the ſweating ſickneſs; and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, who married John Paulet, eldeſt ſon of William firſt marquis of Wincheſter; and Anne, who married Charles Blount, ſon and heir to William lord Montjoy. Between which daughters, very conſiderable eſtates in Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and elſewhere, came to be divided; the chief whereof at length came ſolely to the Paulets; of which the capital ſeat and manor of Hooke, in the county of Dorſet, was a part. He died the 13th of Henry VIII. leaving Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanch, his granddaughters, and next heirs; viz. daughters of Edward, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Elizabeth[a] his wife, daughter of Richard Nevill, lord Latimer; a match, whereby a conſiderable inheritance was acquired, by reaſon that Robert, father of this laſt Robert lord Willoughby de Broke, having preferred a claim to the ſaid barony of Latimer againſt the ſaid Richard, after ſome controverſy, dropped all further proceedings, reſting ſatisfied with making an alliance between the daughter of the beforementioned Nevill lord Latimer, and Edward, ſon and heir apparent of his own ſon and heir, Ro-

† Vid. Beauchamp of Powyke.

[a] Called Margaret by Dugdale, in his account of the Latimers, though termed by him Elizabeth, under Willoughby de Broke.

bert;

bert; and receiving, as the condition of compromiſe, certain manors, parcel of the inheritance of the barony of Latimer, then in diſpute.* in Fee.

Of the daughters beforenamed, Anne died young: Blanch married Sir Francis Dawtry, knight, but had no iſſue; and Elizabeth, the eldeſt, being one of the greateſt fortunes of her time, was obtained in ward by Sir Edward Grevile, of Milcot, in Warwickſhire, with intent to marry her to John, his eldeſt ſon; but the younger brother, Fulke, being the favourite, ſhe became his wife, and had iſſue by him ſeveral children. Whereof

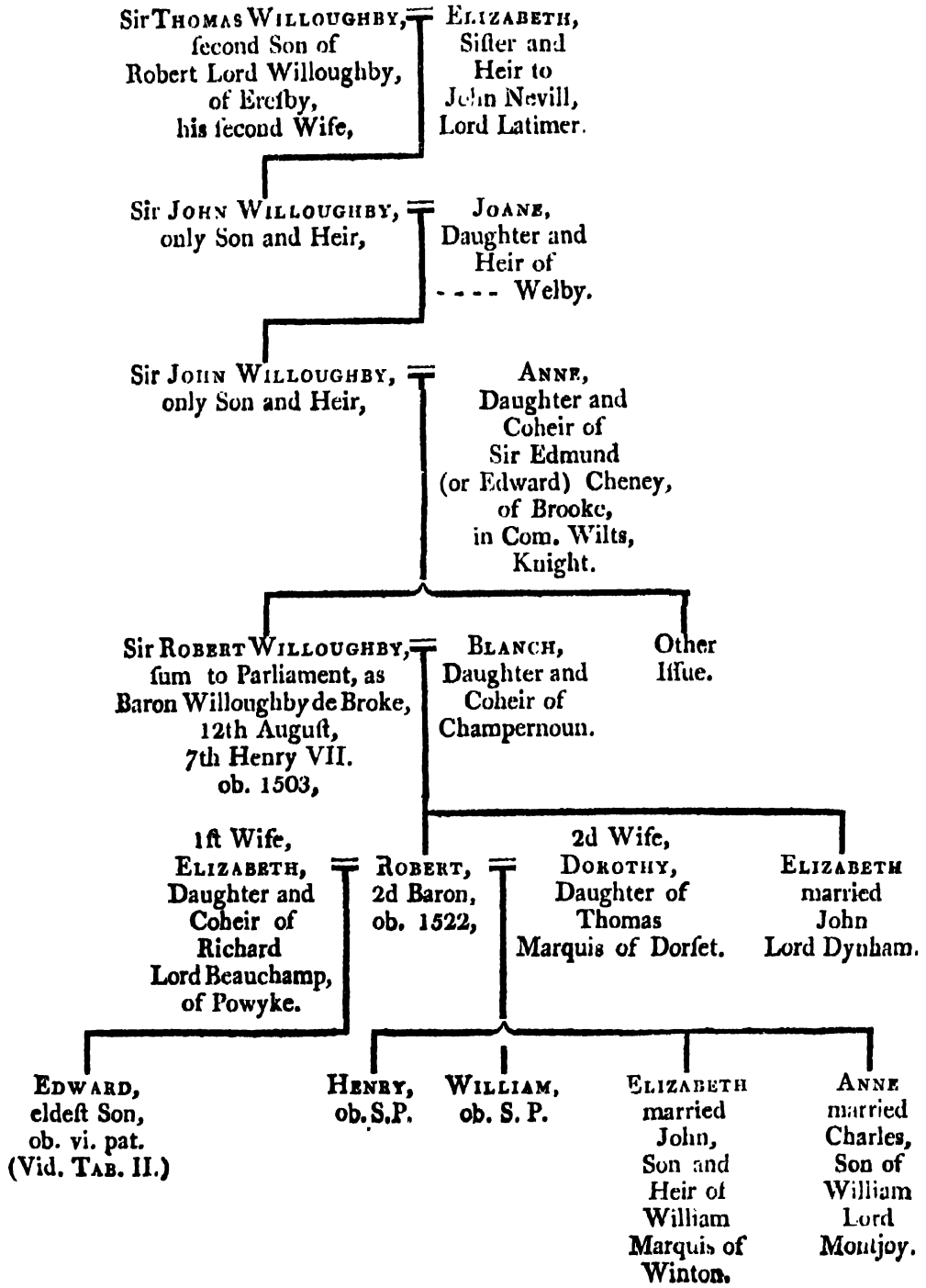
Sir FULKE married Anne, daughter of Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland; and dying in 1606, left an only ſon, Fulk, and one daughter, Margaret. Which

FULKE was a favourite courtier of queen Elizabeth; and, in 1620, was created baron Broke, of Beauchamp's Court, in co. Warw. by king James I. with limitation, in default of iſſue male, to Robert, grandſon of his uncle, Robert Grevile. But in 1628, he was aſſaſſinated by his own ſervant, Haywood, when he found his maſter had left him nothing in his will; who immediately retiring to another room, killed himſelf.

Deceaſing unmarried, the ſaid Margaret, his only ſiſter, was his heir; and having married Sir Richard Verney, knight, their grandſon, another Sir Richard, in right of his deſcent through the heireſs of Grevile from Robert, the laſt baron Willoughby of Broke, claimed that title; which, after much diſcuſſion, was allowed to him in parliament, the 28th of February, 1695, and he had ſummons to parliament, and took his ſeat accordingly.

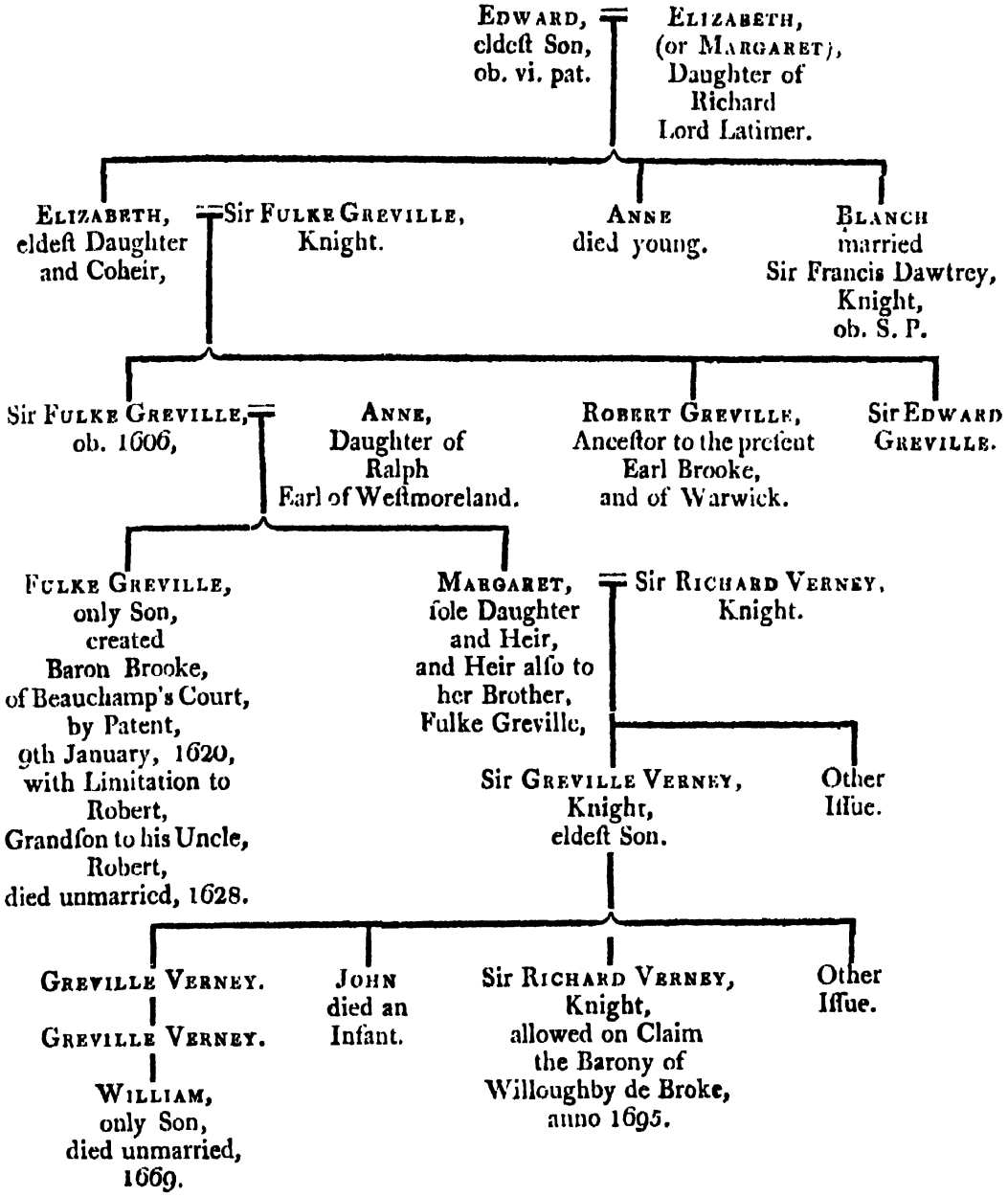
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

TABLE II.



WINDSOR.

ARMS—G. a Saltire, Arg. between twelve Croſs Croſslets, O.

HAVING already, in the firſt volume of this work, given the origin of this family; and in particular made mention of Sir WILLIAM DE WINDSOR, who had ſummons to parliament, temp. Richard II. we now come to Thomas, only ſon and heir of Miles de Windſor, the grandſon of Bryan de Windſor, who was grandſon of Sir James, brother to the ſaid Sir William de Windſor. Which

THOMAS married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Andrews, of Baylam, in com. Suff. eſquire; and had iſſue,

Sir ANDREWS WINDSOR, knight, who had his principal ſeat at Stanwell, near Hounſlow, in com. Middleſex; which his anceſtors had enjoyed (as before obſerved),* by ſucceſſion from the time of the Norman conqueſt. He was ſummoned, by writ, to that notable parliament which gave the firſt ſtroke to the diſſolution of monaſteries, the 3d of November, 21ſt Henry VIII.; and the next enſuing year, was one of thoſe peers who ſubſcribed the famous letter to the pope, intimating the danger of his ſupremacy, unleſs he complied with the king's pleaſure, touching his divorce from queen Catherine.

* Vid. Windſor, Vol. I.

He it was who exchanged his ancient ſeat at Stanwell, by the arbitrary mandate of Henry VIII. (againſt which he in vain remonſtrated), for Bordſley Abbey, in com. Wigorn. And having had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, the 21ſt, 25th, and 28th of Henry VIII. deceaſed in 1545; leaving by Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and coheir to Edward Blount, lord Montjoy, divers ſons and daughters. Whereof George, his eldeſt ſon, having died in his lifetime without iſſue,

Sir

Sir WILLIAM, the ſecond ſon, became his ſucceſſor; and upon the death of king Edward VI. was one of the firſt that appeared in behalf of queen Mary. He was twice married:[b] firſt, to Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir William Samburne, of Southcot, knight, by whom he had a numerous family, of ſeven ſons, and nine daughters, as in the Table annexed. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Peter Cowdray, of Hariet, in com. Southt. eſquire, widow of Richard Paulet, eſquire; by whom he had a ſon, Philip, who died young.

This William had ſummons to parliament, from the 31ſt of Henry VIII. to the 6th of Philip and Mary; and deceaſing, anno 1558, was ſucceeded by

EDWARD, his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, and heir; who, the 4th of queen Mary (his father then living), was at the ſiege of St. Quintins. He married Catherine, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he had iſſue four ſons; viz. Frederick, Henry, Edward, and Andrew; and alſo four daughters; Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Catherine. And having had ſummons to parliament, the 5th, 8th, 14th, and 18th of Elizabeth, died at Venice; but the exact time does not appear, though Edmonſon ſays in 1575. To whom ſucceeded

FREDERICK, his eldeſt ſon and heir; who, the 23d of Elizabeth, had ſummons to parliament, but died ſoon after, unmarried; and was ſucceeded by his brother[c]

HENRY, who was a nobleman of great qualifications and virtues;

[b] This ſtatement is after Edmonſon and Lodge; but Dugdale makes Elizabeth Cowdray the firſt wife. Brother to this William, it appears, was Thomas de Windſor, who had ſummons to parliament, the 5th of Philip and Mary; as is evident, from his name inſerted in the writ of ſummons of that year, though omitted in Dugdale's Index to his Liſts of Summons.* *Vid. Appendix, Vol. I.

[c] Of Edward, the third brother to this Frederick, the following remarkable note is taken from the collection of Dr. Rawlinſon; viz.

"Habuit permultos filios, filiaſque; ſed veneficiâ arte uſus ne Thomas Sextus Baro Windſor "(ſui nepos), haberet exitum, ipſemet dei judicio cum numerosâ prole periit."

and

and had ſummons to parliament, from the 28th of Elizabeth, to the 1ſt of James I. and died in 1605. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Rivet, of Chippenham, in com. Cantab. knight (by Griſil his wife, daughter to William lord Paget), by whom he had four ſons, and five daughters; whereof there only lived to maturity, Thomas, his ſon and heir; and two daughters; of which, Elizabeth, ſenior, married Dixie Hickman, eſquire; and Elizabeth, junior, married her couſin, Andrew Windſor, eſquire;[d] as alſo ſeveral other children, who died young.

THOMAS, ſixth and laſt lord Windſor of this ſurname, was made a knight of the bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales (ſon of king James I.) and in 1623 was ſent rear admiral of the fleet to bring prince Charles from Spain; when he gave a ſumptuous entertainment to the grandees of that court, to the great honour of the Engliſh nation. His equipage and expenſes, in that employment, all at his own charge, ſtanding him in not leſs than £. 15,000. Which he cheerfully undertook, being of a moſt free and generous ſpirit; and a perſon accompliſhed in learning, and eſpecially in antiquities.

This noble lord married Catherine, daughter of Edward earl of Worceſter; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 18th of James I. to the 15th of Charles I. he died ſoon after, in 1642, without iſſue; leaving his whole eſtate to Thomas Windſor Hickman, his nephew (ſon of Dixie Hickman, by Elizabeth, his eldeſt ſiſter), whom, in default of his own iſſue, he had deſigned his heir; giving him at his baptiſm, the Chriſtian name of Thomas Windſor; and by a ſpecial deed, dated in December, 1641, ſettled his eſtate on him, on condition that he aſſumed the name and arms of Windſor. To which

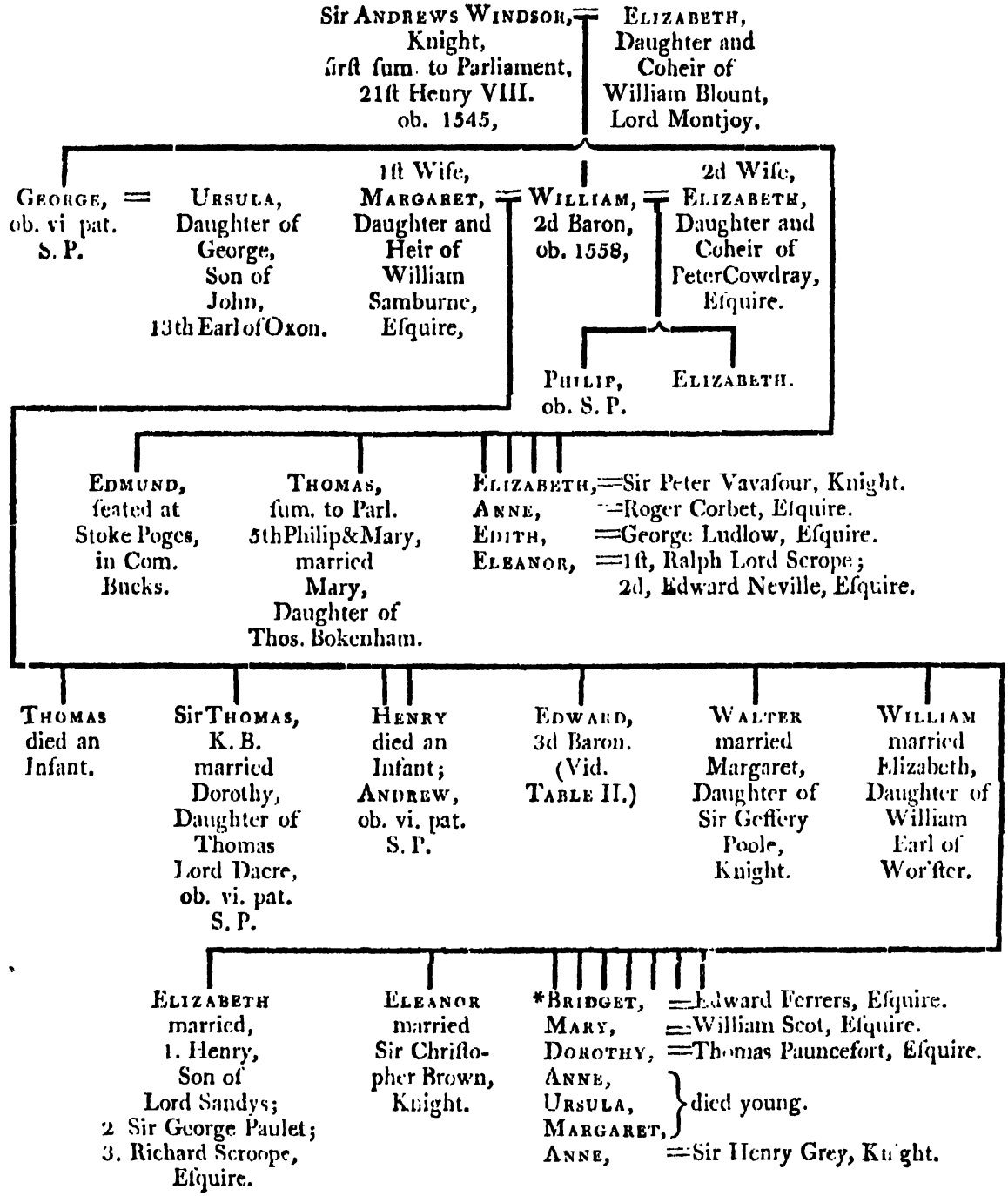
[d] He was ſon of Edmund, third ſon of Andrew firſt lord Windſor; and dying S. P. in September, 1620, was buried in the church of Farnham, in Surry; where, on a braſs plate in the wall, was an inſcription to his memory.

THOMAS

THOMAS WINDSOR HICKMAN, his majeſty, Charles II. was pleaſed to confirm, and to his heirs, the ſaid title of lord Windſor, with ſuch place in parliament as his predeceſſors had formerly enjoyed, by patent, dated 16th June, anno the 12th of his reign; and he thereupon had ſummons to parliament, the 13th, 31ſt, and 32d of Charles II. from whom is deſcended the preſent earl of Plymouth; in which ſuperior title, the barony of Windſor at preſent is ſuſpended.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WINDSOR.

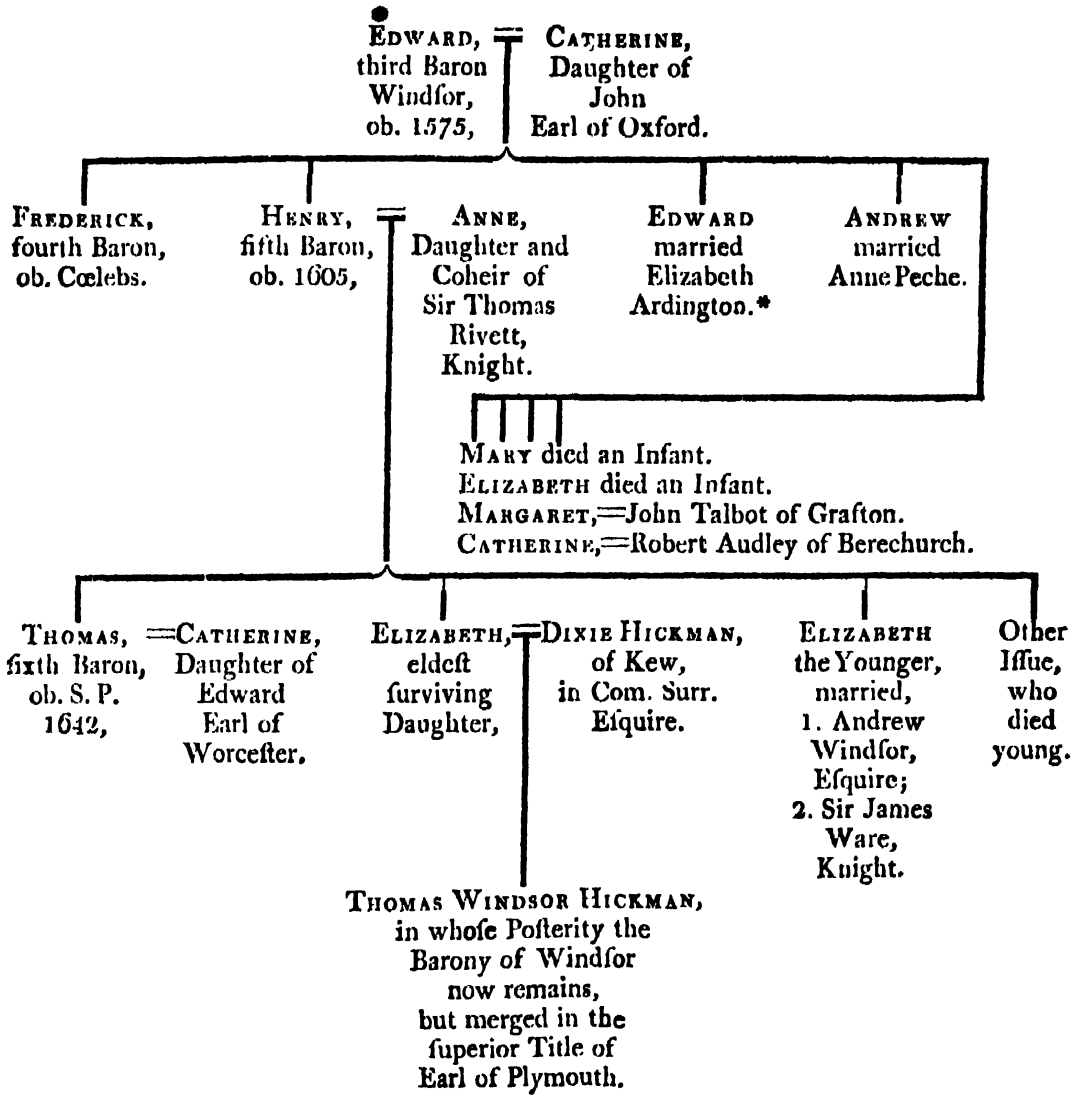
TABLE I.



* Lodge, in his Iriſh Peerage, ſays, ſhe married, ſecondly, Andrew Ognell, Equire.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WINDSOR.

TABLE II.



* Vid. Note [e] in the preceding account.

ZOUCHE OF ASHBY.

ARMS—G. Ten Bezants O.

ALL genealogiſts agree, that this ancient and noble houſe deſcended from the earls of Brittany; though they do not deduce the line of that deſcent in each point alike.

Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, ſpeaking of Aſhby de la Zouche, in that county (ſo called from the Zouches, ſome time lords thereof), ſays, "The family of Zouch, deſcended from Geffery, "ſecond ſon of Alan viſcount Rohan, in Little Brittaine, in France "(by Conſtance, daughter and heireſs of Conan the Groſs, duke of "Brittaine, by Maud his wife, daughter (a natural one), of king "Henry I.) who bare "G. ten Maſcles pierced O;" and this Gef-"fery, for his difference, bare, "G. ten Bezants, O." called Zouch "(which in French ſignifieth a Stock); for that he, in the reign of "Henry II. coming over into England, was the founder of another "(Stock) here propagated from him." This Geffery had iſſue Alan le Zouche, that was father of Roger, whoſe ſon

WILLIAM, is the firſt with whom Dugdale commences his account of this family; and aſſerts, died the 1ſt of John, when Roger, his brother, gave £.100 for livery of his lands. Which

ROGER adhered faithfully to king John againſt his rebellious barons, and had a grant from him of ſeveral manors and lordſhips; and in the 13th of Henry III. was ſheriff of Devonſhire, and ſo continued to the 15th of the ſame king. To whom ſucceeded

ALAN, his ſon and heir; who, the 34th of Henry III. had a grant of the cuſtody of all the king's lands in Cheſhire and Wales: with the government of both committed to his charge, the 36th of Henry III.

The

The 45th of Henry III. he obtained a charter for a weekly market at his manor of Aſhby de la Zouche, and the ſame year was conſtituted warden of all the king's foreſts South of Trent. As alſo, ſoon after, a juſtice itinerant for the counties of Southampton, Bucks, and Northampton. Furthermore, he ſtood firm to king Henry in the contentions between him and his rebellious barons; whereby he was in ſuch favour, that the 51ſt of Henry III. he obtained the redemption of the lordſhips of Tonge, in Shropſhire, and Ayleſton, in com. Leic. for the benefit of his nieces, Orabil and Margerie, daughters of William de Harecourt, who had forfeited the ſame, for his adherence to the king's enemies.

It has been ſaid by ſome, that this Alan was killed in Weſtminſter Hall, by John earl Warren, upon ſome quarrel between them: but this is an error, as he was only ſorely wounded, with Roger, his ſon; and died ſoon after, 54th Henry III.

His wife was Elene, one of the daughters and heirs of Roger de Qinci, earl of Winton; by whom he had iſſue Eudo, a younger ſon,* and

*Vid. Zouche of Haryngworth.

ROGER, his ſon and heir, who died the 13th of Edward I. and was ſucceeded by Alan his ſon, then eighteen years old. Which

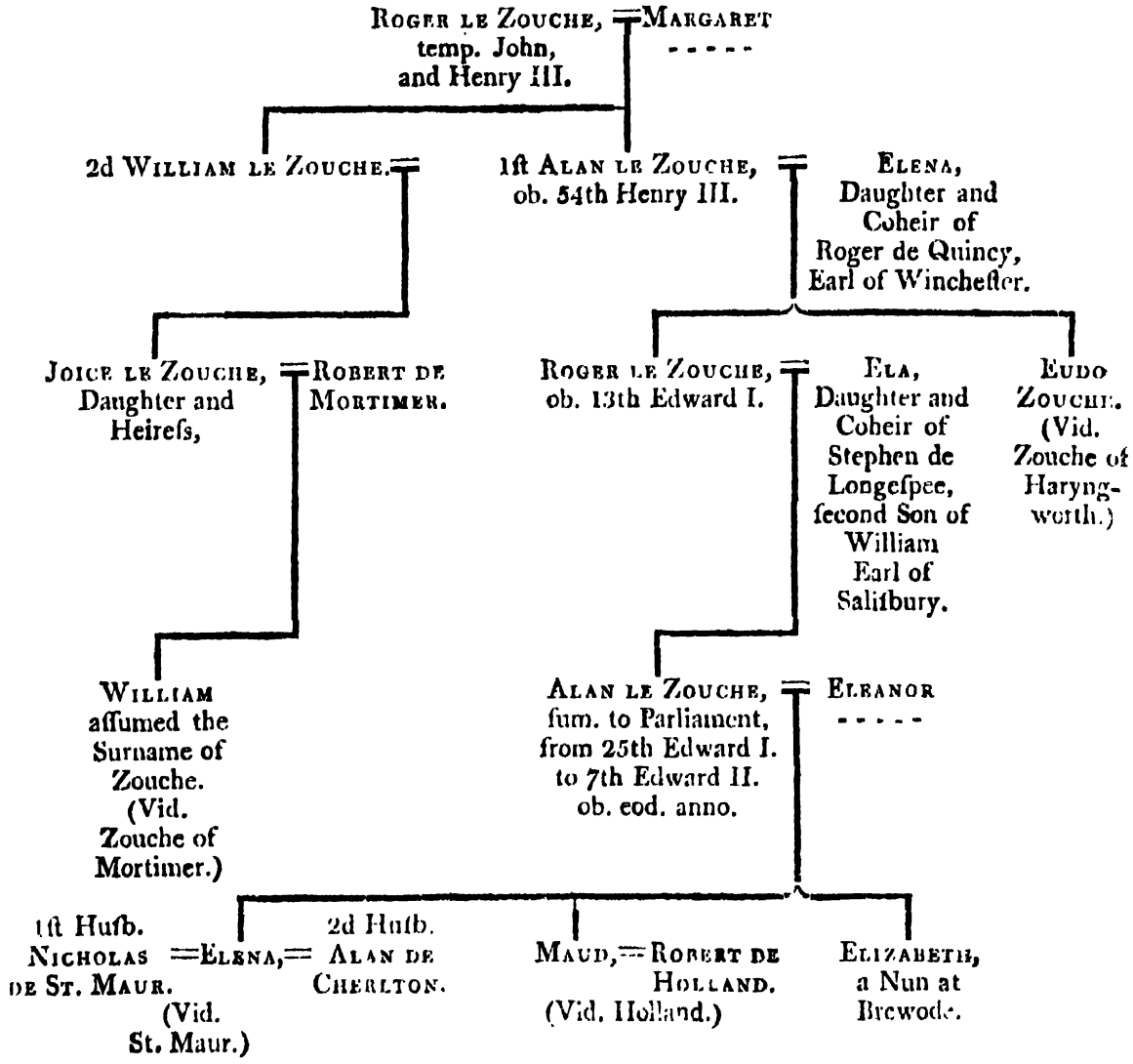
ALAN became a perſon of very conſiderable note; ſerved often in the wars of Scotland and of France; was made governor of Rockingham caſtle, and ſteward of the foreſt there; and, moreover, had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 25th of Edward I. to the 7th of Edward II. incluſive, when he died; leaving by Eleanor his wife, three daughters and coheirs; whereof Elena married Nicholas de St. Maur;† Maud, Robert de Holland;‡ and Elizabeth, the youngeſt, was a nun at Brewode, in com. Staff.; between whom, the 8th of Edward II. partition was made of the lands deſcended to them from their ſaid father, excepting the manor of Aſhby de la Zouche, which the ſaid Alan, their father, by reaſon he had no iſſue male, gave to William Mortimer, who called himſelf Zouche; for that his mother was daughter and heireſs of William le Zouche,

† Vid. St. Maur.

‡ Vid. Holland.

great uncle to this ſecond Alan; as in the annexed Genealogy doth more fully appear. (Vid. Zouche of Mortimer.)

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ZOUCHE OF ASHBY.



ZOUCHE OF MORTIMER.

THE paternal name of this family was Mortimer; and the branch whereof we are now to treat, commenced in William, a younger ſon of Robert Mortimer, of Richard's Caſtle,* by Joice his wife, daughter and heir of William le Zouche, of Aſhby. Which

* Vid. Mortimer of Richard's Caſtle.

WILLIAM, by reaſon that he came to poſſeſs the lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouche, aſſumed that ſurname; and was therefore vulgarly called William le Zouche of Mortimer. In the 1ſt of Edward III. he had a grant of the cuſtody of the lands of Glamorgan and Morgannoc; and the year following, was made juſtice of all the foreſts South of Trent, as alſo conſtable of the Tower of London.

In 4th of Edward III. this William, and Alianore, then his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and widow of Hugh le Deſpenſer, were in parliament reſtored to their lands of Glamorgan and Morgannoc; as alſo to other lands in the counties of Worceſter and Glouceſter, which were the inheritance of the ſaid Alianor, and had been extorted from her by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, to be by him paſſed to the king for £.1000. The 9th of Edward III. he was in the Scotch wars, ſhortly after when he died; viz. the 10th of Edward III. having had ſummons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 17th of Edward II. to that year, incluſive. By the ſaid Alianore, who was his ſecond wife, he left a ſon, Hugh; but by Alice de Tony, his firſt wife, widow of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, he left

ALAN LE ZOUCHE, his ſon and heir, who ſerved often in the Scotch and French wars; and particularly was at the battle of Creſſy, ſo glorious to the Engliſh arms. But ſhortly after then he died; leaving Alianore his wife ſurviving, and

HUGH, his ſon and heir; of whom it is only ſaid, that he had iſſue one ſon, called Hugh, and Joice, a daughter, who married Sir John Botetourt, of Weoly Caſtle, in com. Wigorn; and by the death of her ſaid brother, Hugh, S. P. became his heir. But Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, differs from this account of Dugdale, and aſſerts, that Joice, the wife of Botetourt, was daughter of William, and ſiſter to Alan le Zouche. Be this, however, as it may, Sir John Botetourt, by Joice le Zouche his wife, had a ſon, John, who left iſſue, a daughter and heir, Joice, married to Sir Hugh Burnel, knight, who died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouche, the 8th Henry V. without iſſue by her. After when, James Butler, fifth earl of Ormond, in Ireland, who was created earl of Wiltſhire by Henry VI. died ſeiſed of the ſame manor; though by what title he came to its poſſeſſion, does not appear. Upon his attainder it fell to the crown; and was granted to William de Haſtings, anceſtor to the Haſtings family, late earls of Huntingdon.*

*Vid. Huntingdon, Vol. III.

ZOUCHE OF HARYNGWORTH.

ARMS—G. ten Bezants, O. a Canton Erm.[e]

THE firſt of this houſe was EUDO, a younger ſon of Alan le Zouche, of Aſhby,† by Helena, his wife, daughter and coheir of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter. Which

†Vid. Zouche of Aſhby.

EUDO LE ZOUCHE, the 47th of Henry III. had the cuſtody of the caſtles of Cheſter, Beeſton, and Shotwik; and by his marriage with Milicent, widow of Roger de Montalt, and one of the ſiſters and coheirs of George de Cantilupe, baron of Bergavenny,‡ among other lands of her inheritance, obtained the manor of Haryngworth; which he left to

‡ Vid. Cantilupe.

[e] The ſupporters were, Two Falcons Arg. beaked and legged O. The creſt, a Falcon with wings extended Arg. on a branch O. leaved B. Motto, "Prævalet virtus."

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir;[f] who, ſeating himſelf at the ſaid manor, in com. Northampt. was ſummoned to parliament, by the title of William le Zouche de Haryngworth, the 17th of Edward II.; and from thence, by the ſame title, to his death, the 26th of Edward III. though it appears, in the Liſts of Summons, that by the deſcription of William le Zouche only, he had ſummons to parliament before then, from the 2d to the ſaid 17th of Edward II.

This William married Maud, daughter of John lord Lovel, of Tichmerſh, and had iſſue a ſon, Eudo, who died in his lifetime; leaving iſſue by Joane his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of William Inge, a ſon, William, who ſucceeded his grandfather. Which

WILLIAM, in his grandfather's lifetime, had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 22d of Edward III. and afterwards, to the 5th of Richard II. when he died; leaving Elizabeth his wife ſurviving, and William, his ſon and heir; as alſo a younger ſon, Thomas, who afterwards had the manors of Ightam and Eynesford, in Kent; and another ſon, Edmund; both named in the will of their mother, dated 1408 (9th Henry IV.)

Sir WILLIAM, the eldeſt ſon and heir, was forty years old at his father's death. He was accuſed of ſcandalizing John of Ghent, and brought before the parliament, but acquitted. In 10th Richard II. being then called William lord Zouche, of Totneys, reſiding there at that time, as it ſeems, he obtained licence to make a caſtle of his manor houſe at Haryngworth. The 11th of Richard II. he was baniſhed the court, as one of the evil counſellors to that king. And the 15th of Richard II. was found, by ſome inquiſitions, to be next heir of John de Haſtings, earl of Pembroke; viz. ſon of William, ſon of Eudo, ſon of William, ſon of Milicent, daughter, and one of the heirs, to William de Cantilupe, brother of Nicholas, father of Wil-

[f] Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, p. 168-9, ſtates this William to have had a younger brother, Roger, father of Ralph, who died 19th Edward II. leaving Roger, his ſon, who died 23d of Edward III. leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married to John Burdet, of Louſeby, whoſe heireſs married Aſhby.

liam,

liam, father of Nicholas, father of William, father of another William, who died S. P.; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 6th to the 18th of Richard II. died the year following; leaving

WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, then twenty-two years old; who doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance. He was much in favour with Henry IV. and for his good ſervices, had a grant of £.100 a year out of the exchequer. The 7th of Henry IV. on the death of Thomas le Zouche, his uncle, who held the manors of Middle Claydon and Eleſynburgh, in com. Bucks, for life, he then came to the poſſeſſion of thoſe lordſhips. He ſerved often in the wars of France, where he was one of the embaſſadors to the French king, and lieutenant of Calais. He had alſo ſummons to parliament, from the 20th of Richard II. to the 2d of Henry V. and died the following year. To whom ſucceeded

WILLIAM, the fifth lord Zouche of that name, who married Alice, only daughter and heir of Richard lord St. Maur;* and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 4th of Henry VI. to the 2d of Edward IV. died the ſame year; leaving William his ſon and heir, as alſo John, a younger ſon, who married Elizabeth, aunt and heir to Henry lord Grey of Codnor† (from whom deſcended the Zouches of Codnor), and two daughters; Margaret, the wife of Sir Thomas Treſham, and Elizabeth.

* Vid. St. Maur.

† Vid. Grey of Codnor.

WILLIAM, ſixth lord Zouche, the 2d of Edward IV. bearing the title of lord Zouche and St. Maur, having performed many ſpecial ſervices for that king, to his very great charge, had a ſpecial livery of the lands of his inheritance; and in the 6th of Edward IV. had ſummons to parliament, but died the next enſuing year; leaving John, his ſon and heir; William, a younger ſon; and two daughters; viz. Elizabeth and Margaret. Of

JOHN, the next lord, very little is ſaid. For it only appears, that the 22d of Edward IV. and the 1ſt of Richard III. he had ſummons to parliament; but taking part with the ſaid king Richard, he was attainted in parliament the 1ſt of Henry VII.

But

But this attainder was reverſed the 11th of Henry VII. and he was ſummoned to parliament afterwards, by the name of "*John Zouche de Zouche*," the 1ſt, 3d, 6th, and 7th of Henry VIII. He married Joane, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of John lord Dynham; and deceaſing the 18th of Henry VIII. was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his ſon and heir; who had likewiſe ſummons to parliament, from the 21ſt of Henry VIII. to the 2d of Edward VI. incluſive; and by his will, dated the 4th of Edward VI. bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel at Haryngworth, where other of his anceſtors lay interred, and deceaſed the ſame year;* leaving iſſue by Dorothy his wife, daughter to Sir William Capel, knight, Richard, his ſon and heir; and John, a younger ſon; as alſo two daughters; viz. Mary, who married Robert Burbige, of Hay, in com. Middleſex; and Catherine, to Sir Francis Uvedale, of Horton, in com. Dorſ.†

* Inquiſ. 29th Nov. 4th Edward VI.

Another wife was Suſan, daughter and heir of William Welby, of Halſted, in com. Linc. widow of Nicholas Davenport, of Bulwyke, in com. Northampt.

† Hutchins' Dorſet, Vol. I. p. 58. Mon. Inſcrip. in Horton church.

RICHARD, ninth lord Zouche, had ſummons to parliament, the 5th of Edward VI. and died the following year; leaving Margaret his wife,[ε] daughter of - - - - - Cheney, and George, his ſon and heir ſurviving. Which

GEORGE married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of William Welby, of Molton, in com. Linc eſquire; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 6th of Edward VI. to the 8th of Elizabeth, died the 11th of the ſame reign; leaving

EDWARD, his ſon and heir, then in minority; who, the 29th of Elizabeth, was one of the peers who ſat in judgment on Mary queen of Scots, and was afterwards ſent ambaſſador into Scotland to palliate that matter. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, this Edward was a

ε She muſt have been his ſecond wife, the firſt being Joane, daughter of Sir John Rogers, of Brianſton, in the county of Dorſet, mentioned both by Dugdale, and by Hutchins in his Hiſtory of Dorſet; but by the latter ſhe is called daughter of John Rogers, eſquire.

perſon

perſon of conſiderable note, nor was he leſs ſo in that of James I. by which king he was continued lord preſident of Wales (whereto he had been appointed 44th Elizabeth), and was conſtituted conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, for life; during which time, Sir Edward Nicholas, afterwards ſo celebrated, and ſo well known as the friend of lord Clarendon, was his ſecretary. He was the friend of Sir Henry Wotton, who addreſſed many of his letters to him; and is ſaid to have been well acquainted with Ben Jonſon. Concerning whoſe intimacy, the following circumſtance is recorded in Bridges' Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire; viz. "That eaſtward from "the church of Haryngworth, and contiguous to the old manor houſe, "are large ruins of the outward walls of a chapel; and againſt the "South wall, are the remains of the monument of George lord "Zouche, who died in 1569. At the bottom of the North wall, is a "ſmall hole communicating with the cellar of the houſe, which, ac- "cording to tradition, gave occaſion to the following verſes of the "facetious Ben Jonſon:

"Whenever I die, let this be my fate,
"To lye by my good lord Zouche;
"That when I am dry, to the tap I may hye,
"And ſo back again to my couch."

Lord Zouche married, firſt, Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Zouche, of Codnor; and, ſecondly, Sarah, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, widow, firſt, of Francis lord Haſtings; and, ſecondly, of Sir George Kingſmill; and having had ſummons to parliament, from the 13th of Elizabeth, to the 1ſt of Charles I. died in 1625. When, by reaſon he left only two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, married to William Tate, of De la Pre, in com. Northamp.; and Mary, to Thomas Leighton, eſquire, the barony fell into abeyance between them or their repreſentatives, and hath ſo, from the period of his death, remained dormant.

A few years ſince, however, Sir Cecil Biſhop, baronet, deſcended through

through the Hedges and the Tates, from Elizabeth, the eldeſt of the beſoremention'd two daughters and coheirs of Edward lord Zouche, preferred a claim to the barony; which, after much delay, difficulty, and diſcuſſion, in a committee of privileges of the houſe of lords, he at laſt ſo far ſucceeded in, as to have it reported, that he had made good his deſcent, anno 1807.[h]

The family of Zouche, once ſo numerous, ſeems now almoſt entirely extinct, unleſs the Reverend Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, the ingenious editor of Welton's Lives, be, as his name indicates, a remaining branch of this ancient ſtock.

Collins, in his Dictionary (Vol. II.) records "James Zouche, of "an ancient family in Surrey and Hants, the ſon of James Zouche; "who having raiſed a troop of horſe for Charles I. at his own ex- "penſe, in which Sir Alan Zouche, and Edward Zouche, his two "younger ſons, were captains, died at Pedding, in his return from "Oxford. He was the ſon of Sir Edward Zouche, knight, marſhal "of England; probably the Sir Edward mentioned by Weldon, in "his Court of James I."

[h] In this caſe it is not a little ſingular, that it commences with aſſerting, the claimant, Sir Cecil Biſhopp, ſtands in the ſituation of one of the heirs of the body of the laſt lord Zouche of Haryngworth, with this *particular diſtinction*, that he is the "*only male repreſentative of that lord now known to exiſt.*" Whilſt in another part, it is repreſented in the Pedigree,* that Bartholomew Tate, who died in 1704, had two daughters, who became his coheirs; whereof Catherine was *grandmother* of the ſaid Sir Cecil Biſhopp, and Mary was *mother* of Edward Long, eſquire, living at the ſame time; by which it is plainly evident, Sir Cecil Biſhopp was *not the only male repreſentative* of the laſt lord Zouche, then known to exiſt: for Mr. Long was alive, and, in fact, *one degree nearer in blood.*

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

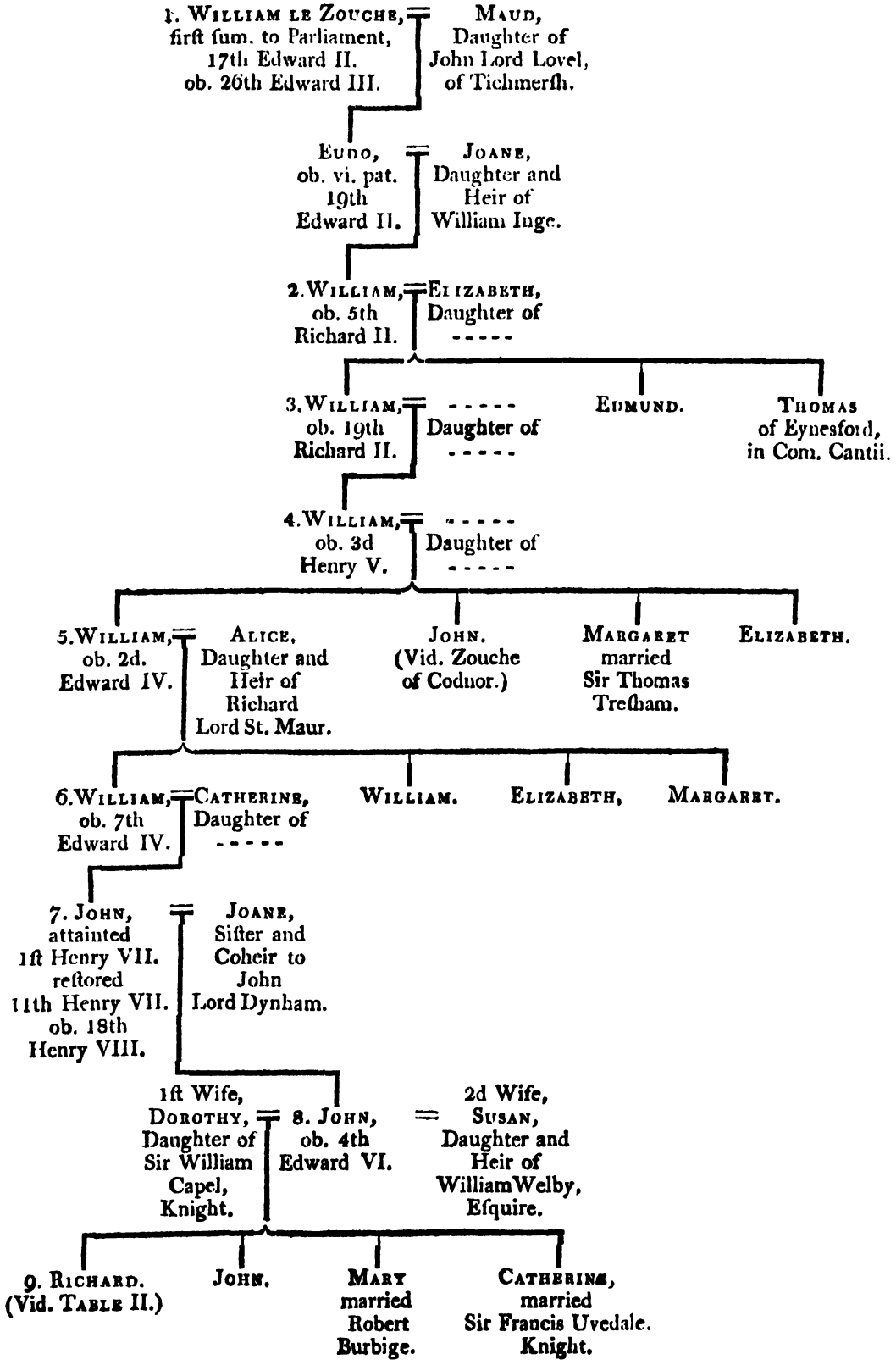
Again, it is aſſerted, there are in poſſeſſion of the Claimant's family, ſome papers which were drawn up many years ago, with a view to a claim of this dignity in the perſon of Bartholomew Tate, eſquire. Yet, it is ſtrange to remark, that with all this anxiety to obtain and perpetuate evidence, no clue ſhould be preſerved, ſo as to ſay at what pariſh a regiſter could be found of the birth of William, ſon of Zouche Tate, nor of Bartholomew, the eldeſt ſon and heir of the ſaid William Tate, eſquire.†

†Printed Caſe of Sir Cecil Biſhopp, baronet.

A cadet of this family was RICHARD ZOUCHE, the author of ſeveral learned works on the civil law, who was at length judge of the high court of admiralty, and died in March, 1660; being, according to Anthony Wood, "an exact artiſt, a ſubtle logician, an expert hiſtorian; and for the knowledge in, and practice of the civil law, the chief perſon of his time."

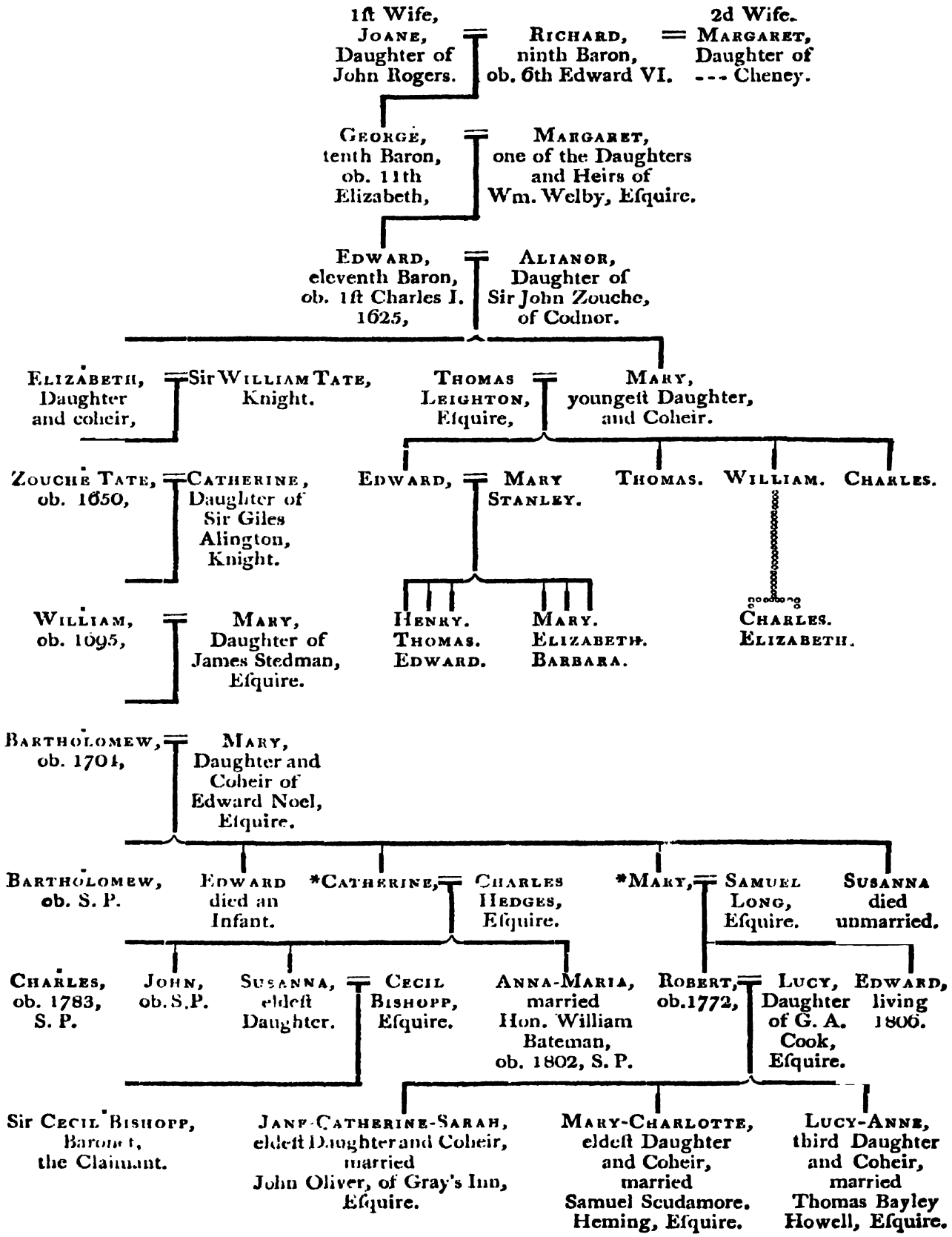
SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ZOUCHE OF HARYNGWORTH.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF ZOUCHE OF HARYNGWORTH.

TABLE II.



Vid. Note [h] in the preceding Account.

APPENDIX.

A Catalogue of such Noblemen, Lords, and Gentlemen of name, who came into this land with William the Conqueror.

Odo biſhop of Bayeaux
Robert erle of Mortaing
Roger erle of Beaumont, ſurnamed a la Barbe
Guillaume Mallet ſeigneur de Montfort
Henrie ſeig. de Ferrers
Guillaume D'Aubellemare ſeig. de Fougieres
Guillaume de Roumare ſeig. de Lithare
Le ſeig. de Touque
Le ſeig. de la Mare
Neel le Viconte
Guillaume de Vepount
Le ſeig. de Magneville
Le ſeig. de Groſmenil
Le ſeig de S. Martin
Le ſeig. de Puis
Guillaume Criſpin
Guillaume de Moyenne
Guillaume Deſmoulins
Guillaume Deſgarennes
Hugh de Gourney, alias Genevay
Le ſeig. de Bray
Le ſeig. de Gouy
Le ſeig. de Laigle
Le ſeig. de Touarts
Le ſeig. de Aurenchin
Le ſeig. de Vitrey
Le ſeig. de Traſſy, alias Tracy.
Le ſeig. de Picquigny
Le ſeig. de Eſpinay
Oſmund ſeig. du Pont
Le ſeig. de Eſtouteville
Le ſeig. de Torchy
Le ſeig. de Barnaboſt
Le ſeig. de Breval
Le ſeig. de Seeulme
Le ſeig. de Houme
Le ſeig. de Souchoy
Le ſeig. de Cally
Le ſeig. de la Rivere
Euldes de Beanieu
Le ſeig. de Roumilly
Le ſeig. de Glotz
Le ſeig. du Sap
Le ſeig de Vanville
Le ſeig. Branchou
Le ſeig. Balleul
Le ſeig. de Beaufalt
Le ſeig. de Telleres
Le ſeig. de Senlys
Le ſeig. de Bacqueville
Le ſeig. de Preaulx
Le ſeig. de Jouy
Le ſeig. de Longueville
Le ſeig. D'Aquigny
Le ſeig. de Paſſy
Le ſeig. de Tournay
Le ſeig. de Colombieres
Le ſeig. de Bolleber
Le ſeig. de Garenſieres
Le ſeig. de Longueile
Le ſeig. de Houdetot
Le ſeig de Malletot
Le ſeig. de la Haie Malerbe
Le ſeig. de Porch Pinche
Le ſeig de Ivetot
The erle of Tanquervile
The erle D'Eu
The erle D'Arques
The erle of Anjou
The erle of Nevers
Le ſeig. de Rouvile
Le prince de Alemaigne
Le ſeig. de Pauilly
Le ſeig. de S. Cler

Le

Le ſeig. Bremetot
Alaine Fergant erle of Britaigne
Le ſeig. de la Ferte
Robert fils Hervays duc de Orleans
Le ſeig. de la Lande
Le ſeig. de Mortimer
Le ſeig. de Clere
Le ſeig. de Magny
Le ſeig. de Fontnay
Roger de Montgomery
Amaury de Touars
Le ſeig. de Hacqueville
Le ſeig. de Neanſhou
Le ſeig de Perou
Robert de Beaufou
Le ſeig. Deaunon
Le ſeig. de Sotevile
Euſtace de Ambleville
Geoffray de Bournom
Le ſeig. de Blainvile
Le ſeig. de Maunevile
Geoffrey de Moienne
Auffray and Mauger de Carteny
Le ſeig. de Freanvile
Le ſeig de Moubray
Le ſeig. de Jafitay
Guillaume Patais ſeig. de la Lande
Eulde de Mortimer
Hue erle of Gournay
Egremont de Laigle
Richard D'Aurinchin
Le ſeig. de Bearts
Le ſeig. de Soulligny
Bouteclier D'Aubigny
Le ſeig. de Marcey
Le ſeig. de Lachy
Le ſeig. de Valdere
Eulde de Montfort
Henoyn de Cahieu
Le ſeig de Vimers
Guillaume de Mouion
Raoul Teſſon de Tignonles
Anguerand erle of Hercourt
Roger Marmion
Raoul de Gaiell
Avenel de Viers
Pauuel de Montier Hubert
Robert Bertraule Tort
Le ſeig. de Seulle
Le ſeig. Dorival
Le ſeig. de la Hay
Le ſeig. de S. John
Le ſeig. de Sauſſy
Le ſeig. de Brye
Richard Dollebec
Le ſeig. de Monſiquet
Le ſeig. de Breſey
Le ſeig. de Semilly
Le ſeig. de Tilly
Le ſeig. de Preaux
Le ſeig. de S. Denis
Le ſeig. de Meuley
Le ſeig. de Monceaux
The archers of Bretvile
The archers of Vaudrevile
Le ſeig. de S. Sain
Le ſeig. de Breanſou
Le ſeig. de Saſſy
Le ſeig. de Naſſy
Le Vidam de Chartres
Le ſeig de Jeanvile
Le Vidam du Paſſais
Pierre du Bailleul ſeig. de Feſcampe
Le ſeneſchal de Torchy
Le ſeig. de Griſſey
Le ſeig. de Baſſey
Le ſeig. de Tourneur
Guillaume de Colombieres
Le ſeig. de Bonnebault
Le ſeig. de Enrebault
Le ſeig. de Danvilliers
Le ſeig. de Beruille
Le ſeig. de Crevecueur
Le ſeig. de Breaute
Le ſeig. de Coutray
The erle of Eureux
Le ſeig. de Seint Valery
Thomas Erle D'Aumarle
The erle de Hieſmes

With

With other Lords and men of account, in great numbers, whoſe names, the author* of the Chronicles of Normandie, could not come by, as he himſelf confeſſeth. In conſideration whereof, and becauſe divers of theſe are ſet forth only by their titles of eſtate, and not by their ſurnames, we have thought fit to give a copy of the Roll which ſome time belonged to Battle Abbey, containing alſo (as the title thereof imports) the names of ſuch Nobles and Gentlemen of marque, as came in with the Conqueror; whereof divers may be the ſame perſons who, in the aforeſaid catalogue are mentioned, bearing the names of the places of which they were poſſeſſors and owners.

* William Tailleur.

THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY.

A.

Aumarle
Aincourt
Audeley
Angilliam
Argentoune
Arundel
Auenant
Abell
Auverne
Aunwers
Angers
Angenoun
Archere
Anuay
Aſperuile
Abbevile
Andevile
Amouerduile
Arcy and Akeny
Albeny
Aybeuare
Amay
Aſpermound
Amerenges

B.

Bertram
Buttecourt
Brebus and Byſeg
Bardolfe
Baſſet and Bigot
Bohun
Bailif
Bondevile
Brabaſon
Baſkervile
Bures
Bounilaine
Bois
Botelere
Bourcher
Brabaion
Berners
Braibuf
Brand and Bronce
Burgh
Buſhy
Banet
Blondell
Breton
Bluat and Baious
Browne
Beke
Bikard
Banaſtre
Baloun
Beauchampe
Bray and Bandy
Bracy
Boundes
Baſcoun
Broilem
Broleuy
Burnell
Bellet
Baudewin
Beaumont
Burdon
Berteuilay
Barre
Buſſeuille
Blunt
Baupere
Bevill
Barduedor
Brette
Barrett
Bonrett
Bainard
Barnivale
Bonett
Barry
Bryan
Bodin
Beteruile
Bertin
Bereneuile
Bellew
Beuery
Buſhell
Boranuile
Browe
Beleuers
Buffard
Bonueier
Botevile
Bellire
Baſtard
Braſard
Beelhelme
Braine
Brent
Braunch
Beleſur
Blundell
Burdett
Bagott
Beauuiſe
Belemis
Beiſin
Bernon
Boels
Belefroun
Brutz
Barchampe

C.

Camois
Camvile
Chawent
Cauncy
Conderay

Chamberlain

Chamberlaine
Chambernoun
Comin
Columber
Cribett
Creuquere
Corbine
Corbett
Chaundos
Chaworth
Cleremaus
Clarell
Chopis
Chaunduit
Chantelow
Chamberay
Creſſy
Curtenay
Coneſtable
Cholmeley
Champney
Chawnos
Comivile
Champaine
Careuile
Carbonelle
Charles
Chereberge
Chawnes
Chaumont
Caperoun
Cheine
Curſon
Couille
Chaiters
Cheines
Cateray
Cherecourt
Camuile
Clerenay
Curly
Cuily
Clinels
Clifford

D.

Denaville
Dercy
Dive
Diſpencere
Daubeny
Daniel
Deuiſe and Druell
Devaus
Davers
Dodingſels
Darell
Delaber
De la Pole
Delalinde
Delahill
Delaware
Delauache
Dakeny
Dauntre
Deſny
Dabernoune
Damry
Daueros
Dauonge
Duilby
Delauere
Delahoid
Durange
Delee
Delaund
Delaward
Delaplanch
Damnot
Danway
Dehenſe
Deuile
Diſard
Doiville
Durant
Drury
Dabitott
Dunſtervile
Dunchamp
Dambelton

E.

Eſtrange
Eſtuteville
Engaine
Eſtriels
Eſturney

F.

Ferrerers
Folvile
Fitz Water
Fitz Marmaduke
Fleuez
Filberd
Fitz Roger
Fauecourt
Ferrers
Fitz Philip
Filiot
Furniueus
Fitz Otes
Fitz William
Fitz Roand
Fitz Pain
Fitz Auger
Fitz Aleyn
Fitz Rauf
Fitz Browne
Fouke
Frevile
Front de Boef
Faeunburge
Forz
Friſell
Fitz Simon
Fitz Fouk
Filioll
Fitz Thomas
Fitz Morice
Fitz Hugh
Fitz Henrie
Fitz Waren
Fitz Rainold
Flamvile
Formay
Fitz Euſtach
Fitz Lawrence
Formibaud
Friſound
Finere
Fitz Robert
Furnivall
Fitz Geffrey
Fitx Herbert
Fitz Peres
Fichet
Fitz Rewes
Fitz-Fitz
Fitz John
Fleſchampe

G.

Gurnay
Greſſy
Graunſon
Gracy
Georges
Gower
Gaugy
Goband
Gray
Gaunſon
Golofre
Gobion
Grenſy
Graunt
Greile
Greuet
Gurry
Gurley
Grammori
Gernoun
Grendon
Gurdon
Guines

Griuel

Griuel
Greneuile
Glateuile
Giffard
Gouerges
Gamages

H.

Haunteny
Haunſard
Haſtings
Hanlay
Haurell
Huſee
Hercy
Herioun
Herue
Harecourt
Henoure
Houell
Hamelin
Harewell
Hardell
Haket
Hamound
Harcord

I.

Jarden
Jay
Jeniels
Jerconuiſe
Januile
Jaſperuile

K.

Kaunt
Karre
Karrowe
Keine
Kimaronne
Kiriell
Kancey
Kenelre

L.

Loueny
Lacy
Linnebey
Latomer
Loveday
Lovell
Lemare
Leuetot
Lucy
Luny
Logeuile
Longeſpee
Louerace
Longechampe
Laſcales
Louan
Leded
Luſe
Loterell
Loruge
Longueuale
Loy
Lorancourt
Loions
Liners
Longepay
Launale
Lane
Lovetot

M.

Mohant
Mowne
Maundevile
Marmilon
Moribray
Morvile
Miriell
Manlay
Malebraunch
Malemaine
Mortimere
Mortimaine
Muſe
Marteine
Mountbother
Mountfoler
Maleuile
Malet
Mounteney
Monfichet
Maleherbe
Mare
Muſegros
Muſarde
Moine
Montrauers
Merke
Murres
Mortiuale
Monchenefy
Mallony
Marny
Mountagu
Mountford
Maule
Monthermon
Muſett
Menevile
Manteuenant
Manſe
Menpincoy
Maine
Mainard
Morell
Mainell
Maleluſe
Memorous
Morreis
Morleian Maine
Malevere
Mandut
Mountmarten
Mantolet
Miners
Mauclerke
Maunchenell
Mouett
Meintenore
Meletak
Manuile
Mangiſere
Maumaſin
Mountlouel
Maurewarde
Monhaut
Meller
Mountgomerie
Manlay
Maularde
Menete
Martinaſt
Mainwaring
Matelay
Malemis
Maleheire
Moren
Melun
Marceans
Maiell
Morton

N.

Noers
Nevile
Newmarch
Norbet
Norice
Newborough
Neiremet
Neile
Normavile
Neofmarche
Nermitz
Nembrutz

O.

Otevell
Olibef
Olifant
Ofenel

Oiſell
Olifard
Orinall
Orioll

P.

Pigot
Pery
Perepount
Perſhale
Power
Painell
Peche and Pauey
Pevrell
Perot
Picard
Pinkenie
Pomeray
Pounce
Pavely
Paifrere
Plukenet
Phuars
Punchardoun
Pinchard
Placy
Pugoy
Patefine
Place
Pampilioun
Percelay
Perere and Pekeny
Poterell
Peukeny
Peccell
Pinell
Putrill
Petiuoll
Preaus
Pantolf
Peito
Penecord
Preudirlegaſt
Percivale

Q.

Quinci
Quintini

R.

Ros
Ridell
Rivers
Riuell
Rous
Ruſhell
Raband
Ronde
Rie
Rokell
Riſers
Randuile
Roſelin
Raſtoke
Rinuill
Rougere
Rait
Ripere
Rigny
Richemound
Rochford
Raimond

S.

Souch
Sheuile
Seucheus
Senclere
Sent Quintin
Sent Omere
Sent Amond
Sent Legere
Somervile
Sieward
Saunſouere
Sanford
Sanctes
Sauay
Saulay
Sules
Sorell
Somerey
Sent John
Sent George
Sent Les
Seſſe
Saluis
Say
Solers
Sent Albin
Sent Martin
Sourdemale
Seguin
Sent Barbe
Sent Vile
Suremounte
Soreglife
Sandvile
Sauncey
Sirewaſt
Sent Cheveroll
Sent More
Sent Scudemore

T.

Toget
Tercy
Tuchet
Tracy
Trouſbut
Trainell
Taket
Truſſell
Triſon
Talbot
Touny
Traies
Tollemach
Tolous
Tanny
Touke
Tibtote
Turbevile
Turvile
Tomy and Taverner
Trencheville
Trenchelion
Tankervile
Tirell
Trivet
Tolet
Travers
Tardevile
Tinevile
Torell
Tortechappell
Treverell
Tenwis
Totelles

V.

Vere
Vernoun
Veſey
Verdoune
Valence
Verdeire
Vavaſour
Vendore
Verlay
Valenger
Venables
Venoure
Vilan
Verland
Valers
Veirny
Vauuruile
Veniels
Verrere
Vſchere
Veſſay
Vanay
Vian
Vernoys
Vrnall
Vnket

Vrnaful	Viuille	Ward	Watevil
Vaſderoll	Vancorde and	Wafre	Wely
Vaberon	Valenges	Wake	Werdonell
Valingford		Wareine	Weſpaile
Venicorde	W.	Wate	Wivell
Valiue	Wardeboiq	Watelin	

THE Table containing the foregoing names, was formerly ſuſpended in the Abbey of Battle, in Suſſex, with the following ſuperſcription:

Dicitur a bello, bellum locus hic, quia bello
Angligenæ victi, ſunt hic in morte relicti:
Martyris in Chriſti feſto cecidere calixti:
Sexagenus erat ſextus milleſimus annus
Cum pereunt Angli, ſtellâ monſtrante cometa.

To this Liſt we hear vain perſons making perpetual references for proof of the antiquity of their families. Holingſhed and Stow have both printed copies from it; but ſo variant from each other, that the former conſiſts of nearly 200 names more than the latter.

Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory, has reprinted both in oppoſite columns; and the learned Andrew du Cheſne, in the Appendix to his Collection of the Hiſtorians of Normandy, has inſerted a copy, which agrees moſtly with Stow's.

Yet nearly two centuries ago, the excellent Camden, who ſurpaſſed as much in the depth and extent of his knowledge, as in the elegance of his taſte and his language, pronounced, that "whoſoever "conſidereth it well, ſhall find it always to be forged; and thoſe "names to be inſerted which the time in every age favoured, and "were never mentioned in the notable record of Domeſday."

Under all circumſtances attending this ſcroll of pretended fame and veracity, the degree of credit due to its authenticity is very ſuſpicious. But the copy here given is taken from Holingſhed, by reaſon that his Chronicles have lately been deemed worthy of reprinting, and he, as ſuch, may be conſidered as no bad authority to follow.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the article of Hungerford was printed off, I have been informed from very good authority, that the arms are not given exactly right; and that Mr. Peach Hungerford, is not in poſſeſſion of the family vaults, as mentioned; nor, indeed, deſcended in lineâ rectâ from the houſes of Farley, Downe-Amney, Cadenham, &c. although a moſt reſpectable and worthy character.

As my account was taken in the firſt reſpect from Hutchins' Hiſtory of Dorſet, Vol. II. p. 352, and in the latter, from Mr. Lyſons' Magna Britannia, Vol. I. p. 297, I preſume, that "if it be really erroneous," this ſtatement may ſerve to warrant me; and to rectify the miſtake made in thoſe two works of acknowledged reputation.

I ſhall hereafter give a corrected account of the very ancient family of Hungerford, interſperſed with ſome very curious and intereſting matter.